ROYAL EDITION

The Times

No. 45,433 LONDON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1930 PRICE (Including Postage) 4d.

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Telephone: Central 2001

THE TIMES, Monday, February 10, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for CODE and year's automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their wishes in the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bath-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau du Times, 5, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£11 18, Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BINNY.—On Feb. 5, 1930, at 17a, Nevern-road, S.W.5, the wife of JOHN GRAHAM BINNY, of a daughter.

BOURDILLON.—On Feb. 2, 1930, at King's Heath, Birmingham, to the wife of FRANCIS EDMUND BOURDILLON—a son.

CLEMOW.—On Feb. 6, 1930, at 27, Deanhill-road, East Sheen, S.W.14, to WINIFRED, wife of EDWARD CLEMOW—a daughter.

FOWLER.—On Feb. 7, 1930, to ENID MARY, wife of JOHN BRITTON FOWLER, 2, Station-crescent, Wembley, Middlesex—a daughter.

HEYWOOD.—On Feb. 8, 1930, at Cambridge, to MARION, wife of HUGH HEYWOOD—a daughter (ANN ROSEMARY).

IRVINE.—On Feb. 6, 1930, at Sydenhurst, Chiddingfold, to HOPE, wife of T. K. IRVINE, of Colombo—a son.

JOHNSTON-NOAD.—On Feb. 5, 1930, to the COUNT and COUNTESS JOHNSTON-NOAD, of 36, Warrington-crescent, W.9—a son.

MACLESTON.—On Feb. 9, 1930, at Wellington, New Zealand, to HELEN (Andreae) and OWEN M. MACLESTON—a daughter.

SHERRIFF.—On Feb. 8, 1930, at a nursing home, Glasgow, to the wife of C. B. SHERRIFF, Craigmarloch, Kilmacolm—a son.

MARRIAGES

HIGGINS : WRIGHT.—On Feb. 8, 1930, at Middlesbrough, GEOFFREY, RANDELL, son of JUDGE HIGGINS and Mrs. Higgins, 194, Crown-wall-road, London, S.E., to MARJORIE, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. ROBERT WRIGHT, Glenfruin, Middlesbrough.

LAZENBY : SIMPSON.—On Feb. 4, 1930, in London, EDGAR LAZENBY, of Castlebar, Sydenham-hill, S.E., to EDITH MILDRED SIMPSON, of 14, Atlantic-road, Newquay.

SHAW-KENNEDY : WILKINSON.—On Feb. 5, 1930, JOHN SHAW-KENNEDY, third son of Mr. and Mrs. Shaw-Kennedy, to MARION SCOTT WILKINSON, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Wilkinson.

GOLDEN WEDDING

ATKIN : CHAMBERS.—On Feb. 10, 1880, at Old Hornsey Church, EDWARD ATKIN, of Norton Lees, Muswell Hill, to MARGARET MAUD CHAMBERS, of St. Martin-le-Grand Hill, Present address: 3, Upper Hornsey-rise, N.19.

DEATHS

APPERLY.—On Feb. 7, 1930, at The Dower House, Garrards Cross, Bucks, ERNEZIER APPERLY, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.), formerly of Stroud, Glos, beloved husband of JANE APPERLY, in his 86th year. Funeral at St. Peter's Church, Garrards Cross, 2.30 p.m., Wednesday, Feb. 12. Friends, kindly accept this, the only intimation.

ASKEW.—On Feb. 6, 1930, at 12, Redhill-road, Airedale, Castleford, ANNIE DOROTHY, B.A., the daughter of ISAAC ASKEW, of Bedham, Essex. Service at the Crematorium, Lawnswood, Leeds, to-day (Monday) at 2.30.

BAILEY.—On Feb. 7, 1930, suddenly, at 140, Trinity-road, S.W.17, JOHN WALTER BAILEY, I.S.O., Retired Assistant Chief Inspector, Inland Revenue.

BINNEY.—On Feb. 6, 1930, at 2, Mount-pleasant, Holywood, MARY ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of the late Rev. RICHARD BINNEY, LL.D., Rector of Bangor, Co. Down.

BOYLE.—On Feb. 8, 1930, at Frome, IDA WALDEgrave, widow of HONBLE. EDMUND BOYLE. Funeral to-morrow (Tuesday) at Chewton Mendip, 3 o'clock.

BURGESS.—On Feb. 5, 1930, at Rolvenden, ELIZABETH ANNE BURGESS, widow of Capt. Bouchey Burgess, Indian Army (retired), in her 93rd year.

CARR.—On Feb. 7, 1930, WILLIAM ROBERT TAYLOR CARR, of 9, Woodcroft-road, Barnes, S.W., beloved husband of Julia Carr.

CHALMERS.—On Sunday, Feb. 9, 1930, suddenly, at Oaklands, Earlswood, Surrey, JOHN CHALMERS, aged 71. Funeral service at St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, on Monday, Feb. 12, at 3.15. Interment at Reigate Cemetery.

COHEN.—On Feb. 6, 1930, suddenly, BERTHA, beloved wife of FRANK LIONEL COHEN. Funeral will leave 37, Oxford-square, W.2, to-day (Monday) at 11 a.m. for Willesden Jewish Cemetery. Prayers same evening, at 6 p.m. No flowers, by request.

COKE.—On Feb. 8, 1930, at 4, Carlyle-square, Chelsea, ROBERT, second son of the late HONBLE. ARTHUR and HENRY and LADY KATHARINE COKE. The funeral will be at Longford, Derby, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2 p.m.

CONSTABLE.—On Feb. 7, 1930, of heart failure, at West London Hospital, B. BROWN CONSTABLE.

COUPLAND.—On Feb. 7, 1930, at "Olicano," Bognor Regis, LESLIE DOWNES, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Percy T. Coupland. Funeral to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2.30, St. Wilfred's, Bognor Regis.

COWARD.—On Feb. 7, 1930, at 56, Evelyn-gardens, Sir JOHN CHARLES LEWIS COWARD, K.C., one of his Majesty's Railway and Canal Commissioners, aged 77. Funeral arrangements later.

CULLUM.—On Feb. 2, 1930, at sea, JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD, 3rd Baronet of Londesborough, Kent, 1801, CANON of Rochester. Called to Higher Service Feb. 9, 1927.

"Life is sweeter that he lived,
And Death is brighter that he died."

STEDALL.—To the dear memory of my beloved husband, and our darling "Dad," ALFRED STEDALL, Jun., who entered into Life Feb. 10, 1919.—"MUM" and the Boys.

WOODCOCK.—In ever-loving memory of my mother, FANNY ELIZABETH WOODCOCK, who died Feb. 9, 1929.

FUNERAL

HERBERT.—The funeral of Miss A. K. L. HERBERT will take place to-day (Monday) at Wrockwardine, Shropshire, at 3 o'clock. A Memorial Service will be held at Holy Trinity, Sloane-square, at the same time.

DRUCE & CO., BAKER-STREET, W.1. FUNERALS. CREMATIONS. EMBALMING. PRIVATE MORTUARY. DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE. Day Telephone: WELBECK 8254. Night Telephone: EPSOM 239.

FUNERALS and CREMATIONS efficiently carried out in London or any part of the country. Monumental work of every kind arranged for. Telegrams, Telephone, Barker, Kensington. Western 5432. BARKER'S, KENSINGTON, W.8. John Barker and Company, Limited.

J. H. KENYON, LTD., FUNERAL FURNISHERS, CREMATORIA, EMBALMERS. 45, 47, Edgware-road, W.2. Padd. 2965. 12, Church-street, Kensington. Western 0757. Estd. 1830. Telegrams: "Undertaker, London."

JAS. SHOULBRED and Co., Tottenham Court-road, and London, W.—CONDUCT FUNERALS throughout the Town and Country. Private Mortuary Chapel. Valuations for Probate, Cremations, Monumental Work. Mourning for Families and Servants.—Tele., SHOULBRED, London. Phone, Museum 4000.

LONDON NECROPOLIS CO.—FUNERALS. CREMATIONS. MONUMENTAL MASONRY. 121, Westminster Bridge-road, S.E.1. Hop 1276. Tele.: Necropolis London. (Est. 1851.)

MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, London, W.1. CARRY OUT FUNERALS EFFICIENTLY AND INEXPENSIVELY in Town or Country. CREMATIONS. MONUMENTAL WORK. VALUATIONS FOR PROBATE and PROPERTY. Telegrams, MAPLE, LONDON. Phone, Museum 7000.

THE GARDEN OF REST, GOLDERS GREEN CREMATORIUM. Descriptive Booklet from Crematorium Office, 23, Nottingham-place, W.1. Welbeck 4168.

WM. WHITELEY, Ltd.—FUNERALS or CREMATIONS in Town or Country. Monumental work. Establishment free.—Queen's-road, W.2. Telephone, Park 6234.

CREMATION SOCIETY of ENGLAND.—Life Membership £5 5s. includes cremation at any Crematorium at death.—23, Nottingham-place, W.1. Welbeck 4168.

FOR SALE at CARDINAL and HARFORD'S GALLERIES, 108-110, High Holborn, fine reproductions of celebrated 16th, 17th, and 18th century Carpets; moderate prices; inspection invited.

LIBRARIES PURCHASED for prompt cash in Town or country. Also prints and autograph letters.—MYERS and Co., 102, New Bond-street, W.1. T.A. "Myers iber, London." Tele., Grosvenor 3042.

BOOKS, PRINTS, and AUTOGRAPH LETTERS BOUGHT or VALUED by HENRY SOTHERAN, Ltd., 140, Strand, London, W.C.2. Gerrard 5660.

CARPETS.—Cardinal and Harford, 108, 109, 110, High Holborn, W.C.1, offer bargains in carpets and floor coverings of every description. Estimates and advice without obligation. Est. 1792.

HOSPITAL NURSES

LONDON HOSPITAL TRAINED NURSING STAFF. TRAINED NURSES for ADULTS or CHILDREN. Apply Matron. Telephone, Bishopsgate 8333. The nurses on the private staff return to the wards between their cases, after sufficient rest, so that their work and knowledge are kept thoroughly up to date.

There are vacancies every seven weeks for Candidates wishing to enter for General Training.

LONDON TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL, HAMPSTEAD-ROAD, N.W.1. TRAINED NURSES supplied upon application to the Matron. Phone: Museum 0351.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S MATERNITY HOSPITAL, Marylebone, N.W.1.—MATERNITY NURSES trained at the Hospital, residing at Nurses' Home, SUPPLIED.—Apply to the Matron. 'Phone Padd. 0029.

ST. THOMAS'S HOME, Lambeth Palace-road, S.E., for PAYING PATIENTS.—Full particulars obtainable on application either personally at 12 o'clock to the Resident medical Officer, or by letter to the Steward, St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E. Telephone, Hop 1637.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

BINGEN.—In loving and honoured memory of CHARLES A. M. BINGEN, Lieut., 5th Royal Sussex Regt., who fell at Hébuterne, France, Feb. 10, 1916.

HAYMAN.—In ever-loving memory of ERIC PHILIP HAYMAN, France, Feb. 10, 1917.

HOPKINSON.—To the dear memory of LIEUTENANT CECIL R. HOPKINSON, R.E., Signal Officer, who gave his life for his country. Wounded near Loos, died 1915, aged 25.

"Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

HUBBARD.—In ever-loving memory of CHARLES HENRY HUBBARD, H.A.C., who died of wounds received near Beaumont Hamel, Feb. 10, 1917. Also of his only brother, MALCOLM LEWTON HUBBARD, B.A.C., killed at Bullecourt, May 3, 1917.

SICHEL.—In proud and tender memory of CAPTAIN GEOFFREY MICHAEL JOHN SICHEL, of the Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regiment ("Die-Hards"), who fell while leading his men near Ypres on Feb. 9, 1915; also of his younger and only brother, CAPTAIN OLIVER WALTER SICHEL, of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, who died of wounds received in action, on Nov. 25, 1918.

"Lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in death they are not divided."

BERK, JOSEPHINE M.—In affectionate memory of a beloved wife and mother who passed away on Feb. 10, 1928.

CLARK.—On Feb. 9, 1925, at Mombasa, HENRY SAMSON CLARK, Founder and Chairman of Samson Clark and Co., Ltd.

COOMBS.—In loving memory of CIARA, the dearly loved wife and mother, who passed away Feb. 10, 1924. Never forgotten.

JENKINS.—In deepest sorrow and proud memory of our dearly loved younger and last son, ROBERT, LIEUTENANT ROBERT CHARLES JENKINS (JENKS), M.B.E., M.C., R.A.F., killed in a flying accident at Farnborough, Hants, Feb. 8, 1922, aged 26 on Jan. 1, 1922.

LANGRIDGE.—In loving and affectionate memory of my wife, CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH, Feb. 10, 1915.—W. J.

MAY.—In loving memory of CICELY BERYL MAY, who died Feb. 9, 1928, the much loved only child of the late Mr. Ernest Fleming and Mrs. Fleming, of "Roska," Clarendon-road, Watford.

Never forgotten.

MORGAN.—In very precious memory of my beloved husband, ALUN JAMES MORGAN, died Wes. Feb. 10, 1922.

"Deep down in the ever green casket of mem'ry
With all the most beautiful things of my life."

—DAISIE.

PAULING.—In ever-loving and honoured memory of our darling father and grandfather, GEORGE PAULING, who departed this life Feb. 10, 1919.—GEORGE, KATHLEEN, GORDON, and DOREEN.

May his soul, and the souls of all the faithful departed, through the mercy of God, rest in peace.

PAULING.—In memoriam "G. P." R.I.P.

ROBERTS.—In unfading memory of my beloved husband, WILLIAM MASPEN ROBERTS, ordained 1867, who departed this life Feb. 10, 1919.—WINIFRED, Widow, Canon of Rochester. Called to Higher Service Feb. 9, 1927.

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DEATHS (continued)

LEWIS.—On Friday, Feb. 7, 1930, at 29, Cathedral-road, Cardiff, GETHING LEWIS, aged 76.

LUPTON.—On Feb. 8, 1930, at Beechwood, Roundhay, Leeds, ARTHUR GREENHOW LUPTON, LL.D., J.P., aged 79. Memorial service Mill Hill Chapel, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2.30 p.st. Interment later at St. John's Church, Roundhay. Family only. No flowers.

MELHUISH.—On Feb. 7, 1930, at a nursing home, FRANCES, widow of RICHARD MELHUISH, of Fetter-lane, and Stapleton Hall-road, Stroud Green, in her 81st year. Funeral to-morrow (Tuesday) at New Southgate Cemetery at 1.30 p.m.

MULLETT.—On Feb. 1, 1930, at 13, Sydney-road, Richmond, Surrey, Miss ADA ELIZA MULLETT, aged 92.

MURRAY.—On Feb. 7, 1930, at Craig-y-don, Evington-drive, Leicester, MARY ANN, dearly loved wife of ENGINEER-CAPTAIN J. A. MURRAY, C.B.E., R.N. (retired).

"Oh! Valiant Heart."

NEEDHAM.—On Feb. 7, 1930, at Grange Haven, Ellesmere, Shropshire, SARAH, widow of Sir GEORGE WILLIAM NEEDHAM, Kt., of Werneth, Oldham, in her 75th year. Interment at Greenacres Cemetery tomorrow (Tuesday), at 12.45 o'clock. Friends, please accept this, the only intimation. Inquiries to Messrs. John Bye and Co., Manchester.

PAWLE.—On Feb. 4, 1930, at Menton, France, ANGELINA BURDESS (IXA), the beloved wife of LEWIS S. PAWLE, of 6, Bickenhall-mansions, London, W.1.

PENTLAND.—On Feb. 7, 1930, at Clonkeen, Shalford, Surrey, MARY STUART PENTLAND, beloved daughter of G. H. Pentland and the late Mrs. A. F. Pentland, formerly of Black Hall, Drogheda, Ireland.

PERCIVAL.—On Feb. 6, 1930, at her son's residence, Winton Lodge, Stockbridge, MABEL MERCER, of 93, Vicarage-road, Eastbourne, widow of the REV. CHARLES JAMES PERCIVAL, sometime Vicar of Nassington, Northants. Funeral at Stockbridge to-morrow (Tuesday), 2.30 p.m.

PETERS.—On Feb. 7, 1930, at 18, Abercrombie-square, Liverpool, MARY, widow of REV. GEORGE PETERS, Vicar of St. Thomas's Church, Wavertree.

PETERSEN.—On Feb. 6, 1930, at 12, Highfield-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, CARL PETER PETERSEN, in his 60th year. Funeral Northfield Parish Church to-morrow (Tuesday), 12 o'clock.

ST. GEORGE.—On Feb. 4, 1930, at 7, Reedville, Birkenhead, ARTHUR BALDWIN ST. GEORGE, aged 71 years.

SANGER.—On Feb. 9, 1930, CHARLES PERCY SANGER, of 58, Oakley-street, Chelsea, and 5, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, aged 58. Funeral arrangements later. No flowers.

SAULEZ.—On Feb. 7, 1930, at Wickney Holt, Capel, Surrey, CAPTAIN SEYMOUR UNWIN SAULEZ, late of 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Funeral at Capel Church at 12.15 to-morrow (Tuesday).

SMYTH.—On Feb. 7, 1930, at Bolton, HARRIET, the wife of MAJOR B. SMYTH, M.V.O., O.B.E., late The Lancashire Fusiliers, aged 72.

SUTTON.—On Feb. 8, 1930, at Abinger, Brassey-avenue, Broadstairs, CLARA SUTTON, wife of F. F. Sutton, M.A. (Oxon), late Headmaster of the Junior School, St. Lawrence College, Ramsgate, and sister of the Rev. E. C. d'Auquier, M.A., first Headmaster of St. Lawrence College.

WILSON.—On Saturday, Feb. 8, 1930, passed peacefully away, at Camelot, Watkin-road, Boscombe, WILLIAM WILSON, M.B., C.M., F.R.A.S., of the China Inland Mission. Funeral to-morrow (Tuesday), 11.30 a.m., at St. John's Church, Boscombe.

YELF.—On Feb. 7, 1930, at Alberton, Wyndham-road, Salisbury, SARAH JANE YELF, first principal of Edgehill College, Liverpool, in her 87th year. (Liverpool papers, please copy.)

YORKE.—On Feb. 8, 1930, at 16, Clarendon-road, W.11, after a short illness, Mrs. A. M. YORKE, aged 76. Cremation to-day (Monday), Golders Green, 2.30.

PERSONAL

H. H.—Darling, hope you are well. Thanks for flowers. Do miss you so. All my love Darling.—B. G.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements, 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices, 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

MRS. J. GRIFFIN BRISTOW sends heartfelt THANKS to all her friends for the exquisite flowers and kind consoling letters sent to her in her sad bereavement, and she will reply personally to each in time.

£40 REWARD.—LOST, on 6th inst., at Gatwick Races, PEARL NECKLACE (100 graduated pearls) with diamond cluster snap.—Sunnners, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

£5 REWARD.—LOST, 3rd inst., between Albert Hall and Savile-row, AGATE and DIAMOND CIGARETTE CASE.—Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

THE CROSSWORD PUZZLE appears to-day on page five.

IDEAL GUEST HOUSE.—Every comfort; well heated; beautifully situated in ground; five miles London; near station.—X., Wood Hall, S.E.21, Sydenham 0483.

£50,000 Urgently REQUIRED for DEVELOPMENT OF OAK HILL JOURNAL-ISTIC HOME. All donations, large or small, gratefully received by the Duke of Northumberland (Chairman, Appeal Committee) or the Duchess of Richmond and Gordon (Chairman Ladies' Appeal Committee), Byron House, 7, St. James's-street, S.W.1.

N.S.P.C.C. CHANGES TEARS to SMILES. Please support its efforts for unhappy children.—Director, Leicester-square, W.C.2.

BIG BROTHER MOVEMENT.—Any boy in England who wants to make good, be happy, save cash, feel fit, and look forward to being independent should become a Little Brother and come to this land of opportunity.—Extract Prospectus, Dept. 1, Bedford House, 173, Aldersgate-street, E.C.1.

GARAGES, nearly Let, Lease or Sale; six or seven cars; rooms.—23, Lowndes-square.

"I would suggest that your Association do all they can to attract RETIRED AFFLUALS like myself to come to South Africa to spend the autumn of their lives in peace and comfort, without any idea of farming or making money."—Extract letter, Major of the Indian Army to the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association (London Office, 199, Piccadilly, W.1.)

TO Complete the Furnishing of a French drawing room a Lady is desirous of PURCHASING ONE PAINTING by either Boucher, Fragonard, Lancret, Pater, or Watteau, &c., or would entertain a good School Picture.—Write Box V.1924, The Times, E.C.4.

EASTBOURNE.—FURNISHED BIJOU RESIDENCE to be LET from March, adjoining front, overlooking Downs; two reception, seven bed (running water) bath rooms; electric light, fires, cooker.—Write Box P.742, The Times, E.C.4.

MANNEQUINS.—A few vacancies for exclusive and individual training.—Mayfair Mannequin Academy, 91, Regent-street, Piccadilly. Reg. 5361.

COMPANION GUN WANTED, excellent snipe, wood-cock shooting.—Write Box M.1853, The Times, E.C.4.

YACHTING.—WANTED, somebody to SHARE RUNNING EXPENSES of 115-ton YACHT coming season.—Apply BM/ASS, London, W.C.1.

LADY receives nerve or border patients, private house, garden; Tunbridge Wells.—HM/SSHG, W.C.1.

TO DOG LOVERS.—Motor Collecting Van urgently needed for North London Dogs' Home; £140 still required towards purchase.—Please send donation to Secretary, O.D.F.L., 72, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

MASSAGE and MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.—Association of Certificated Blind Masseurs. President: Sir Robert Jones, Bt., K.B.E., C.B.—CHARTERED MASSEURS and MASSEUSES undertake Massage and Electrical Treatments London and Provinces.—Apply Secretary, A.C.M.M., 234, Great Portland-street, W.1. Museum 0176.

HANOVER-SQUARE.—SELF-CONTAINED SERVICE FLAT (owner's furniture); bed, sitting, bath; private telephone; constant hot water; quiet and central; garage (owner's lock-up). Low rent for three years' lease, or short let if desired.—Write Box 10680, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

HAVE YOU HAD a NANNY who's been your friend all your life? If so, since "the true services of life are inestimable in money," will you not NOW show your honour her by naming a Crippled Child's Cot after her, in the Royal National Orthopædic Hospital?—Appeal Secretary, 234, Great Portland-street, W.1.

YOU WISH to SPEAK in PUBLIC? Then join classes of the Anti-Socialist Union, 58-60, Victoria-street, S.W.1. Session begins shortly. Booklet free.

CHRYSLER Saloon: London, 5s. hour; country, 6d. mile. —Yelf, 12, Ashburn-gardens, S.W.7. Probisher 3396.

SHORTHAND-TYPIST, Cambridge Trinity, good Spanish, German, and French; shorthand also in these languages; experience South America and U.S.A.—Write Box G.326, The Times, E.C.4.

AN OPENING OCCURS for man about 30 with, say, £10 capital, South Africa; must be keen worker; experience willing to travel or reside abroad; thorough knowledge of Spanish essential and of Portuguese an advantage. —Letters to S. A., Box 61, Leathwait and Simmons, 34, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.2.

COPIES of the PHOTOGRAPHS appearing in THE TIMES picture page can be obtained from the Photographic Sales Department, "The Times," Printing House-square, E.C.4.

WELL-KNOWN LITERARY MAN and WIFE want congenial COMPANION to SHARE family life; nice artistic house, pleasant surroundings; Hampstead; £300 per annum all found.—Write Box 8022, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

NORFOLK.—Three sisters (V.A.D.s) OFFER healthy country HOME to girls; poultry, gardening, riding.—Write Box P.732, The Times, E.C.4.

SALE, by PUBLIC AUCTION of PEDIGREE HOUSEHOLD CATTLE, Poultry, Implements, Hay and Corn, at Yacht's Farm, Chalfont St. Peter, on Wednesday, February 26, 1930, at 12 o'clock. Catalogues may be had of the Auctioneers, Messrs. Hall, Pain and Foster, 77, Cannon-street, E.C.4, and 190, Queensway, W.2.

TO PARENTS.—VACANCY occurs remainder present term, ending April 5th, for BOARDER, first-class preparatory school, Surrey hills; unusually healthy district; 20gns.; afterwards 30gns. per term.—Write Box G.330, The Times, E.C.4.

AN old-fashioned little RESIDENCE in lovely country, KINGSTON-ON-THAMES and ADJOINING; five beds, two baths, three reception; electric light; garage, stabling; old-world gardens of two acres. Freehold for Sale.—Write "Farm," 20, St. James-square, S.W.1.

ENGLISHMAN, Public School, fair amount experience, wishes JOIN one or two others SPRING SKI-ING. Dates.—Write Box G.337, The Times, E.C.4.

CLIFTONVILLE, MARGATE.—NURSING and REST HOME for sale, fully equipped home in fine, healthy position, comprising 11 rooms and offices, garage, and large garden. Long lease, rent £150. Moderate price for lease and the exceptional quality furniture, &c.—Write Box G.327, The Times, E.C.4.

BARGAIN. No premium.—Two, nine, 16 years' LEASE unique FLAT, Unfurnished, overlooking Hyde Park; two reception, four bed, domestic offices; all modern conveniences. Rent £450 inclusive.—Western 3824.

WANTED to PURCHASE, ADVOWSON. State price and particulars.—Write Box P.739, The Times, E.C.4.

SPACIOUS FLATS; garden; at Chislehurst.—Details page three, and Mrs. Mshaffy, Greatash, Chislehurst.

OVERSEAS APPOINTMENTS.—Ask at your hotel for THE TIMES LONDON EDITION to be delivered every day.

MOROCCO.—VACANCY in PARTY, February 19 to March 14; thrillingly interesting; conducted by Dr. Rothergill. Write in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice for the SEALING of the PROBATE of the WILL of OLIVER ELLWOOD late of Home Hill in the State of Queensland, Australia, Gold Labourer, deceased, granted by the Supreme Court of Queensland at Townsville, Australia, on the 13th day of March 1929 to Ernest Guy Blackburn, the sole Executor. Dated this eighth day of February 1930.

BOLTON, JOHNSON & YATE-LEE 2 Temple-gardens, Temple, E.C.4. Solicitors for Miss Ada Ellwood the Attorney of the said Ernest Guy Blackburn.

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

3 lines 6s. (minimum)

HELLENIC TRAVELLERS' CLUB

SPRING CRUISES, 1930, on the NEW MOTOR MAILSHIP "THEOPHILE GAUTIER." Built 1926. Displacement Tonnage 10,300.

CRUISE No. 19.—FEBRUARY 14th, 1930.—La Goulette (for Tunis and Carthage), Malta, Alexandria, Jaffa (for Palestine), Beyrout, Rhodes, Constantinople, Piraus (for Athens), Nauplia (for Mycenæ), Syracuse, Palermo.

CRUISE No. 20.—MARCH 21st, 1930.—Marseilles, Katakolo (for Olympia), Melos, Piraeus (for Athens), Delos, Constantinople, Candia (for Knossos), Nauplia (for Mycenæ), Syracuse, Taormina.

CRUISE No. 21.—APRIL 11th, 1930.—As Cruise 20. The Year Book of the Club, Lectures, for 1929, and list of Members from the Assistant Secretary, 3A, Albany Court-yard, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

SERVICE NOTICES

3 lines 9s. (minimum)

MACHINE GUN CORPS REUNION DINNER, all ranks, Saturday, 22nd Feb. Tickets 6s.—Apply Secretary, 7c, Lower Belgrave-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

ENTERTAINERS

2 lines 5s. (minimum)

GODFREY HOLBECHS BAND. Patronized by Royalty.—60, Chelsea-gardens, S.W.1. Sloane 7724.

PUNCH and Judy Show and Felix, Marionettes.—JAMES PORTLAND, 39, Sinclair-road, Kensington, W.14. Phone, 1131 Riverside. 5,000 testimonials.

ROAD TRANSPORT

3 lines 9s. (minimum)

PASSENGER SERVICE

THE RELIABLE CAR HIRE SERVICE of LONDON. Rolls-Royce and Daimlers. Cheap rate hourly or yearly.—W. J. Smith, Ltd., Pioneers of Car Hiring, Little Cadogan-place, S.W.1. Sloane 4777.

THE FINEST CAR HIRE SERVICE IN THE WORLD.—Daimler Hire, Ltd., 243, Knightsbridge, London. Sloane 3456. Reduced winter rates.

MINERVA HIRE, Ltd., LONDON'S SUPERIOR HIRE SERVICE, open day and night.—Minerva House, Chenies-street, Tottenham Court-road. Phone, Museum 0040 or 9677.

1930 TALBOT Saloon for HIRE with chauffeur; inclusive rates.—The S. Shepherd Garage, 81, West Side, Clapham Common, S.W.4.

FREIGHTS WANTED

JOS. MAY'S RETURN LOADS SAVE POUNDS. MOTOR PANTECHNICONS. SKILLED PACKERS. ESTIMATES, POST FREE. INCLUDE INSURANCE. 2 empty from London to Southampton Feb. 26.
1 empty from London to Stafford Feb. 17, March 4, 31.
6 empty from London to E. Coast Feb. 17/23.
1 empty from Dover to London Feb. 21, March 11.
1 empty from Sandown, I.O.W. to London March 26.
1 empty from Mere, Wilts, to London Feb. 19.
1 empty from Scarborough to London March 6.
8, Howland-st., Tottenham Court-rd., W.1. Mus. 2410-11.

ALLEN'S six-ton double capacity MOTOR REMOVAL VANS. Most economical and efficient method of removing furniture.—Free estimate and booklet "On Moving House."—J. G. Allen, Ltd., 23, Shaw-street S.W.10, and Bournemouth and Southampton.

ROBINSON'S, LTD., REMOVAL SPECIALISTS. MOTOR PANTECHNICONS WEEKLY, LONDON, S. Coast, Midlands, Yorks, Manchester, Liverpool, Wales, Depositories; Cricklewood, N.W.2 (Willesden 7181); Knolls House, Manchester; Moseley-road, Birmingham.

MONRO'S LORRIES, 1-10 tons, box or sheeted vans, hour or day, any distance; pneumatics; reasonable, dependable.—37-8, Long Acre, W.C.2. Temple Bar 1482.

PERSONAL (continued)

"WHAT doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?"—Micah vi. 8.

WOOD.—INFORMATION is required as to the present whereabouts of HERVEY ALAN WOOD, last heard of in 1914, when he banked with the Union Bank of Canada, 26, Haymarket, London, S.W. Mr. Wood or his executors or administrators are asked to COMMUNICATE with F. Dudley Cocks, F.C.A., of Leith House, 47, Gresham-street, London, E.C.2, when they will hear something to their advantage.

NOTICE is hereby given that HELENA MARIA DE LA HARTOG, of 152, Queen Alexandra-mansions, Bickenhall-street, London, W.1, has APPLIED to the Home Secretary for NATURALIZATION, and that any person who knows any reason why naturalization should not be granted should send a written and signed statement of the facts to the Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, London, S.W.1.

WORLD-FAMOUS TEACHER of SINGING offers FREE TUITION to a few young ladies of graceful appearance (gentlewomen only) for training as exponents of new physical culture method.—Write for interview Box 0329, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ROLLS-ROYCE (Phantom II.).—Gentleman having just taken delivery of beautiful Mulliner Weymann Saloon, and circumstances having altered, offers instant delivery at £2,385; new and unregistered; a unique opportunity.—Write Box 16

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable; also Tickets of P. & O. Orient, and New Zealand Companies, subject to change with or without notice.

EGYPT, ALGIERS.

London and Marseilles to Egypt weekly; fortnightly to Algiers from London by steamers of 11,000 to 21,000 tons. For sailing dates and cabin plans apply P. & O. House (as below).

P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles.
Narkunda ..	16,500	Parker ..	—	Feb. 14
*Rajputana ..	16,600	Griffin ..	—	Feb. 14
Ranpura ..	16,600	Furlong ..	Feb. 13	Feb. 27
Ranchi ..	16,600	Thornton ..	Feb. 27	Mar. 13
Moolton ..	21,000	Brooks ..	Feb. 28	Mar. 14
*Morea ..	21,000	Townshend ..	Mar. 13	Mar. 27
Karmak ..	11,000	Holland ..	Mar. 14	Mar. 28
†Viceroy of India	19,700	Thornton ..	—	Mar. 28
Maloja ..	21,000	Gibson ..	Mar. 28	Apr. 11
†Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11,500	Browning ..	Apr. 4	Apr. 18
Ranpura ..	16,600	Needham ..	Apr. 11	Apr. 25
*Macedonia ..	21,000	Furlong ..	Apr. 25	May 9
Naldera ..	16,000	Morton ..	Apr. 25	May 9
†Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright ..	May 2	May 16

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

Narkunda ..	16,500	Parker ..	—	Feb. 14
Cathay ..	15,000	Griffin ..	Feb. 21	Feb. 27
Chitral ..	21,000	Townshend ..	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
Mantua ..	15,000	Sizers ..	Mar. 21	Mar. 27
†Moldavia ..	21,000	Browning ..	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
Naldera ..	16,500	Allin ..	Apr. 18	Apr. 24
†Mongolia ..	16,000	Harrison ..	May 2	May 9
Narkunda ..	16,500	Rhodes ..	May 16	May 23
Chathar ..	15,000	Parker ..	May 30	June 6
Moolton ..	15,000	Griffin ..	June 13	June 19

† Taking also 3rd cabin passengers for Australian ports. Taking passengers for * Algiers, † Malta, ‡ Port Sudan.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Padua (cargo) ..	7,736	—	Feb. 14 —
Bhutan (cargo) ..	6,000	—	Feb. 28 —

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Malwa ..	11,000	Britten ..	—	Feb. 14
Rajputana ..	16,600	Cadiz ..	Feb. 21	Feb. 28
†Reliance (cargo)	11,167	—	Feb. 28	—
*Khyber ..	9,000	Bodwell ..	Feb. 22	—
Nankin ..	9,000	Sudell ..	Feb. 28	—
Mantua ..	11,000	Hignett ..	Mar. 6	—
Khiva ..	8,586	Dickinson ..	Mar. 21	Mar. 28

* Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI

BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mids'bro.	LONDON
†DUMANA ..	8,427	—	—	Feb. 15
†DOMALA ..	8,441	Feb. 22	Mar. 1	Mar. 8
*MUNDRA ..	7,275	Mar. 22	Mar. 19	Mar. 29
*MASULA ..	7,261	Apl. 12	Apl. 8	Apl. 19

† Not calling Port Okha and Bedi Bunder.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mids'bro.	LONDON
MANTOLA ..	—	—	—	—
MANDALA ..	—	—	—	—
MANTUA ..	8,246	Feb. 19	Feb. 15	Feb. 22
MERKARA ..	8,303	Mar. 5	Mar. 1	Mar. 8
..	8,286	Mar. 19	Mar. 29	Apl. 5

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	Marseilles.
MATLANA	9,067	—	—	—
MALDA ..	9,060	—	—	—
MODASA ..	9,070	Mar. 22	Mar. 8	Mar. 14
MADURA ..	9,077	Apl. 19	Apl. 5	Apl. 11
..	..	Apl. 26	May 9	May 17

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEMMER ..	—	—	—	—

PASSENGER OFFICE.

Manager, F. H. GROSVENOR.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.
City Booking Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Paris: Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines and Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Av. de Monte Carlo.

FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS—
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.2.

GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.2.
Freight Brokers :—

P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., Finchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Desk House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Middlebro' to Bombay and Karachi, Goeman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING COMPANY.

Regular four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	Feb. 14
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Mar. 14
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	Apl. 11
ROTORUA ..	17,000	May 9
..	12,500	June 6

Apply J. B. Westray and Co., Ltd., 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 2220); or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1. (Tele., Regent 6724.)

UNION S.S.Co. of NEW ZEALAND

TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A.
Thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From	From
NIAGARA ..	†Vancouver.	†San Francisco.
TAHITI ..	Mar. 5	—
AORANGI ..	—	Mar. 19
MAKURA ..	April 2	—
..	—	April 16

† Canadian-Australasian Line via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. ‡ Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.

Apply to Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Calling en route at Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOW FARES.

		London.	Plym'th.
BALLARAT ..	.. 13,000	14 Feb.	15 Feb.
BENDIGO ..	.. 13,000	14 Feb.	15 Mar.
†RARAAROOA ..	.. 13,000	11 Apr.	12 Apr.
†RARAAROOA ..	.. 13,000	9 May	10 May

† Carrying HIS MAJESTY'S MAILS and calling at Aden.
Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

		London.	Marseilles.
H.M.S. MOLDAVIA ..	16,500	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
H.M.S. MONGOLIA ..	16,500	May 16	May 23

Apply 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, or (passage only), 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE.

Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.
Tickets interchangeable with other lines.
HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORANTES ..	20,000	Feb. 15	Feb. 21	Feb. 23
ORAMA ..	20,000	Mar. 1	Mar. 7	Mar. 9
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Mar. 15	Mar. 21	Mar. 23
ORSOVA ..	15,000	Mar. 29	Mar. 4	Mar. 6
ORVIETO ..	12,000	Apl. 12	Apl. 18	Apl. 20
ORONSAY ..	20,000	Apl. 26	May 2	May 4
ORAMA ..	20,000	May 24	May 30	June 1
ORANTO ..	20,000	June 21	June 27	June 29
..	20,000	June 19	July 25	July 27

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd. Head Offices, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL

BUCKNALL

FAST, REGULAR, PASSENGER SERVICE
LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer	Tons	Date	Destination
City of Canterbury	8,421	Feb. 13	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Paris	10,902	Feb. 25	Bombay and Karachi
City of Venice	8,334	Mar. 4	Bombay and Karachi
City of Calcutta	8,423	Mar. 6	Colombo and Calcutta
†City of Hongkong	9,878	Mar. 13	Colombo and Calcutta
City of York	7,844	Mar. 24	Bombay and Karachi
..	..	..	Calls (a) Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Karachi ..	5,573	Mar. 1	Cape Town, Algoa	
Trafford Hall ..	5,321	Mar. 29	Bay, East London,	
City of Valencia ..	7,329	Apl. 12	and Natal.	

WINTER IN EGYPT.

Return tickets issued from
LIVERPOOL and MARSEILLES
at reduced rates during the season.
LONDON: 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C.3. Tele., Ave. 9940
LIVERPOOL: 7, Tower-bldgs., Water-st. .. Cent. 3840
GLASGOW: 73, Bothwell-street .. .. Cent. 9222

BIBBY LINE.

THE FIRST CLASS ONLY FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, PORT SAID, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Cheshire ..	13,500	Feb. 18	Feb. 24
Yorkshire ..	13,500	Mar. 4	Mar. 10
Leicestershire ..	13,500	Mar. 18	Mar. 24
Shropshire ..	12,000	Mar. 7	Mar. 13
..	12,000	Mar. 21	Mar. 27

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8086, 8087.

HENDERSON LINE.

GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL
to PORT SAID, PALESTINE, SUEZ, RANGOON, PORT SUDAN.
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES.

"CHINDWIN" .. Sails Liverpool, Suez, Marseilles
"GALLIATH, Pembroke and Co., Ltd., 7, Billiter-square, London, E.C.3; Lamport and Holt, Ltd., 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; P. Henderson and Co., 158, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, C.2.

N.Y.K. LINE.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICH
to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG,
SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
HAKONE MARU	10,500	Feb. 22	Mar. 1	Mar. 3
SUWA MARU ..	10,700	Mar. 8	Mar. 15	Mar. 17
†FUSHIMI MARU	11,000	Mar. 22	Mar. 29	Mar. 31

Also calling at Gibraltar.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE
from SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU to
JAPAN and CHINA.
Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. (A Limited Company incorporated in Japan.) West End Agency, Cunard Line, 22-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

SHIPPING (continued)

CUNARD LINE.

U.S.A.—CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

*ALAUNIA - - - - - FEB. 14
AQUITANIA .. Feb. 19 AUSONIA .. Feb. 21
Calls Cobh.

LIVERPOOL—CORK—NEW YORK.

*ANDANIA - - - - - FEB. 15
ANTONIA .. Feb. 22 *SCYTHIA .. Mar. 1
*Via Belfast and Glasgow, not Cobh.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—HALIFAX, N.S.

*ALAUNIA - - - - - FEB. 14
AUSONIA .. Feb. 21 *AURANIA .. Feb. 28
Calls Cobh.

LIVERPOOL-BELFAST-GLASGOW-HALIFAX, N.S.

*ANDANIA - - - - - FEB. 15
SCYTHIA .. Mar. 1 *LANCASTRIA .. Mar. 8
*Via Cobh, not Belfast and Glasgow.

WINTER CRUISES.

By "LACONIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton.
To MEDITERRANEAN, March 1st, 25 days, from 50 guineas. To ATLANTIC ISLES & NORTH AFRICA, March 29, 16 days, from 30 guineas.

MIDSUMMER CRUISE.

By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton.
To BALTIC, NORWAY, and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow), August 1st, 19 days, from 32 guineas.
Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 29-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

WHITE STAR LINE.

THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.

SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK via Cherbourg.
Majestic .. Wed., Feb. 12 | Olympic .. Wed., Mar. 19
Majestic .. Wed., Mar. 5 | Majestic .. Wed., Mar. 26

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK
via Queenstown.
Baltic .. Sat., Feb. 15 | Cedric .. Sat., Mar. 1
(2) *Doric .. Sat., Feb. 22 (2) *†Arabic .. Sat., Mar. 8
* Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston. † Via Halifax, N.S.

LIVERPOOL—HALIFAX, N.S.
Doric .. Sat., Feb. 22 | Arabic .. Sat., Mar. 8

SOUTHAMPTON—HALIFAX, N.S.
Mon., Mar. 31
(Via Cardiff and Galway.)

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND via Panama.
Ionic (Passengers from Southampton only) .. Fri., Feb. 28

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

ANTWERP—S'HAMPTON—CHERBOURG.

	From Antwerp.	From Southampton and Cherbourg.
(4) Pennland ..	Feb. 21	Feb. 22
(4) Westernland ..	Mar. 14	Mar. 15

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Pennland .. .. .. Sat., Feb. 22
(4) Westernland .. .. .. Sat., Mar. 15
From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.
LONDON TO NEW YORK
via Boulogne.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
London-Boulogne, £5.

*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons .. .. Mar. 1 | Mar. 29
*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons .. .. Mar. 15 | Apl. 12
TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.
Single Fare, £25. Return Fare, £40. London-Boulogne.
*Minnekahda, 17,251 tons .. .. Mar. 22 | Mar. 22
*Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Local Agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

REGULAR
EXPRESS, FIRST AND SECOND CLASS
FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD
CABIN SERVICES
from
PLYMOUTH DIRECT to
NEW YORK.
"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER"
BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"PARIS" (c) ..	Feb. 12	Feb. 18
"DE GRASSE" (c) ..	Feb. 19	Feb. 27
"ILE DE FRANCE" (e) ..	Feb. 26	Mar. 4

(c) Express Service First and Second Class only.
(e) First Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin service.

HAVRE to HOUSTON, Texas (cabin class) MONTHLY.

Also
PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.
TRINIDAD—SPANISH MAIN—CRISTOBAL.
S.S. "FLANDRE" .. .. Feb. 24
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. .. Mar. 24
The largest and fastest liners from England. Also
FRANCE TO CUBA & MEXICO
monthly.

Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

The quickest and most route to
ALGERIA and TUNISIA
is overland via Marseilles.
LONDON to ALGIERS in TWO DAYS.
FRENCH LINE, Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

UNITED STATES LINES

AMERICAN MERCHANT LINES
TO NEW YORK.
U.S.L. A.M.L.

From Southampton weekly. Famous Cuisine. Tourist Cabin. £38.
From London weekly. One class only £20 10s. with Bath £25 10s.

Booklets, &c., FREE from your Agent or U.S. Lines Offices, 14, Regent-street, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5820.)

ANCHOR LINE

LIVERPOOL TO
BOMBAY & KARACHI.
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.
ATHENIA .. Feb. 11 | *CASTALIA .. Mar. 12
‡CICRACIA .. Feb. 27 | ‡BRITANNIA .. Mar. 27
First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
* Leaves Marseilles Feb. 17 and April 2.
Vessels recognized by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.
† S.S. TUSCANIA, 17,000 tons.
From LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11 MARSEILLES, Feb. 17.
Carrying FIRST Class and THIRD Cabin Passengers ss.

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FAMED for their STEADINESS, CUISINE, and COMFORT.

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Visiting Naples, Sicily, Greece, Rhodes, Palestine, Egypt, the Adriatic and Venice.
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NATAL, LORENZO MARQUES, AND BEIRA.
.. .. Mar. 8 Mar. 12
CLAN MACPHEE .. Newport. Glasgow. Birkenh'd
NATAL, LORENZO MARQUES, AND MAURITIUS.
.. .. Feb. 13 Feb. 19
CLAN MACFARLANE Feb. 20 Newport. Glasgow. Birkenh'd
BOMBAY AND PERSIAN GULF.
.. .. Mar. 5 Glasgow. M'chester Birkenh'd
CLAN MACKELLAR .. Feb. 14 Feb. 21
Bedi Bunder, Port Okha, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey and Tuticorin direct.
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.. .. Feb. 26 Glasgow. M'chester. Birkenh'd
CLAN MATHESON .. Feb. 26 Feb. 27
MANGALORE, TELLICHERRY, CALICUT, BEYPORE, COCHIN, ALLEPPEY, TUTICORIN, AND CHITTAGONG.
.. .. Mar. 12 G'gow. B'head. Lydon. H'burg. A'werp.
HALIZONES .. Feb. 14 Feb. 20 Feb. 24 Feb. 25
For Rates of Freight, &c., apply to CAYZER, IRVINE and Co., Ltd., London, Glasgow, Liverpool; or to E. E. KYNASTON and Co., Manchester.

MOROCCO (Tangier) SPAIN (Gibraltar) RIVIERA (Marseilles)
by
ROTTERDAM LLOYD
MAIL VESSELS.
FORTNIGHTLY from and to SOUTHAMPTON for EGYPT, CEYLON, SUMATRA, SINGAPORE & JAVA.
AUSTRALIAN and CHINA PORTS via JAVA.
S.S. Tabinan .. .. .. 5,500 Feb. 14
M.S. Siberia .. .. .. 12,500 Mar. 27
M.S. Indrapoera .. .. .. 12,500 Apr. 24
M.S. TUSCANIA, 17,000 tons. 29th MAR.
From LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11 MARSEILLES, Feb. 17.
Carrying FIRST Class and THIRD Cabin Passengers ss.
Apply U.K. Agents, Escombe, McGrath and Co., 15, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3; West End Passage Agency, the American Express Co., Inc., 6, Haymarket, S.W.1.

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REGULAR SAILINGS FROM SOUTHAMPTON.
TO HALIFAX & NEW YORK.
NIEUW AMSTERDAM (First class fare from £35) Feb. 12
NIEUW AMSTERDAM (First class fare from £35) Mar. 19
HOLLAND'S LARGEST LUXURY LINER.
†S.S. STATENDAM 20,000 tons.
Next Sailing .. .. .. April 11

TO CUBA AND MEXICO.
*MAASDAM .. Feb. 15 *LEERDAM .. Mar. 8
* From Boulogne. † Not calling Halifax.
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to
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, Portugal, and *Madeira.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton	From Liverpool
*ASTURIAS (M.V.) ..	22,071	Feb. 14	—
*DARRO ..	11,484	—	Feb. 15
*ALMANZORA ..	15,551	Feb. 28	—
DESEADO ..	11,477	—	Mar. 1
*ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	Mar. 14	—
DESNA ..	11,483	—	Mar. 15
*ARLANZA ..	14,930	Mar. 28	—
DEMERARA ..	11,484	—	Mar. 29

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE

to
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE, via PERU,
BERMUDA, France, PANAMA
HAVANA, Spain. CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
OROYA (omits Bermuda) ..	12,257	Feb. 13
OROMA (calls Tocopilla) ..	11,540	Feb. 27
ORITA (omits Bermuda) ..	9,298	Mar. 13
ORDUNA ..	15,507	Apl. 8

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"

CRUISING-DE-LUXE
TO MEDITERRANEAN, &c.,
from Southampton.

15th MARCH .. .. 38 days
28th APRIL .. .. 32 days
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Everything to make the ideal cruising holiday.
All cabins fitted with cot beds and hot and cold running water.
Unsurpassed cuisine, with every luxury and comfort afloat.
Royal Mail cruising is perfectly organized.

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LIVERPOOL—Green, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
CANADA & U.S.A.

SOUTHAMPTON
TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.
(Via Cherbourg.)

MELITA ..	.. ..	Mar. 8
MONTROSE ..	.. ..	Mar. 8
MONTCLARE (via Queenstown)	.. ..	Mar. 15
METAGAMA ..	.. ..	Mar. 29

LIVERPOOL TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

METAGAMA (B.G.) ..	.. ..	Feb. 14
MONTEBORA (B.G.) ..	.. ..	Feb. 21
MONTCLARE (B.G.) ..	.. ..	Feb. 28
DUCHESS OF YORK (B.G.) ..	.. ..	Mar. 7
(B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.		

GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

METAGAMA ..	Feb. 15	MONTCALM .. Mar. 1
MINNEDOSA ..	Feb. 22	D. OF YORK .. Mar. 8

JAPAN AND CHINA.

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA (from Vancouver) .. .. Mar. 8
(Latest Atlantic Steamer to connect, EMPRESS OF EUROPA, Feb. 21.)
EMPRESS OF ASIA (from Vancouver) .. .. Mar. 29
(Latest Atlantic Steamer to connect, DUCHESS OF ATHOLL, Mar. 14.)

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA

Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from
Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney,
NIAGARA .. Mar. 5 AORANGI .. Apr. 2

When travelling always carry
Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.

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ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Esperance Bay ..	16,176 tons from Southampton	Feb. 19
Jervis Bay ..	14,164 tons from Southampton	Mar. 5
Largs Bay ..	14,184 tons from Southampton	Apl. 2
..	Fares from £38 to £52.	

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(oil burners).

SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE,

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ALFRED HOLT & CO., LIVERPOOL.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO STRAITS AND CHINA

"Patroclus" ..	13,314 tons from Liverpool	March 1st
"Antenor" ..	11,174 tons from Liverpool	March 29th
"Hector" ..	11,198 tons from Liverpool	April 26th
"Aeneas" ..	10,950 tons from Liverpool	May 24th
"Sarpedon" ..	14,321 tons from Liverpool	June 21st
"Patroclus" ..	13,314 tons from Liverpool	July 19th

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A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

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(3) S.S. THEMISTOCLES .. Liverpool 8th MAR.
ASCANIUS .. Liverpool 29th MAR.
(1) First Class only. (3) First & Third Class Passengers.

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S.S. "VAN EVERDINGEN" .. .. Feb. 15
S.S. "SIMON BOLIVAR" .. .. Mar. 1
S.S. "CRYNSSEN" .. .. Mar. 22
DOVER TO DEMERARA SERVICE VIA MADEIRA.
S.S. "COMMEWYNE" .. .. Mar. 8
S.S. "PRINS FREDERIK HENDRIK" .. .. Feb. 15
S.S. "ORANJESTAD" .. .. Mar. 29
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From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).

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D'ARTAGNAN ..	Feb. 21 and Mar. 7	ANGERS
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.		
A. R. GARROS ..	Feb. 14 and Feb. 28	GEN. DUCHESNE
PIRAEUS, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA & BEYROUT.		
LAMARTINE ..	Feb. 23 and Mar. 11	PIERRE LOTI
EGYPT AND BEYROUT.		
ANGKOR ..	Feb. 18 and Feb. 28	MARIETTE PACHA

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ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

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*SAXON ..	..	Feb. 13
†GLOUCESTER CASTLE ..	..	Feb. 20 Feb. 14
†ARUNDEL CASTLE ..	..	Feb. 27 Feb. 21

* Via Madeira. † Cargo only to Mauritius, via Las Palmas and South African Ports. ‡ Via Plymouth and Las Palmas.
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TAMPICO ..	RIO PANUCO ..	Apr. 10th
GALVESTON ..	Wainwright Bros. and Co.,	
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5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

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FOUR BED ROOMS, DRESSING ROOM, BATH ROOM, and domestic offices in a charmingly Furnished Maisonette overlooking Portland-place; tasteful fitt. parquet floors, &c. Rent only 10gns. per week. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 5).

WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1.

MAIDA VALE and ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—For particulars of FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED MAISONNETTES and FLATS apply SNELL and Co., 47, Maida Vale, W.9. Padd. 7330 (four lines).

MAIDA VALE (main road).—Excellent GARDEN FLAT in exclusive Court; reception room, bed room, bath room, kitchen; attractive entrance; lift, porters. Rent only £115. Nominal sum for fixtures and fittings.—Apply Sole Agents, SNELL and Co., as above.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE. NEWLY-BUILT BLOCK of self-contained FLATS within a few yards of Harrods and Hyde Park; no dark corners, sunny aspect; two reception rooms and two bed rooms, or one reception room and three bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, electric lift.—Mr. TREDINNICK, 199, Piccadilly, W.1.

PREMIUM REDUCED FROM £1,500 TO £425. AN excellent OPPORTUNITY is afforded to ACQUIRE the 8 years' LEASE of a fine FAMILY FLAT having spacious and well-proportioned rooms situate in one of London's most favourite localities. ADJOINING PARK.

Six bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, excellent domestic offices.

Constant hot water, lavatory basins in bed rooms, parquet floors, &c. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—Agents

TURNER, LORD and DOWLER, 127, Mount-street, W.1.

AVAILABLE FURNISHED at unfurnished rent. —KNIGHTSBRIDGE (close Park and Tube). A very well FURNISHED FLAT; large lounge, two good reception rooms, four bed rooms, tiled bath room, and excellent offices. Rent £10 10s. a week.—EWART GILKES and PARTNERS (formerly Berryman and Gilkes), 2, Hans-place, S.W.1. Sloane 6148-9.

JUST IN THE MARKET. ASHLEY-GARDENS.—Newly decorated FLAT on second floor; four bed, two reception rooms, kitchen. Rent £350 per annum. Lease four years. Reasonable sum for recent improvements, &c.—BOND and Co., 40, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 8060.

ATTRACTIVE ENTRANCE-FLOOR MANSION FLAT in Kensington; four bed rooms, bath, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c., rent £240 inclusive; no premium.—HOWELL, SON and BONNIN, 88a, Cromwell-road, S.W. (Western 5133-4.)

BACHELOR'S FURNISHED SUITE, self-contained; sitting room, bed room, bath room; self-acting lift, attendance.—Apply 3, Hyde-street, St. James's, or Mr. H. Sharman, 10, Norris-street, Haymarket.

BAKER-STREET, Mayfair, &c.—Principal Agents for all available FLATS, S. and S. FREEMAN, Ltd., 1, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 2975.

BELGRAVIA.—FURNISHED GROUND FLOOR FLAT; own bath. Rent £90. Furniture £70.—Abb and Co., 222, Vauxhall Bridge-road, S.W.1.

CADOGAN-GARDENS.—An exceptionally well FURNISHED FLAT with constant hot water; three reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath room, &c., to be LET from March for three or six months at a most reasonable rent; immediate inspection advised.—Apply Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

CADOGAN HOUSE.

Directly facing the extensive Gardens of Cadogan-place *with entire thereto, and use of Hard Tennis Courts.* CHARMING RESIDENTIAL FLAT in exclusive new building, handsomely appointed, conveniently planned. *Five or six bed rooms, two bath rooms, two fine reception rooms.*

To be LET on Lease at an inclusive rental. Agents, WINKWORTH and Co., 48, Curzon-street, W.1.

Four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c.

COLEHERNE-COURT, S.W.5.—ONE of these attractive and well FURNISHED FLATS to be LET from March 1st for six or 12 months at moderate inclusive rent.—Sole Agents, E. R. PRITCHARD and Co., 13a, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. (Western 1167 and 1168.)

HAMPSTEAD, on high ground, near station.—A very attractively SELF-CONTAINED MAISONNETTE to be LET. CENTRAL HEATING. Four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms. Good garden. £210 per annum. Well recommended.—HATCH and Co., Ltd., 14 and 15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3. (Primrose 0111.)

HYDE PARK (facing and close to Marble Arch).—A Beautiful SUNNY FLAT with own entrance; constant hot water, bed, two reception, bath, kitchen, &c. Rent £450 inclusive. Lease 2 or 14 years. Recommended.—Apply Messrs. SAUNDERS and WILLMUCK, 8, Carteret-street, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1. Victoria 8532.

CONSTANT HOT WATER. KENSINGTON GARDENS (a few yards from).—An £310 P.A. attractive FIRST-FLOOR FLAT, conveniently fitted; three bed rooms, bath, two reception rooms, ample offices. Moderate premium for some electric fittings.

ROW and SON, 35A, Kensington High-street, W.8.

KENSINGTON (within easy reach of the station and Gardens).—FINE CORNER FLAT, perfectly lighted throughout and in first-class order, to be LET on non-repairing lease; five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c. Nominal sum for fittings. £375 P.A. Passenger lift; independent boiler, &c.—Agents, HUGHESDON and HINDE, Abingdon-road, Kensington High-street.

CHARMING GARDEN FLAT. KENSINGTON (close station and omnibuses).—Fine reception room, three good bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, hall, &c. CONSTANT HOT WATER. Small premium for RENT ONLY £175 P.A. some fixtures.—Sole Agents, MASON and MASON, 2A, Kensington High-street, W.8.

Four good bed rooms, two reception rooms. KENSINGTON (adjoining Gardens).—An opportunity occurs to obtain a new lease of a fine FLAT without premium; lifts and porters. £325 P.A.

Agents.—E. R. PRITCHARD and Co., 13A, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. (Western 1167 and 1168.)

KENSINGTON.—Overlooking Gardens.—Charming ENTRANCE FLOOR FLAT; two bed rooms, bath room, one reception room, kitchen, &c., rent, unfurnished £160, or Furnished 5½gns.—HOWELL, SON and BONNIN, 88a, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Western 5133-4.)

CHARMING GARDEN FLAT. KENSINGTON (close to station and omnibuses).—Fine reception room, three good bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, hall, &c., rent, unfurnished £160, or Furnished 5½gns.—HOWELL, SON and BONNIN, 88a, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Western 5133-4.)

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

WITHOUT PREMIUM.

SLOANE-SQUARE, S.W. Just off.—Attractive FLAT in sought-after Mansion Block; five bed rooms, two reception rooms, large lounge hall, bath room and offices; large, bright rooms. Lease 4½ years. Rent £350 per annum.—Recommended by Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tel. Nos. Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

S.W.5. RENT ONLY £350, NO PREMIUM. —Beautifully decorated ENTRANCE-FLOOR FLAT; five bed, bath, two reception rooms, lounge hall, pantry, exceptionally good offices.—Agents, BERRY MAN and HO., 181A, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 7345.

LARKHALL ESTATE, CLAPHAM NEW FLATS. THE LAST THREE BLOCKS are now AVAILABLE for LETTING; three-five rooms, constant hot water, Frigidaire fitments; lock-up garages; large well-planned rooms; pleasant garden surroundings. Rents, together with rates, from £2 2s. to £2 16s. per week.—Apply for illustrated booklet, Secretary, Dept. D/T, Estate Office, Albion-road, S.W.8. Telephone, Brixton 4681.

FOR THE PROFESSIONAL CLASS. UP-TO-DATE RESIDENCES in GARDENS MANSIONS, S.W.6. £100 per annum inclusive; electric light, cooking, and heating; 1d. unit. —The Burlington Estate Office, opposite Putney Bridge Station.

RENT £250 PER ANNUM. NEWLY DECORATED. WESTMINSTER. — Light, airy TOP-FLOOR FLAT (lift); four bed, bath, two reception rooms, and kitchen; parquet floors; independent hot water; reasonable sum for Lease and improvements.—BOND and Co., 40, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7986.

WESTMINSTER.—Excellent FLAT to be LET Unfurnished; two reception, two bed rooms, kitchen, bath room. Rent £200 per annum. Also, with four bed rooms, £260.—Apply CHAS. V. STEVENS and Co., 56, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Vic. 4806.

WHITEHALL COURT.—Beautifully situated and appointed six-room FLAT, facing Embankment.—Apply Estate Office, Whitehall Court, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 6040.

WIGMORE-STREET.—Fine Family FLAT, with central heating, constant hot water, lavatory basins in bed rooms, passenger lift, porter; seven bed rooms, two tiled bath rooms (one fitted with parquet floor); large lounge, tiled kitchen, pantry, and larger; rent £750, no premium.—HOWELL, SON and BONNIN, 88a, Cromwell-road, S.W.7 (Western 5133-4.)

14, QUEEN'S GATE-TERRACE.—Self-Contained attractive Unfurnished FLAT; newly decorated; hot water throughout; three rooms, kitchen, bath.

Five Bed Rooms, Two Reception Rooms, Bath, &c. £220.—SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Light and airy FLAT in imposing building, with passenger lift. Fittings £140.—DRAKE and RUCK, 39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite station).

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

SPACIOUS, UP-TO-DATE FLATS AT CHISLEHURST. *Station, golf course, and Common. Beautiful views.* Private portions of large garden. GARAGES. HARD TENNIS COURT. CONSTANT HOT WATER. CENTRAL HEATING. Five to seven bed rooms, kitchens, and pantries. NOW READY. RENTS £450 TO £580. For details apply to: Mrs. Mahaffy, Greatash, Chislehurst.

WANTED

NUMEROUS GENUINE INQUIRIES for FURNISHED FLATS in KENSINGTON, having two-three bed, two reception rooms; from 6-8gns. per week for three-nine months.—Particulars please to SAUNDERS, 40, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Kensington 4148-9.

CONSULTING ROOMS

CONSULTING ROOMS to be LET, Harley-street and district; whole and part time; lists sent on application.—ELGOOD and Co., 10, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, W.1. Mayfair 5659.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

COUNTY COUNCIL OF DURHAM. MATERNITY and CHILD WELFARE. ASSISTANT WELFARE MEDICAL OFFICER. The County Health Committee invite APPLICATIONS for the APPOINTMENT of an ASSISTANT WELFARE MEDICAL OFFICER (woman) at commencing salary of £500, rising by annual increments of £25 to £700 per annum. Travelling expenses will be paid by the County Council according to scale.

Applicants must be registered medical practitioners of not less than three years' standing and not exceeding 35 years of age, with special experience in Maternity and Child Welfare work and administration. The person appointed will be required to reside in Durham City or other approved centre, and to devote her whole time to the duties of the office. Full particulars, prepared, if required, to act as locum tenens to other members of the Medical Staff of the County Medical Officer, and will be debarred from engaging in private practice. The D.P.H., or its equivalent, will be considered an additional qualification.

The person appointed will be required to take up duty on the 1st April or as soon thereafter as possible after that date, and the appointment will be terminable by a three-months' notice on either side.

A condition of the appointment is that on marriage the Officer will be required to vacate her post.

The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government and Other Officers' Superannuation Act, 1922, and to a medical examination, as required by the Council for the purposes of the Act, and the Statutory contributions to the Superannuation Fund under that Act will be declared from salary.

Applications, marked "Assistant Welfare Medical Officer," together, with copies of not more than three recent testimonials, must be sent to the County Medical Officer, Shire Hall, Durham, not later than the 19th instant.

HAROLD JEVONS, Clerk of the County Council. Shire Hall, Durham, 2nd February, 1930.

KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

INSTRUCTOR IN COMMERCIAL FRUIT GROWING. APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of PART-TIME COUNTY INSTRUCTOR in COMMERCIAL FRUIT GROWING. Salary £500 per annum, rising by £10 a year to £600, subject to a deduction of 5 per cent. under the current superannuation scheme.

ASSISTANT AGRICULTURIST.

APPLICATIONS are also invited for the POST of ASSISTANT AGRICULTURIST to assist the Agricultural Organizer in lecturing and advisory work among the farmers. Salary £400 per annum, subject to a deduction of 5 per cent. under the county superannuation scheme.

Forms of application and further particulars can be obtained from the Agricultural Organizer, Springfield, Maidstone. Applications, with copies of three testimonials, must be submitted by February 20.

PALESTINE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following VACANCIES on the staff of the AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, TULKAREM, PALESTINE:—

(a) FARM MANAGER and LECTURER in ANIMAL HUSBANDRY. Salary £P.400 per annum.

(b) STOCKMAN and DAIRY OVERSEER. Salary £P.300 per annum (£P.1 is equivalent to £1 sterling).

Qualifications: Candidates should be unmarried and between the ages of 25 and 30. Candidates for (a) must hold a Degree or Diploma in Agriculture and have specialized in animal husbandry. Candidates for (b) must have had a practical experience in the breeding management of livestock and in all branches of modern dairy practice, and have had experience in the treatment of milk to a Grade "A" standard, and in refrigerator practice.

Passages, quarters, &c. (applicable to both posts): Free second-class passages and free quarters, rations, and medical attendance for officer and family, free of cost. Selected candidates will be on probation for three years, during which period agreement terminable by three months' notice on either side. During the third year a decision will be reached as to eligibility for permanent and pensionable employment on incremental scales of salary.

Required: An appointment abroad—Africa, India, Brazil, &c.? Accountants, engineers, clerks, mining, railway men, and others should send for particulars of assistance rendered, terms, and details of past success.—Peter Coutts and Co., Ltd., Dept. 21, 225, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business estd. 1908.

MOTOR Engineering.—Practical workshop training in every branch to suit individual; evening-class courses from one month. Day or evening tuition. Fees by instalments.—Write or call for full particulars, Engineering Dept., The British School of Motoring, Ltd., 5, Coventry-st eet, Piccadilly-circus, W.1.

ARTICLED PUPILS

AN Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Firm of good standing, London works, has a vacancy for Premium Pupil.—Write for particulars, W. G. Walker and Co., Emery Hill-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

AUTOMOBILE Engineering Training College, Chelsea, offers Home Study Courses (personal attention) to Foremen, Draughtsmen, and others desirous of entering the Automobile industry. Probationary term. Appointments for qualified students. Prospectus from Principal.

BRITISH Columbia.—Rancher has vacancies for premium pupils: cattle ranching with sidelines of fur farming, fish culture, and game bird raising on commercial scales; healthy climate; excellent sport; English family.—Write Z., care of Dawson's Advertising Agency, 118, Cannon-street, London, E.C.4.

KENYA.—Established stock and experienced settler, at present in England, willing take young man as Pupil on Maize and Coffee Farm; must be interested; a sportsman. Write Box P.14, Crosby Gate, The Times, E.C.4.

VACANCY for Articled Clerk in Solicitor's Office; general practice and all-round experience; premium by arrangement.—Write Box F.205, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

A Secretarial Training, shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, languages, journalism; individual courses; positions found.—Secretary, The Secretarial College, 8, Grosvenor-gardens, S.W.1 (next U.S. Embassy).

EDUCATED Ladies will be taught business of Shorthand-Typist at Bedford-square Secretarial College for moderate fee; excellent prospects.—Apply Secretary, 8 Bedford-square, W.C.1

MAY Secretary earn £500 a year. How and Why is made clear in our Private Secretary's Course. Your study in your spare time and vacancies offered to the Institute are given to qualified students. Send to-day for "The Personal Secretary," free and no obligation. —Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd., 20, Goschen-buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

POSTS FILLED

ROYAL Engineers.—Messrs. Blundell, Baker and Co. announce that the appointment recently advertised by them is now filled.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

APPLICANTS' testimonials typed by return post: 12 copies of one 1s. 3d., 30 2s., 50 2s. 6d.; quarto or foolscap.—H. King, 11A, Fulwood-place, London, W.C.1.

APPLICANTS' Testimonials Typed: 12 copies 1s. 24, 1s. 6d.; 50, 2s.; six specimen copies free, postage, &c., 3d.—F. White, 17A, Promenade, St. Anne's-on-Sea.

APPLICATIONS invited for position of Managing Director of Limited Company with high and also middle class hotels, restaurants, cafés, confectionery shops and bakeries in London and provinces; must be first-class man and fully competent.—Write, stating age, experience, and salary required, with copy references. Box P.629, The Times, E.C.4.

A British firm offers to gentlemen of good standing and connexion opportunities to supplement income while qualifying for good positions in an organization developing upon new lines and engaged in work of an important nature with almost unlimited prospects. Business experience not essential. Training given. Service and Warsity men only need apply.—Apply first instance in writing, giving particulars of education and work done, to Box P.198, The Times, E.C.4.

A OPENING occurs for man about 30 with, say, 10 years' South or Central American banking experience, willing to travel or reside abroad; thorough knowledge of Spanish essential, and of Portuguese an advantage.—Letters to S. A., Box 694, Leathwait and Simmons, 34, Throgmorton-street, E.C.2.

AN opening occurs in a vast retail organization for a young man of good taste and education, with knowledge of textiles and who has had experience especially in women's fashions departments; a person of real ability, who, after some training, would be able to assume an executive position.—Apply, enclosing photograph, if possible, and giving full particulars as to age, qualifications, and experience, to Box 161, Mather and Crowther, Ltd., 10, New Bridge-street, London, E.C.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

AN opportunity presents itself for a first-class Sales man with good appearance, well-educated and ambitious, to represent a firm of food manufacturers of national standing in London and district; applicants must have a connexion amongst high-class confectioners and grocers, wholesale and retail; age should not exceed 25-35 years; salary, expenses and commission.—Write fullest particulars Box F.192, The Times, E.C.4.

A Splendid opportunity for a smart young man (Public School) to enter growing estate business; small salary to commence.—Write Box V.1963, The Times, E.C.4.

AUCTIONEER.—Wanted, a well-educated, energetic young man as Salesman, not over 25 years, must be experienced, to act as Assistant and take charge of important Auction Room under chief's guidance; references as to character and probity essential.—Write, stating experience and salary required, to Box P.728, The Times, E.C.4.

AUCTIONEERS in London require at once Junior Negotiator and Canvasser; must be experienced, smart, of good appearance, and keen; good opening.—Apply by letter only, stating age, experience, and salary expected, to Street and Tivendale, Harlesden, N.6.

CHARTERED Accountant required as Secretary and Commercial Manager of large Colliery Company in Midlands. Applicants must be young and have had varied commercial experience.—Write, stating age, experience, and salary required, enclosing copy references to Box P.737, The Times, E.C.4.

DRAPERY Assistant wanted by a large General Store in the Far East; age about 24 to 30; passage paid; agreement for three years; good remuneration to suitable man; applicants must have good experience in dress materials and furnishing fabrics a knowledge of gowns and millinery an advantage.—Write, giving full details of experience, copies of references, age, height, &c., to "Jael," at Horncastles, 60, Cheapside, E.C.2.

ECONOMIC Assistant required in business research office; degree in economics or commerce essential; applicant must be capable of working under limited direction, and of writing lucid reports.—Applications, stating age, qualifications, experience, and references, to Staff Office, Rowntree and Co., Ltd., York.

IF you are keen on a canvassing proposition for a product which is widely advertised and is recognised as a leader in its field, offering exceptional scope to sales women and salesmen; if you are prepared to work day or evening as required in return for liberal remuneration, write, giving details of experience during last two years to Box F.161, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY Representative required who is an enthusiastic and convincing talker and of good personality, to interview the better classes who have children; congenial and interesting work and good remuneration.—Write Box V.1962, The Times, E.C.4.

LAW.—Shorthand Speedy Typist as able manager for small private London estate; must know law relating to tenants.—Call 9 to 5, 5, New Oxford-street.

OPPORTUNITIES Abroad.—An advertisement in "The Times Weekly Edition" will put you in touch with prospective employers in the British Dominions and elsewhere. The charge is 1s. per line of seven words, and if desired replies may be addressed to a Box Number at "The Times" Office, London, that address to be counted as six words. For use of a Box Number and forwarding of replies a fee of 6d. is charged. Announcements should be sent to "The Times Weekly Edition," London, E.C.4.

PIANO Traveller required; thoroughly active experienced print, connexion.—Write full details for interview Wellington Printers, Curistor-street, E.C.

REPRESENTATIVE.—High-class firm of Printing Machinery Manufacturers require representative for London district of proved selling ability and with sound connexion. Only capable men considered. Permanency to suitable applicant.—State age, salary and experience, in confidence, to Box P.738, The Times, E.C.4.

REQUIRED for large works in the South of England, near Southampton, a qualified Junior Engineer, who has good theoretical knowledge of mechanics and physics; good opportunity for practical experience.—Write, stating age, qualifications, and salary required, to "Y.K.," care of Steels, 6, Gruzelurchurch-street, E.C.3.

SALES Manager wanted for the home market only by well-known London firm of manufacturers of toilet, surgical and dental specialities; experience in selling to chemists, hospitals, &c.; experience in pharmaceutical trade an advantage, provided outlook broad and unrestricted; applicant must be conversationalist; prospective man of good education and originality, and the ability both to sell and to lead salesmen; salary according to qualifications, but initiality not less than £750 per annum; write, prior to interview, giving fullest particulars of experience, age, education, when free, &c.; all applications will be treated in the strictest confidence.—Write Box V.1967, The Times, E.C.4.

SALES Representative required by manufacturers of artificial leather upholstery fabrics; must have good connexion and be first-class man, with full knowledge of the trade; good salary and commission will be paid to the right man; state age, salary, and qualification.—Write Box M.1457, The Times, E.C.4.

SMART, energetic, young man wanted for motor showrooms and to learn the motor business generally in West End district; firm established 30 years; knowledge of motors not required.—Write Box 257, care of Roebuck's, 8, Salisbury-square, London, E.C.4.

TRAVELLERS wanted to sell Continental Bacon in several provincial areas; full-time employment and good remuneration to the right men; knowledge of the trade and a connection are essential.—Send full details in writing (marked "Confidential") to Sales Manager, Weber, Ltd., 268, Central Markets, E.C.1.

VACANCY for two skilled Draughtsmen: good opportunity for advancement; knowledge of high-speed craft desirable but not essential.—Write full particulars, references, &c., to Box P.740, The Times, E.C.4.

Sporting News

RACING NOTES

GRAND NATIONAL

THE TOPHAM SCHEME

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

It was proposed last autumn by Mr. Topham, the Clerk of the Course at Aintree and also the Handicapper for the Grand National, that, in order that the number of entries for that race might be reduced, the conditions for the event should be altered. He proposed that the race should be for horses that have been placed first, second, third, or fourth in steeplechases of three miles and upwards value 200 sovs. to the winner; or in steeplechases of any distance at Liverpool; or for winners of any steeplechase value 500 sovs. (selling races in every case excepted). It was also proposed as an alternative scheme that the entries for the race, the conditions remaining as last year, should be divided into two groups by the handicap—those horses set to carry 10st. 7lb. and more to form one group, those set to carry 10st. 6lb. and less to form the second group. These two groups were to be started in two separate races, only those carrying the bigger weight to be qualified for the Grand National. The idea in each case was the same—namely, to reduce the size of the field, which last year most certainly was unwieldy.

There were actually 84 entries for this year's race, the conditions for which, after consideration, were left the same as they were 12 months ago. One of those entries, Ptarmigan II., was withdrawn, and Mr. Topham allotted weights for the other 83. I have been carefully through the horses weighted by Mr. Topham. If the handicap condition had been adopted the total left in for the Grand National, not allowing for scratchings since the date of the publication of the weights, would be 47, there being that number weighted at 10st. 7lb. or more. Thirty-six of the entry would not be able to run in the race; that is to say, the field would in all probability be reduced by half. If Mr. Topham's scheme had been adopted 20 horses would not have been qualified to run. That number might conceivably be increased, for I cannot discover whether Trocadero or Heugon would be qualified or not under the Topham plan. I believe, however, that they would be able to run, and I will assume that they would be qualified. The Topham scheme, if it had been in force this season, would therefore have reduced the entry by many fewer than the handicap scheme. It is not without interest to note that only six of the disqualified animals under the Topham scheme appear in the 10st. 7lb. class. A combination of the handicap and Topham schemes would therefore reduce the field, that is, the possible starters, by 42, making the possible field 41.

Among the animals barred by the Topham scheme in the top class would be Kingsford (since scratched), Peggie's Pride, Carfax (for whom a large sum of money was once offered on the theory that he had a great chance at Aintree), Easy Virtue, The Druce Machine, and Gibus. No one could object to the disappearance of all except the last two. The Druce Machine is a young horse of distinct promise as a steeplechaser, while on Saturday's form Gibus has just as good a chance in this year's race at Aintree as Gregalach. Still, in any such scheme there will always be hard cases. At the same time it must be remembered that in the whole entry, when the Topham scheme is applied to it, only 20 of the 83 go out; and, with the exception of The Druce Machine and Gibus, no one except perhaps the owners and those few people who are always believing that the unexpected will happen would have any regrets.

Personally, I have come to the conclusion that if any change has to be made it should be made by using the Handicap scheme. If the Topham scheme only were to be put into operation quite a number of animals would be in the field who have no real right there, and are indeed there only on account of a bit of luck. Several of them would get into the race owing to having gained a minor place in a steeplechase at Liverpool run over less than three miles. They would have no other claim to qualification at all. I admit that any horse which can jump the full National Course is entitled to be started in the race, but I do not see that because a horse has jumped half of it he, or she, should be qualified.

As a matter of interest I give the names of the horses weighted in this year's race who would not have been qualified to run if the Topham scheme had been in operation—Kingsford, Peggie's Pride, Carfax, Easy Virtue, The Druce Machine, Gibus, Gold Flare, Phosphore, May Crescent, Aruntius, Soldier's Joy, Fluke, Curtain Raiser, Derby Day II., Stage Management, Wood Owl, Rory O'Neil, Daring Boy, Black Sea, and Prince of Iveagh. On all known form the departure of the lot—with the possible exception abovementioned of The Druce Machine and Gibus—could have no important effect on the race. It would, however, be really interesting if one of them were to win. If such were the case no more would be heard for a year or so of any need for a change in the conditions.

To sum up, the Topham scheme would reduce the possible field by only 25 per cent.; the Handicap scheme would nearly halve the possible field; a combination of the two schemes would almost exactly halve it.

THE TOTALISATOR

I understand that the totalisator which was shown recently at Thirsk and not the machine which was shown on the same day at Folkestone is being installed at Newmarket and according to the statements of the Betting Control Board will be in operation there for the Craven Meeting early in May. I am informed that with the exception of the ticket-issuing machines the whole of the operating mechanism for the Newmarket machine is being made by the Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Company. As a matter of fact the two machines, that shown at Folkestone and that shown at Thirsk, are so much the same that they could, I understand, be joined together and used as one large machine. In other words, the two machines are the same and are to be known as "The New Standard Electric Totalisator." The third machine, the Graham Amplion, invented by Mr. R. M. Hamilton, a large part of which is now being made by the General Electric Company, is to be used for the first time at Hurst Park on May 10. There have been so many disappointments before that I hope that these dates will be kept or that the public will be warned in time of any necessary postponements. Personally, I shall be agreeably surprised if the machine at Newmarket is in full working order by May 6, the first day of the Craven Meeting.

Writing in these Notes last week on the Guardian Pari-Mutuel and the Betting Control Board, I stated that the former were willing to accept from their registered clients investments for transference to the totalisator on the course and that they would guarantee to their clients the full totalisator odds. I was under the impression that the arrangement between the Guardian Pari-Mutuel and the Betting Control Board was a credit one. Apparently there is no credit agreement between the two parties, the money to be invested on the course machine by the Guardian Pari-Mutuel being actually invested by their representative on the course in the form of bankers' chits, as is already done by a number of visitors to the course who use the totalisator. Incidentally the Guardian Pari-Mutuel will continue to run their own pools, only wagers specially marked for the purpose being transferred to the totalisator.

LINGFIELD MEETING

It is rare, but none the less pleasant for that reason when it does happen, to hear a really enthusiastic reception given to a horse that has won a race. Gib's success in the Troytown Steeplechase at Lingfield on Saturday afternoon was quite properly received with cheers and much clapping of hands. He had carried 12st. 9lb. over three miles of country, had given weight to each of his opponents, among them the winner of last year's Grand National, and he had never been out of the first two. Ridden by F. B. Rees, still a great artist over fences and a fine rider of a race, he won by six lengths from Gregalach, to whom he was giving 6lb., with Gibus, to whom he was giving 25lb., beaten by a neck for second place. This was Gib's eighth win in succession. His first win in the series had been gained over this same course, the distance then being two and a half miles, exactly a year ago, Lord Killeen riding him to victory in the Surrey Amateurs' Steeplechase. Beggar's End, who was then giving him 26lb., was second, beaten by a head, and there were many people present on that afternoon who considered that Beggar's End should have won. If Beggar's End and Gib were to meet now in a steeplechase Gib would be certainly set to give weight to his old rival, and would certainly be backed to beat him. Gib, who is now seven years old, has not been entered for this year's Grand National, his owners and trainer wisely considering that he should be kept until later in his career before being asked to undergo such an ordeal as that race.

Saturday's race was the first three-mile steeplechase for which Gib had been started, but Rees never appeared to have any doubt about the horse's stamina nor any misgivings as to whether he was up to his big weight, for he allowed him to stride along from the start. Indeed, he led the field over the first three fences, followed by the impetuous Transit and Tootenhill, with Gregalach well placed. He was then headed by Transit. Coming up the Straight for the first time Don Sancho fell and brought down Eagle's Tail, and then at the Paddock turn Transit once more ran out, leaving Gib in front with Gibus, Gregalach being close up third. From then until the race was over the contest was between these three. Gib was just in front coming to the Straight but three fences from the finish the three were together. Approaching the last fence Gib overcame the other two, and went on to win to a demonstration of admiration seldom heard on a racecourse.

In being beaten by Gib Gregalach has not in any way lessened his chance at Aintree next month, but on Saturday's running he has no better chance there than Gibus, who is only nine years old. Gibus did not run last year, but as a six and seven year old he won a number of races over fences, and was then considered a young steeplechaser of very distinct promise. Sandy Hook, who had run very well in the Grand National last spring until he fell not far from the finish, ran very indifferently on Saturday, and was pulled up some distance from the finish. The Irish-bred Kilbuck, who has been racing in India, ran quite promisingly and jumped nicely, but I do not see any reason why he should reverse the form that he showed on Saturday with Gregalach and Gibus. The meeting of Easter Hero and Gib at Cheltenham now becomes one of the most important events of the National Hunt season. I do not know which to select, but if the same meeting had been suggested 12 months ago there would have been no doubt which of the two would have been favourite, and at long odds on.

The remainder of Saturday's racing was most interesting, even if some of the events were won rather easily. Valois, ridden this time by his trainer, Duller, started at odds on for the Trespasser Hurdle, in which he made all the running, and which he won by many lengths. It was pleasant to see riding once again during the same afternoon two such great horsemen as F. B. Rees and Duller, neither of whom has ever been surpassed, the former as a rider over fences or hurdles, the latter as a rider over hurdles. He might have been just as great a rider over fences, but he never, or seldom, rode over the larger obstacles. Later in the afternoon Rees had another winning ride when he was successful on Spear o' War, who won the Cloister Steeplechase by six lengths from Saunter, with Holiday Hall third. It was surely only fitting that the successful riders in events named after such horses as Troytown, Trespasser, and Cloister, names which will be remembered so long as there is sport under National Hunt Rules, should themselves have been riders whose names are certain to go down as famous in the annals of jumping.

Family Hope was a complete failure in a small selling hurdle at Warwick last week, apparently falling lame during the contest. Fear of a repetition of that lameness caused many people to refrain from backing him for the Guest Hall Selling Hurdle, but this time he remained sound until the race was over, winning with great ease by 12 lengths from the well-backed Poppy, whose owner bought Family Hope for 190 guineas after the race. If Family Hope can be kept sound he was very cheap at that price. There was a much more exciting finish to the other selling event on the programme, the Sussex Hurdle, for it was only after a very stern struggle that Venetian Star beat Dinshaughlin by a short head, with Golden Ermine third. The second did not give the winner altogether a clear run-in, but when more strongly ridden he should win a similar event. The French-bred Ivory was a comfortable winner of the Godstone Hurdle, with which a most enjoyable meeting was concluded. It is a pity that some other executives do not arrange such an admirable programme.

BIRMINGHAM PROSPECTS

SUTTON SELLING STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—Priority does not seem so good as he was, but Maori Chief has a fair chance. Nautical Swell ran indifferently in his last race but on his running over this course in November has the beating at the weights of Second National, who was very well backed last week when beaten by Kisser, who on his best form could certainly win this race. Nautical Swell or Second National may win. I have a preference for NAUTICAL SWELL.

SMALL HEATH SELLING HURDLE (2m. 5f.).—The distance here makes a selection difficult. Langside will, at any rate, stay home, if he stands up, and he won last time out. Ballykinler is another who should stay this distance, but is not quite so well handicapped as Theology. Lavande could possibly win if she would do her best. Perhaps the winner will be THEOLOGY.

HARBORNE STEEPLECHASE (3m.).—Toy Bell has a chance on his Sandown Park form with Drintyre, who has won again since that meeting. Rimell's selected might run well, while More than Pretty is quite nicely handicapped and always appears to get a place even if she does not win. Camp Bed won last time out, and on some form Sans Blague is rather kindly handicapped. The winner may be MORE THAN PRETTY.

YARDLEY HURDLE (2m.).—White Flag, in spite of his big weight, is fairly handicapped and has a chance. Sanpere and Residue seem to me to have quite enough weight. Tin o' Mint and Icelander are quite likely to improve on their latest form in the near future. Knud won last time out. I like best the chance of WHITE FLAG.

COVENTRY STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—Grakle, with his penalty, has too much weight to carry. Patron Saint has not run for a very long time. Blue Bag failed on Saturday and in any case, at the weights, on their Newbury form should not beat Pishogue, who, through Spear o' War, must have a very nice chance of winning this race. Even with a penalty Flywheel has a good chance, as has Royal Scot. I choose PATRON SAINT.

GRAVELEY HURDLE (2m.).—Appledore has a good chance, but may fail to give the weight to Black Minstrel, who, on both the Newbury and Kempton Park form must have a very good chance of success here. Others who on known form appear to have chances are Yearly, Gleesome, and Marrifirth. As Black Minstrel apparently is not to be started I select APPLEDORE.

H. N. A. Alston and N. G. M. Middleton beat Tonbridge School (T. M. Botley and J. G. Davies) at rackets on Saturday by (11—15, 15—3, 9—15, 15—11, 9—15, 15—10, 15—9).

LINGFIELD RESULTS

1.50 (1.33).—The GUEST HALL SELLING HURDLE RACE of 200 sovs.; for four-year-olds. Two miles.

FAMILY HOPE, b or br h, by Son-in-Law—Moonfleet (Mr. S. Wootton), 10st. 4lb. J. McGonigal 1
POPPY, br m, by Loch Lomond—Little Maudie (Mrs. D. Rogers), 10st. 9lb. ..... W. Stott 2
NORMAN BARON, ch h, by Bucks Hussar—Goodness (Mr. G. A. Butchers), 10st. 9lb. D. Butchers 3
Double Chin (Mr. P. FitzGerald), 10st. 9lb. ..... E. McCarthy 0
Chief Officer (Lord Glanely), 10st. 9lb. ..... T. James 0
Beau Saboteur (Mr. P. Hands), 10st. 9lb. ..... R. Thrale 0
Arch Court (Mr. C. Lee), 10st. 9lb. ..... E. Foster 0
Rockfoil (Mr. H. Lygon), 10st. 4lb. ..... J. Cash 0
K.G. (Mr. F. W. G. Weeden), 10st. 9lb. ..... K. Piggott 0

(Winner trained by F. Wootton, at Epsom).

BETTING.—11 to 10 agst Norman Baron, 9 to 4 Poppy, 7 to 1 Family Hope, 10 to 1 Arch Court, 100 to 8 K.G., 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by 12 lengths; eight lengths separated second and third. Rockfoil was fourth and Beau Saboteur last.

The winner was sold to Mrs. D. Rogers for 190 guineas.

2.20 (2.23).—The TROYTOWN HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 700 sovs.; second to receive 60 sovs. and third 30 sovs. Three miles.

GIB, b or br g, by Jabberwock—Bettyville (Mr. R. D. Davis), aged, 12st. 9lb. ..... F. Rees 1
GREGALACH, ch g, by My Prince—St. Germaine (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell), aged, 12st. 3lb. E. Everett 2
GIBUS, ch g, by Llangibby—Pen Dorwyd (Captain P. G. Owen), aged, 10st. 12lb. D. Williams 3
Don Sancho (Mr. V. R. Smith), aged, 12st. 12lb. T. Cullinan 0
Lordl (Mr. A. M. Jones), aged, 11st. 12lb. A. Escott 0
Kilbuck (Mr. E. R. Hartley), aged, 11st. 12lb. Mr. McKeever 0
Transit (Captain R. E. Sassoon), aged, 11st. 11lb. D. Morgan 0
Sandy Hook (Mr. S. Sanford), aged, 11st. 11lb. T. Leader 0
Rhyticere (Mr. V. Emanuel), aged, 11st. 5lb. F. Brookes 0
Castletown (Mr. E. Platt), aged, 11st. 5lb. W. Stott 0
Easy Virtue (Mr. W. P. Tyser), aged, 11st. 4lb. M. Brown 0
Eagle's Tail (Colonel J. A. Fairhurst), aged, 11st. 4lb. D. Morgan 0
Tootenhill (Mrs. Boswall-Preston), aged, 11st. 3lb. T. James 0
Irish Temple (Mr. H. G. Blagrave), aged, 10st. A. Furnide 0

(Winner trained by P. Woodland, at Chobertion).

BETTING.—13 to 8 agst Gib, 11 to 4 Gregalach, 7 to 1 Castletown, 9 to 1 Don Sancho, 10 to 1 Kilbuck, 100 to 8 Easy Virtue, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by a length; a neck separated second and third. Irish Temple was fourth and Tootenhill last.

2.50 (2.52).—The TRESPASSER HANDICAP HURDLE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

VALOIS, ch h, by Poltava—Valini (Mrs. V. Emanuel), 6 yrs, 11st. 4lb. ..... T. Duller 1
SARONG, b m, by Yutoi—Pelisse (Mr. H. H. Brandt), 6 yrs, 10st. 9lb. ..... W. O'Grady 2
SOMNUS, b g, by Cyrnus—Rathoe Lass (Mr. T. B. Ellis), 6 yrs, 11st. 8lb. ..... F. Rees 3
Loyal Scot (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell), aged, 11st. 2lb. T. Leader 0
Acrobatic (Mr. F. L. Hill), aged, 10st. 13lb. T. Chisman 0
Auditor (Mr. A. G. Whiteman), 5 yrs, 11st. 12lb. D. Butchers 0
Golden Bay (Mr. J. Mayo), 6 yrs, 10st. 11lb. A. Escott 0
Clydesdale (Mr. H. Collins), 4 yrs, 10st. 9lb. W. Payne 0
Economy (Lady Curzon of Kedleston), 5 yrs, 10st. 6lb. ..... W. Stott 0

(Winner trained by Duller, at Letcombe Regis).

BETTING.—9 to 4 on Valois, 11 to 2 agst Somnus, 7 to 1 Economy, 100 to 8 Golden Bay, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

Won by 10 lengths; four lengths separated second and third. Economy was fourth and Auditor last.

3.20 (3.22).—The CLOISTER STEEPLECHASE (handicap) of 150 sovs. Two miles.

SPEAR O' WAR, ch g, by Spearmint—Ortlinde (Lord Queensborough), aged, 12st. 3lb. F. Rees 1
SAUNTER, b g, by Santair—Podagra (Mr. C. A. Ringwood), aged, 11st. 12lb. ..... G. Wilson 2
HOLIDAY HALL, ch g, by Holiday House—Peaben (Mr. R. A. L. Harmsworth), aged, 12st. W. Stott 3
Dovedale (Mrs. L. Rihll), 6 yrs, 11st. 1lb. ..... L. Rees 0
Blue Bag (Mr. M. Evans), aged, 10st. 11lb. D. Williams 0
The Toper (Mr. H. E. Courage), aged, 10st. 5lb. T. James 0

(Winner trained by G. Bennett, at Alfriston).

BETTING.—13 to 8 on Spear o' War, 5 to 1 agst Blue Bag, 11 to 2 Holiday Hall, 10 to 1 Saunter, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by 4 lengths; a length separated second and third. Blue Bag was fourth and The Toper last.

3.50 (3.52).—The SUSSEX SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

VENETIAN STAR, b g, by Planet—Venice (Mr. F. Hulbert), aged, 10st. 13lb. ..... F. Rees 1
DUNSHAUGHLIN, ch g, by Arch-Gift—Avyona (Mr. A. Law), 5 yrs, 10st. 5lb. ..... J. Browne 2
GOLDEN ERMINE, b g, by Golden Sun—Erminin (Mr. W. Needham), 6 yrs, 11st. 9lb. W. Parvin 3
Viba (Mr. T. Bonsey), aged, 11st. 13lb. R. Thrale 0
Turnips (Mr. J. M. Goodey), aged, 11st. 10lb. A. Robson 0
Monk's Dream (Miss Williams-Bulkeley), 5 yrs, 11st. 10lb. ..... W. Maxwell 0
Bony Bisto (Major C. H. Stevens), aged, 10st. 13lb. W. Payne 0
Dream o' Fortune (Mrs. M. Evans), 5 yrs, 10st. 12lb. D. Williams 0
Lemurian (Mr. A. Bassett), 6 yrs, 10st. 10lb. ..... A. Chisman 0
Lady Bickley (Mr. H. F. Turner), 6 yrs, 10st. 4lb. A. Lineker 0
V.C. (Mr. A. J. Redman), 4 yrs, 10st. 4lb. ..... A. Escott 0

(Winner trained by C. Langlands, at Epsom).

BETTING.—3 to 1 agst V.C., 4 to 1 Venetian Star, 5 to 1 Viba, 6 to 1 each Golden Ermine and Dunshaughlin, 8 to 1 Lady Bickley, 10 to 1 Bony Bisto, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

Won by a short head; four lengths separated second and third. Lemurian was fourth and Bony Bisto last.

There was no bid for the winner.

4.20 (4.22).—The GODSTONE HURDLE of 120 sovs. Two miles.

IVORY, b e, by Cannobie—Ivy (Mr. C. Livingston), 4 yrs, 10st. 12lb. ..... J. Teasdale 1
WILD RAKE, b g, by William—Dot Shee (Mrs. J. de Bellecourt), 5 yrs, 10st. 10lb. ..... G. Pellerin 2
OLIVER CROMWELL, br h, by Sir Galahad—Marie Galante (Mr. A. E. Ansell), 4 yrs, 10st. ..... W. Stott 3
Elche (Mr. R. Gore), 6 yrs, 11st. 3lb. ..... F. Maxwell 0
Young Middleton (Mr. M. Markham), 6 yrs, 11st. 3lb. J. Hamey 0
June Clover (Captain J. Rayson), aged, 11st. 3lb. C. Malins 0
Harjaroo (Mr. J. D. Roberts), aged, 11st. 3lb. T. Parvin 0
Yoho (Mr. W. M. Cazalet), 5 yrs, 11st. 1lb. K. Piggott 0
Sleepy Lad (Mr. W. J. Gale), 5 yrs, 11st. 1lb. F. Fish 0
Star Boy (Mr. A. G. Whiteman), 5 yrs, 11st. 1lb. Butchery 0
Vic (Mr. G. G. Ruddle), aged, 10st. 7lb. H. Fortescue 0
Mr. Flim (Major C. H. Stevens), 5 yrs, 10st. 10lb. W. Payne 0
Bedguard (Brigadier-General C. Winser), 5 yrs, 10st. 5lb. ..... Mr. R. Harding 0
Syndicate (Mr. S. B. Joel), 5 yrs, 10st. 10lb. A. Carratyer 0
Numide (Lord Queenborough), 4 yrs, 10st. 5lb. S. Ingham 0
Derryfine (Mr. J. B. D'Ardenne), 4 yrs, 10st. 9lb. A. Lineker 0
Meander (Mr. M. Stephens), 4 yrs, 10st. E. Foster 0
Weasel (Sir F. Towle), 4 yrs, 10st. ..... Griffiths 0

(Winner trained by C. Chapman, at Lavant).

BETTING.—2 to 1 each agst Ivory and Oliver Cromwell, 11 to 2 Wild Rake, 6 to 1 Elcho, 10 to 1 Harjaroo, 100 to 8 each Yoho and Star Boy, 25 to 1 each the others.

Won by four lengths; a length separated second and third. Star Boy was fourth and Yoho last.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

(2s. Unit.—STAKE AND WINNING)

1.50.—Fyndon, Win 2s. 9d.; Place 2s. 9d.; Poppy, Place 2s.; Norman Baron, Place 2s. 3d.

2.20.—Gib, Win 2s. 9d.; Place 2s. 3d.; Gregalach, Place 2s. 3d.; Gibus, Place 2s. 6d.

3.20.—Valois, Win 2s. 9d., Place 2s. 3d.; Somnus, Place 2s. 9d.

3.50.—Spear o' War, Win 2s. 6d., Place 2s. 6d.

4.20.—Ivory, Win 2s. 9d., Place 2s. 3d.; Wild Rake, Place 3s.; Oliver Cromwell, Place 2s. 3d.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

WEDNESDAY SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE (HAYDOCK PARK).—Skipton.

GODSTONE STEEPLECHASE (HAYDOCK PARK).—Persian Market.

BERKSHIRE SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE (NEWBURY).—Night Guard.

SMALL HEATH SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE (BIRMINGHAM).—Golden Chain.

COVENTRY HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE (BIRMINGHAM).

COVENTRY TRIAL HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE (KEMPTON).

AND SPRING STEEPLECHASE (NEWBURY).—Bob Stone.

SPRING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE (LEICESTER), AND LIVERPOOL FOXHUNTERS' STEEPLECHASE.—Handsome.

NATIONAL HUNT STEEPLECHASE AND COTSWOLD STEEPLECHASE (CHELTENHAM).—Torchlight Tattoo.

NATIONAL HUNT STEEPLECHASE (CARLTON).—Harry IV.

AMATEURS' HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE (KEMPTON PARK).—Orange Light.

FOUR ELMS MAIDEN PLATE (LINGFIELD PARK FIRST SPRING MEETING).—Prayful.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Golden Gauntlet.

BROCKLESBY POINT-TO-POINT

The Brocklesby Hunt Point-to-Point races were run at Welbeck Hill on Saturday over a four-mile course of fair hunting country. Lord Yarborough was judge and Captain H. A. Jaffray, the Joint-Master, was starter. Seventeen started, all but two finishing. The Hon. E. G. Pretyman's Shamrock, ridden by Mr. W. Pretyman, was first, Mr. S. W. Laverack's Lilford II. (owner), second, and Mr. W. H. Foster's Bachelor's Gift (Mr. H. Halmshaw) third.

BOXING AT CATTERICK

The following team has been chosen to represent Catterick Garrison against Scotland at Catterick on Saturday:—

FLY-WEIGHT.—Pte. Fairhurst (King's Regt.).
BANTAM-WEIGHT.—Lce.-Cpl. Bennett (East Lancs Regt.).
FEATHER-WEIGHT.—Lce.-Cpl. Terry (Hampshire Regt.).
LIGHT-WEIGHT.—Lce.-Cpl. Langton (East Lancs Regt.).
WELTER-WEIGHT.—Cpl. Wassel (Royal Air Force).
MIDDLE-WEIGHT.—Lce.-Sergt. Langton (East Lancs Regt.). LIGHT HEAVY-WEIGHT.—Lce.-Cpl. Kennedy (East Lancs Regt.).

The results of the Garrison Championships were:—

MIDDLE-WEIGHT.—Pte. Brown (East Surrey Regt.) beat Pte. Diboll (East Surrey Regt.) on points. FEATHER-WEIGHT.—Lce.-Cpl. Holdcroft (East Lancs Regt.) beat Lce.-Cpl. Lichfield (Middlesex Regt.) on points. LIGHT-WEIGHT.—Drummer Quilter (East Lancs Regt.) beat Lce.-Cpl. Terry (Hampshire Regt.) on points. LIGHT HEAVY-WEIGHT.—Cpl. Rawson (Royal Corps of Signals) beat Lce.-Cpl. Fisher (East Lancs Regt.) on points. WELTER-WEIGHT.—Cpl. Wassel (R.A.F.) beat Pte. Holmes (Hampshire Regt.) on points.

SPEED SKATING

THE WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIPS

OSLO, Feb. 9.—The World's Speed Skating Championships were continued to-day in fine weather and with a good surface. The King was among the 10,000 spectators present.

The 1,500 metres was won by Staksrud (Norway) in 2min. 23 4-5sec.; Ballangrud (Norway) was second in 2min. 24 2-5sec.; and Van der Scheer (Holland) third in 2min. 26 7-10sec. The 10,000 metres race was won by Ballangrud, of Norway, in 17min. 53 7-10sec. Staksrud was second in 17min. 57 4-5sec., and Stenbek third in 18min. 5 7-10sec. The Championship has therefore been won by Staksrud, who has won two races out of the four which constitute the Championship.—*Reuter.*

HUNTING

A GOOD DAY WITH THE BURTON

THE BADSWORTH met on Saturday at Whitley Lodge and killed a fox at Schoolhouse Whin. An outlier picked up close by was lost in the Balne Coverts. Another from these coverts ran past Stubbs Gorse nearly to Balne Station, turned to Long Wood, and was lost. Hounds found in Stubbs Gorse and crossed the Went for Fenwick, turned alongside the railway, recrossed the Went, and lost at Schoolhouse Whin after a capital 90 minutes.

THE BEDALE met at Yafforth Bridge on Saturday. Several foxes were in Hutton Bonville. One ran towards Lovesome Hill, turned back to Hutton Bonville and ran over the Wiske, being lost at Danby Wiske. Another from Hutton Bonville ran towards Wiske Moor, turned over Hutton Bonville Park to the Whin and was hunted slowly by Cock Holme Park, hounds being stopped at Birkby Rectory after 55 minutes.

THE BELVOIR had a very fine run after meeting at Plungar on Saturday, the Duke of Gloucester being out. Finding a good fox in Kaye Wood, hounds forced him away into the Quorn Country. They ran between Hickling and Kinoulton towards the Owthorpe borders, then swung past Widmerpool New Inn to Curate's Gorse, and on into Sherbrooke's Covert. Continuing across the Vale, the fox finally escaped in Holwell Mouth, having covered nearly 16 miles of country in 80 minutes. Later on a fox from Harby Hills dashed through Clawson railway tunnel in front of a train, but the hunt servants managed to stop hounds from following him.

THE BERKELEY met at the Kennels on Saturday and had an interesting day. Four foxes were found and three were marked to ground. A fox from Kingshill ran to Howes Grove, Brookend, and Severnbridge Gorse, and hounds marked him to ground at Purton after a nice 30 minutes. Hounds raced from Redwood to ground at Breadstone after only 10 minutes. Then finding at Mr. Barber's, they crossed over to Breadstone and went by Berkeley Heath and Heathfield, and were stopped near Michaelwood after 40 minutes.

THE BICESTER, from their meet at Byfield on Saturday, found an outlier near the village and hounds quickly lost him. Several foxes were found on Pitwell Farm, and after two short gallops a brace was accounted for. Hounds found next in Johnson's Bushes, ran through Redhill to Wardenhill, and killed. Another fox went away, but, being badly headed, hounds soon caught him. After drawing Culworth Myres blank they found at Edgcote and ran through Wardington Village to Chalcombe Station, swinging right-handed to Cropready, and bearing to the right again they ran past Appletree, being stopped at Chipping Warden.

THE BLANKNEY met on Saturday at Morton Hall. They picked up an outlier near Tunman's Wood and ran towards Thorpe-on-the-Hill, turned past Haddington to the Witham and doubled back. The fox was lost by the Sheep-walk after a slow hour's hunt. Aubourn Gorse and Basingham Osiers were blank. Hounds found again in Campbell's Earth, ran towards Leadenham and turned through Wellingore Gorse, losing their fox on Wellingore Top after a slow 50 minutes' hunt.

THE BRAMHAM MOOR met on Saturday at Barkston Ash. Hounds did not find till 1 o'clock in Tadcaster Willows. Then they ran to Grimston Park; the fox was headed by motors and was killed in Broadrow. Hounds made little of a fox found in Dalton Wood. There was a brace of foxes in Stutton Willows. One was soon killed, the other was hunted towards Henshaw and beat hounds at Jackdaw Crag.

THE SURTON from Torrington on Saturday had their best day of the season. Their first fox, from the Swannacks, ran for 60 minutes and was lost at East Barkwith. Going away on another from the small covert near Torrington Gorse hounds ran the whole length of the Panton Covert to Hatton, and from there continued by Great Sturton nearly to the Southwold Hunt Kennels at Belchford. Coming back by Sotby hounds marked their fox to ground in some badger earths at Panton after a fine hunt of one and three-quarter hours, with a point of about eight miles.

THE CATTISTOCK, contrary to all expectations, had a very good day from Evershot Station on Saturday. Hounds first ran a fox from Melbury Bubb through the Pheasantry, past Melbury Osmond, Eighteen acres, and Stockwood for one hour, killing him above Duches Moor. Finding the next fox at Jerico, hounds ran fast through Briars Wood and Chetnole Withybed, over Yetminster Quarry, and through Casswell, nearly to Clifton Wood. They ran through Closworth, past the Holt, on Melbury Big Wood, to Melbury Osmond, losing their fox unaccountably in the river after a capital hunt of 2¼ hours.

THE CLEVELAND met on Saturday at Nunthorpe Station, and found in Morton Carr Whin, marking their fox to ground in Upsall Plantation. He was bolted and killed. Hounds found again in Upsall Warren and ran through Ormsby Bank and Gill to Miss Brown's Whin, ran through Marton Gill to Newham Gill, and the fox turned up the Gill to the Whin, being lost at Forty Acres after a nice 40 minutes.

THE NORTH COTSWOLD met at Sandys Arms on Saturday. They spent three hours in and about Porter's Plantation, where several foxes were afoot, finally marking a very tired one to ground. Moks and Rushbrooke, which he very wet, were drawn blank, but at 4.30 a good fox was found at Leasowe Brakes. Hounds hunted him at racing pace to Buckland Fields, on through Prints Plantation and the rough fields by Porter's. There they turned to the west, leaving Oldfield Brake on their left, and ran on to Aston Somerville, where unfortunately the fox was headed. However, hounds got on his line again and hunted on more slowly to Wormington, where he was lost.

THE COTTESMORE met on Saturday at Stoke Dry after the Hunt Ball and spent half the day running between Wardley Wood, Uppingham, and Stoke End. A fox was killed in Wardley and another just outside Stoke End. In the afternoon a fox was found at Turner's Gorse and was hunted to Belton, back below Quaker's Spinneys, and on to Ayston Spinney, where a good scenting day ended.

THE DERWENT met on Saturday at Sawdon. Hounds found in Sawdon Gill and ran through Royalty Moor into Beedale, turned for Mount Misery, and lost their fox on the frozen ground. Another fox from Sawdon Parks ran through Royalty Moor and Sawdon Gill, turned across Sawdon Moor to Troutsdale, and, going down Bowes Banks to Sawdon Parks, turned on to the Moor and was lost after 25 minutes.

LORD HARRINGTON'S, after meeting at West Hallam on Saturday, found a fox in Ladywood, and had a grand gallop of over three hours. The hunt was by way of Dale Abbey up to the Sandpit, and thence by Dale Hills back to Hopwell. From there the chase was continued round by Ockbrook and across the Derby and Nottingham road nearly to Draycott, and thence back to Hopwell. The fox soon afterwards ran hounds out of scent.

THE HERTFORDSHIRE met at Serge Hill in bitter weather on Saturday. Finding soon, the bitch pack ran fast by Bedmund to Abbotshill, on to Moorend Farm, and there they checked after a fast 30 minutes and a point of four miles. They hunted on slowly over the railway into Hemel Hempstead, where scent gave out. From Furzefield hounds ran fast past Blackwater to Bunker's Farm, scent failing. Prae Wood held a brace, but scent was hopeless. One fox was hunted to the left of Gorhambury Park almost to the Watling Street, scent giving out.

THE HURWORTH met on Saturday at Brompton. Hounds found in Brompton Whin, crossed the Wiske to Hornby Whin, turned for Cheesecake Bank, and reached Picton Whin. They next ran very fast across the railway and Picton Stell towards Hagg'tt Hill. The fox turned to Rounton Fields and was lost near West Rounton Gates after a good hour and 40 minutes and a 6½ miles point. A nice hunt from Appleton Wiske ended the day.

THE MEYNELL met at Foremark on Saturday and found at once in Robin Wood. After a turn out to Ticknall they killed their fox. Finding a brace in Poker Leys, they hunted slowly to the Elms and on to South Wood, then back with Pistern Hill on the left towards Smith's Gorse, short of which they swung left-handed. Eventually, after further slow hunting round Sharp's Bottom, they lost their fox.

THE MIDDLETON met on Saturday at Burythorpe. Hounds found at Westow Beck and hunted slowly by Leppington, past Thackers and Lawson's Thorns, then raced past Skirpenbeck and Fullsutton nearly to Gowthorpe. They turned by Haybridge Mill, crossed the Beck, and the pack were stopped near Lawson's Thorns after two hours and 10 minutes and a seven miles point. The last 50 minutes were at racing pace. Hounds divided in Howsham Wood, both lots killing after good hunts.

THE SOUTH NOTTS, after their meet at Woodborough on Saturday, found in Moore's Gorse, and after a round by Ramsdale Park, came back to Moore's Gorse and lost their fox. A fox from Epperstone Park was killed after a brief run, and another was hunted by Epperstone Hill to Hagg Lane, whereabouts scent gave out. A fox from Thistling Copplice was hunted by Hallloughton Wood, and then in a big sweep round the point-to-point steeplechase course to Moorfield, where he got to ground.

THE PYTCHLEY, from Braybrooke on Saturday, drew Waterloo, where several foxes were afoot, but very little could be done with them. From Loatland Wood there was a slow hunt by Harring, through Sunderland, by Kelmarsh, and through Scotland Wood. They ran over the top of the Tunnel, where the fox escaped. The last fox found was in Langborough, but scent was poor and hounds could not push him along, so he never ventured far from home, eventually running hounds out of scent near Sunderland Wood.

THE RUFFORD met on Saturday at Wellow Green. Hounds found in New Parks and ran towards Eakring Brail, turned over the Deer Park past Cutts Wood, came back to New Parks, and lost their fox on the Ollerton road after a slow 30 minutes. Another fox from Wellow Park ran through Kirton Wood, turned for Laxton, and bent for Bevercote. He came back to Egmanton Wood, and after completing the same circle again was lost after 2½ hours' slow hunt.

THE SINNINGTON met on Saturday at Keldholme. Hounds found in Lingmoor and hunted by Hutton Wood and Dowthwaite Wood, came back through Lingmoor, and lost their fox short of Spaunton, after an hour's hunt with a twisting fox. A Fadell Rigg fox soon got to ground. Another from Boon Hill circled the common to Skiplam, and, going away by Hagg Farm, was lost short of Rumgill after 50 minutes.

THE SOUTHWOLD after meeting at Tower-on-the-Moor on Saturday found in Ostler's Plantation and ran for Well Syke, but, being headed, the fox turned over the Roncastle railway to Bracken Wood. From there hounds continued through Roughton Scrubbs to Whitehall Wood. Between this covert and Highall they were running almost continuously for three hours, and although hounds e

Sporting News

(Continued from page 4)

RUGBY FOOTBALL

ENGLAND BEATEN AT DUBLIN

ANOTHER DECISIVE DROPPED GOAL

(FROM OUR RUGBY FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT)

Ireland beat England at Dublin on Saturday by a dropped goal (4 points) to a try (3 points). This was the third international match this season to be decided by a drop-kick, a matter of some interest, though not, perhaps, so important as the fact that England's failure to follow up their victory at Cardiff further improved the chances of France to win the championship for the first time.

England's lack of scoring power against Ireland, in favourable conditions and once more behind a pack of forwards that gave their backs ample chances, came as a rude blow. It is just possible that the inability of W. H. Sobey to play aggravated the weaknesses of the other mid-field players.

Sobey was found to be suffering from a bad cold and his place at scrummage half-back was taken at the last moment by A. Key, the Old Cranleighan. Key had partnered R. S. Spong many times before, and partnered him well, so that the change had no real reason to be disastrous; and Key played a highly creditable game in his first international match. He is not particularly quick, but he missed few chances of getting the ball away when the forwards heeled, and that was frequently. He also threw a long pass most times. The trouble was that the passes generally reached Spong shoulder high and slightly behind instead of in front of him. That clearly slowed down Spong, though he handled the ball surprisingly well, and it neutralized many of the attacks from the moment the ball left the hands of the stand-off half-back. Key should not have been discouraged from throwing his longest possible pass, for the Irish spoiling was exceptionally swift, and evidently they had learned something from the French and the marking and tackling of the backs were no less severe. It was a situation that called for skilled captaincy, for apparently Spong could not think of adjusting his position to Key's passes and the centres became more and more impotent as the game went on.

Neither M. Robson or F. W. S. Malir showed any trace of resource, any more than they did against Wales, and A. L. Novis, though clever enough, was not fast enough to shake off the Irish left wing, while J. S. R. Reeve, though fast enough, was not clever enough to beat G. V. Stephenson, who had set himself out to defend rather than attack, with a new full-back who could tackle waiting in reserve. The English three-quarter backs were tested severely enough, in spite of the excellent if by no means triumphant play of their forwards. It was the completeness of their failure, except on the one occasion that Novis just reached the goal-line by a hazardous turn-in, that gave the impression that the English backs were not nearly good enough to win a hard match.

THE ISSUE AT FORWARD

The Irish team also had had their game altered for them by the fortunes of Rugby football. The loss of two such forwards as G. R. Beamish and J. McVicker threatened to be disastrous, and probably Ireland lost in scrummaging power and in the rushes through their absence. It is uncertain what might have happened if Ireland instead of England had held the upper hand in heeling and had been able to carry their rushes a stage farther than they usually did. It seemed that a very slight shifting of the balance would have kept England hard at work on the defence most of the time. It was noticeable that B. H. Black, a player of tireless vigour and initiative, was not himself on Saturday. That weakened the English pack at its strongest point, the second row, and it was a good thing that J. S. Tucker and the other front row forwards were so successful in getting the ball and that J. W. Forrest, Black's neighbour, and P. D. Howard, in the centre of the back row, have never scrummaged better and at the same time shown up more often in the loose than they did on Saturday. H. G. Periton, though not so fast as he was, played a good game as a spoiler. W. E. Tucker's most useful achievements were in tackling; once he got E. O'D. Davy who was playing in the centre and seemed to have the English defence beaten.

The defence of the English backs was nearly as sound as that of their opponents. J. G. Askew confirmed the impression that he is a first-class full-back in the making, though he had one bad lapse that might have cost his side the game, even if P. Murray had not dropped a goal. Perhaps the best feature of Askew's play, apart from his kicking with his left foot, was the way in which he slipped up-field to join in the passing movements. Twice, against Ireland, it was not Askew's fault that England did not have the odd man, without whom few rounds of passing take effect.

It would be a sad mistake to think that the new Irish forwards who took the places of Beamish and McVicker failed to make their own presence felt. N. Murphy especially, as befitted the first Murphy ever to play for his country, a most remarkable thing, was particularly active in the back row. He was the most dangerous forward on the field, and twice nearly forced his way over the goal-line for all his want of weight. If the Irish forwards were well held, they rarely allowed England to get very far with the ball.

THE SCORING

The crowd that filled the Lansdowne-road ground on a fine, cold afternoon had little cause for encouragement during the first half, unless they were acute enough to discover that England were missing chance after chance because they lacked the true international quality. Even when Novis slipped Arigho, or when Robson broke away for the goal-line, towards the right, there was nothing like intensive backing up. Nor were the breaks-away of Key and, in the form of a rush, by Howard and W. E. Tucker supported as they should have been. There was plenty of excitement but little really effective Rugby. The smothering of Williamson, whose fielding was very erratic at first, and, once, of Askew, nearly led to a score. Askew's lapse in throwing the ball into touch gave Ireland a penalty kick, but although Davy's effort went near it was not near enough.

England then had an anxious time before Askew relieved the situation with a run and kick, and the forwards and Reeve placed their side once more on the attack. It was Reeve's pace on the left wing that for once had the Irish defence puzzled, and, as the ball travelled across swiftly and accurately to Novis, and he was bold enough to turn in, a try was scored that gave Black not too difficult a place-kick at goal. Unfortunately for England, his kick also went near but not near enough. This was after half an hour's play, and England kept on top until the interval without accomplishing anything very notable.

Ireland showed some of the best passing at the start of the second half, and soon afterwards the forwards very nearly scored a try. Balked of this, they scrummaged well in front of the goalposts. Sugden passed back as coolly as Nelson had given Waddell his winning chance at Murrayfield, and Murray scored four points with a drop-kick as nicely judged as that of either Waddell or of Magnanou against Scotland at Colombes. There was no fluke about the effort and, as Ireland more or less held their opponents for the rest of the game, and indeed only failed to clinch their victory because of forward passes at the critical moments, they may be said to have deserved their victory. England's nearest thing occurred when at last Reeve was given a clear run up to the full-back; he failed to swerve, and Williamson made no mistake in tackling and ran straight into him.

The teams were:—

IRELAND.—F. W. Williamson (Dolphin), back; J. C. Arigho (Lansdowne), M. F. Crowe (Lansdowne), E. O'D. Davy (Lansdowne), and G. V. Stephenson (London Hospital) (captain), three-quarter backs; T. P. Murray (Wanderers), and M. Sugden (Wanderers), half-backs; H. O. Neill (Queen's University, Belfast), J. D. Clinch (Wanderers), M. J. Dunne (Lansdowne), J. L. Farrell (Bective Rangers), T. J. Hanrahan (Dolphin), J. McCormick (Wanderers), N. Murphy (Cork Constitutional), and C. T. Payne (North of Ireland), forwards.

ENGLAND.—J. G. Askew (Cambridge University), back; A. L. Novis (Blackheath), F. W. S. Malir (Otley), M. Robson (Oxford University), and J. S. R. Reeve (Harlequins), three-quarter backs; R. S. Spong (Old Millhillians), A. Key (Old Cranleighans), half-backs; D. A. Kendrew (Woodford), A. H. Bateson (Otley), B. H. Black (Oxford University), J. S. Tucker (Bristol), J. W. Forrest (United Services), H. G. Periton (Waterloo) (captain), P. D. Howard (Old Millhillians and Oxford University), and W. E. Tucker (Blackheath), forwards.

SCOTTISH AND IRISH TEAMS

CHANGES FOR MURRAYFIELD

The teams for the match between Scotland and Ireland to be played at Murrayfield on February 22 have been chosen as follows:—

SCOTLAND.—A. N. Other, back; I. S. Smith (London Scottish), G. P. S. Macpherson (Edinburgh Academicals), J. E. Hutton (Harlequins), and W. M. Simmers (Glasgow Academicals), three-quarter backs; T. M. Hart (Glasgow University) and J. B. Nelson (Glasgow Academicals), half-backs; W. O. Agnew (Stewartonians), J. Graham (Kelso), H. S. Mackintosh (Glasgow University), R. T. Smith (Kelso), W. N. Roughead (London Scottish), L. M. Stuart (Glasgow High School), F. H. Waters (Cambridge University), and W. B. Welsh (Hawick), forwards.

IRELAND.—F. W. Williamson (Dolphin), back; J. C. Arigho (Lansdowne), M. F. Crowe (Lansdowne), E. O'D. Davy (Lansdowne), and G. V. Stephenson (London Hospital), three-quarter backs; T. P. Murray (Wanderers) and M. Sugden (Wanderers), half-backs; H. O'Neill (Queen's University, Belfast), J. D. Clinch (Wanderers), M. J. Dunne (Lansdowne), J. L. Farrell (Bective Rangers), T. J. Hanrahan (Dolphin), G. R. Beamish (Leicester and R.A.F.), Noel Murphy (Cork Constitutional), and C. T. Payne (North of Ireland), forwards.

** Several changes have been made in the Scottish team. Of those who played in the side which beat Wales at Murrayfield, R. C. Warren, the full back, H. Waddell, half-back, and J. Beattie, R. Foster, and R. Rowend, of the forwards, have not been picked again. T. M. Hart is moved up from three-quarter back in Waddell's place, and J. E. Hutton, of the United Banks and the Harlequins, a strong and forceful player, who may be most useful on a heavy ground, is brought into the side as a centre three-quarter back. He is the only one who will be new to international games, for the three new forwards, Graham, Roughead, and Stuart, have all played before. Graham is a fine forward of the Border type who has played 11 times for Scotland but was not chosen last year. Roughead, the former Oxford player, also played two years ago but not last year. He is small but is useful in the centre of the front row of the scrummage. L. M. Stuart is a big powerful forward, fast, and most useful in rushes. He played in all the matches for Scotland in 1923, and in one in 1924; was then dropped and did not play again till the last time Scotland appeared at Twickenham two years ago. He is also a fine place kick.

There is only one change in the Irish team from that which beat England on Saturday, G. R. Beamish, the Royal Air Force forward, who was unable to play then, takes his place again in the scrummage, to the exclusion of W. J. McCormick, who played on Saturday.

BIG SCORE BY CAMBRIDGE

Rosslyn Park were badly beaten at Cambridge on Saturday, when the University scored six goals, one penalty goal, and two tries (39 points) to one goal and two tries (11 points).

Thirty-three of the University's points were contributed by H. E. Carris, who upset the opposition so successfully that he scored six tries and kicked all seven goals. There is no denying the fact that, when he gets fairly into his stride, Carris is a most difficult player to stop, and practically every time he scored he handed off two or three opponents first. Altogether Carris had a great afternoon, but the most work of Adams and Collison in the centre must not be forgotten. Adams has never played a more thrustful game for the University, and Collison made up for his lack of weight by his clever side-stepping and cutting through.

Morgan was the first to score for Cambridge, picking up a loose ball and rolling over the line with it. The University were then on the defensive for about 15 minutes, at which point Carris began his series of tries, and before the interval beat the defence four times. Once, finding the way to the corner flag well-blocked, he doubled back towards the centre and crossed the line between the goal-posts. He took all the place-kicks, and of the five tries scored in this half he only failed to convert the last. In between these tries Rosslyn Park once broke through, and Forbes-Bassett went over, for Teitz to convert. Carris was in again within a minute of the resumption and again converted, but he failed with the kick when Bailey touched down, the ball striking the goal-post. Another bout of passing by the visitors resulted in a try by Kendall, but Carris again came into prominence when, after kicking a penalty goal, he got another try and goal. In the last minute of the game a wide swinging pass enabled W. Lusty to run in near the corner flag.

The teams were:—

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—N. E. Browning (Cryst School, Gloucester, and St. Catharine's), back; H. E. Carris (Mill Hill and St. John's), L. H. Collison (Mill Hill and St. John's), G. C. A. Adams (Radley and Pembroke) and G. H. Bailey (Spalding and St. John's), three-quarter backs; A. G. Cross (King's College School, Wimbledon, and Caius) and K. B. Rowe (Uppingham and Clare), half-backs; J. J. A. Embleton (St. Paul's and Caius), P. W. F. Brook (Wharfit and Emmanuel), D. M. Marr (Fettes and Caius), A. W. Walker (Oundle and Clare), G. E. Valentine (Bishop's Stortford and St. Catharine's), A. R. Ramsay (Harrow and Trinity Hall), I. Morgan (Kingswood, Bristol, and Fitzwilliam House), and P. D. Macdonald (Marlborough and St. John's), forwards.

ROSSLYN PARK.—C. A. Russell, back; G. M. Castle, F. J. M. Dent, R. B. Black, and W. Lusty, three-quarter backs; A. K. Woodhouse and W. R. Collins, half-backs; D. G. O'Neill, C. Valentine (Bishop's Stortford and St. Kendall, R. J. Biffe, J. S. Lewis, R. G. Forbes-Bassett, and E. L. Teitz, forwards.

SERVICES TOURNAMENT

NAVY BEAT R.A.F.

In the first of the Services games this season the Royal Navy beat the Royal Air Force at Twickenham on Saturday afternoon by a goal and two tries (11 points) to a try (3 points). This was the Navy's fifth successive victory over the R.A.F., but they have only twice won more decisively, in 1920 and 1921, the first times these Services met. Prince George was present in place of the Duke of York, who was unfortunately unable to attend.

The Navy started the game at a great pace, and they had built up a lead of eight points almost before the R.A.F. could find their feet. That stood them in good stead later on in the game, for, though both lines were repeatedly in danger, the Navy's was threatened more often, and it took some sterling defence on the part of the backs, some resolute tackling and well-judged kicking by C. G. Gosling, the full-back, to keep the R.A.F. from scoring more than once. At first the Navy backs, well supplied with the ball, kept it moving swiftly from one to another, and their passing was good and accurate, but later, when the ball came to them less frequently, they fell away from the standard they had set themselves. Yet all through the game they were a more accomplished side than the R.A.F., who seemed to rely more on speed, dash, and daring. Neither team was at full strength, for the Navy had J. W. Forrest away in the English team, while the R.A.F. were without their best forward and leader in th scrummage, G. R. Beamish. The Navy, too, had the advantage of a strong detachment from the R.N.E. College at Keyham, which included both the half-backs, and of the others many had played together in the Services' teams at Portsmouth and Devonport. The R.A.F. team was drawn from a variety of centres, and some of the players seemed at times to be unfamiliar with the game, but their unusual methods occasionally aided rather than hampered them.

There was rather a lack of speed on both sides, and if the wing three-quarter backs of the R.A.F. had been just a little faster they might have scored several tries with the chances they had. At one time a try was thrown away when a forward in the excitement of the moment picked up the ball from a tackle of the Navy full-back, instead of playing it with the foot, which he could have done quite easily, and so got the touch-down with no one to hinder him. J. C. Russell, the old Leicester player, had been pressed into service once more, and though he was rather slow in moving about and passing, he was quite as determined at ever, and some of his long kicks to touch were invaluable to his side. Both the stand-off half-backs seemed to be inclined to leave one another alone, and both made some long runs, Hargrave by keeping straight on, and Odbert by clever swerving until another defender had been drawn.

The Navy attacked at the start, and play hovered about near the R.A.F. line. A free kick far out gave R. K. Hodgkin a shot at goal, but it was short. Almost immediately after a good round of passing from the scrummage to the right ended in T. S. Lee scoring, and Hodgkin failed with the kick almost from the same spot as the other. The R.A.F. were by no means discouraged, and a fine rush took play to the Navy line, where J. W. Linton got the ball and kicked clear. J. G. Llewelyn then got away after a fly kick over Gosling's head, but again the Navy backs cleared when danger threatened. Another round of passing by the Navy, carried this time to the other wing, ended in W. H. Wood scoring just as far out as before, but Hodgkin kicked a good goal. Play was carried straight from the kick-off to the other end, and a good run by J. R. H. Pott ended in touch less than five yards from the line. From the line-out G. E. S. Williams forced his way over with three men hanging on. Llewelyn missed the kick at goal. The R.A.F. renewed their attack, and Llewelyn had a chance of kicking a goal from a penalty kick, but pulled the ball. Then came a round of passing, the best of the match, by the R.A.F. backs, in which Odbert, Pott, Llewelyn, and Hodder were just foiled when Hodder crashed into the corner flag. Play continued in the Navy half of the field, and G. M. Ievers had a try at a dropped goal which went wide.

With the start of the second half the R.A.F. again attacked, but their backs could never quite beat their opponents when the ball came out to the wing. The Navy marking and tackling was too good. When straight rushes were tried the ball was lost or the chance thrown away by too much eagerness. Relief came to the Navy when Gosling made a long run which might have yielded a try if some one had been up in support when he got to the other full-back. A free-kick carried the Navy farther down the field, and then clever play by Lee and St. Clair Ford on the right wing ended in a third try, scored for the Navy by Ford, but again too far out for Hodgkin to convert. For the remainder of the game play was up and down the field. Both sides attacked in turn with vigour, but, somehow or other, though the R.A.F. were often in positions from which they might have scored, a dropped pass or a kick too hard ahead finished their chance. The ball was often passed out to Hodder and Cotton on the wings, but they were unable to get past their men. In the centre J. Kerby, an energetic if erratic wing forward, often did his utmost to force his way over, but he was always frustrated by superior numbers of defenders. It was a good game and played with vigour and great keenness. The Navy were more inclined to stick to the approved methods of attack, but they won largely through their greater experience of the game and their ability to play better together from their knowledge of one another's play. It is an open question, however, whether it pays better to keep rigidly to the generally recognized and favoured methods of attack. Individual enterprise, with the proper measure of combination, quick thinking, sudden and unexpected movements and actions which appear to defy all the theories and traditions, may frequently be more profitable. Best of all would be a fitting combination of the two. The R.A.F. were the quicker and more lively of the two teams, but they lacked the experience and unity of purpose to bring their efforts to successful conclusion. The Navy were a much sounder side and more of a team, but somewhat lacking in initiative.

The teams were:—

THE ROYAL NAVY.—Sub-Lieutenant C. G. Gosling (R.N.E. College, Keyham), back; Sub-Lieutenant D. St. Clair Ford (H.M.S. Dolphin), Lieutenant T. S. Lee (H.M.S. Portland), Lieutenant G. M. Ievers (H.M.S. Dolphin), and Lieutenant W. H. Wood (captain) (H.M.S. Erebus), three-quarter backs; Midshipman A. E. Hargrave (R.N.E. College, Keyham) and Sub-Lieutenant G. Webster (R.N.E. College, Keyham), half-backs; Lieutenant T. G. P. Crick (H.M.S. Vernon), M.A.A. W. G. A. Luddington (H.M.S. Vivid), Lieutenant J. W. Linton (H.M.S. Dolphin), Midshipman N. J. Evans (R.N.E. College, Keyham), Marine C. Webb (R.M. Depôt, Plymouth), Lieutenant-Commander W. C. Thomas (H.M.S. Dolphin), Lieutenant C. M. Morrell (R.N.E. College, Keyham), and Sub-Lieutenant R. K. Hodgkin (R.N.E. College, Keyham), forwards.

THE ROYAL AIR FORCE.—Pilot Officer G. M. Ievers (Digby), back; Flying Officer R. D. Cotton (Duxford), Flying Officer J. R. H. Pott (Grantham), Pilot Officer J. G. Llewelyn (Worthy Down), and Flying Officer F. S. Hodder (Henlow), three-quarter backs; Flight-Lieutenant R. V. M. Odbert (Andover) and Wing-Commander J. C. Russell (captain) (Air Ministry), half-backs; Sergeant J. Kerby (Halton), Pilot Officer G. E. S. Williams (Digby), Pilot Officer J. McKechnie (Calshot), Flying Officer H. A. Constantine (Cranwell), Flight-Lieutenant J. G. Franks (Eastchurch), Sergeant A. C. Hall (Wittering), Aircraftman V. K. Maxwell (Duxford), and Pilot Officer A. C. Wallace (Upavon), forwards.

NEWPORT BEAT LEICESTER

Newport beat Leicester at Newport on Saturday by two goals and four tries (22 points) to one goal (5 points).

Newport showed an all-round superiority over a weakened Leicester side, and, although they played against a strong wind in the first half, they scrummaged and heeled so well that Leicester had few chances to use their advantage. For Newport Everson, Carter, and Lewis kicked very cleverly against the wind when forced to do so. The deciding factor in the home team's victory was the way in which Tovey and Carter used given opportunities and created others. They made many openings for the Newport centres and four of the tries were the result of really sound combination.

Carter cut through cleverly before passing to Peacock, who opened the scoring though tackled. Three minutes later passing between Tovey, Carter, Edwards, and Lewis led to a try by Whitcutt, and Everson converted. Shortly afterwards Lewis scored another try before Shipton intercepted a Newport pass and put in Williams for a try, which Norman converted. Newport returned to the attack, and when a round of passing broke down Edwards dribbled through cleverly and scored again. In the second half Leicester did better, but were never really dangerous, while Newport went very near scoring on several occasions. Eventually, from a scrummage near the line, Edwards broke through to score, and before the end Morley added a try which Everson converted.

The teams were:—

NEWPORT.—W. Everson, back; F. Whitcutt, L. J. Lewis, J. R. Edwards, and J. C. Morley, three-quarter backs; R. Tovey and R. T. Carter, half-backs; H. T. Phillips (captain), P. C. Hosden, R. C. Heners, H. C. Day, P. Bance, H. Peacock, J. C. Slade, and E. J. Shuter, forwards.

LEICESTER.—C. Manson, back; F. E. Hewitt, W. S. Thompson, T. P. Babington, and W. E. Farndon, three-quarter backs; L. Shipton and B. C. Gadsby, half-backs; D. J. Norman (captain), S. H. Saunders, R. A. K. Weiner, K. G. Coleman, A. W. Greenwood, C. H. Williams, P. S. Clarke, and J. S. Drummond, forwards.

RICHMOND AND BLACKHEATH

THE HUNDREDTH MATCH DRAWN

The match between Richmond and Blackheath on the Richmond Athletic Ground on Saturday resulted in a draw, each side scoring a goal and a try (eight points). This was the 100th occasion on which the two clubs had met, the first encounter having been on January 25, 1867. In spite of the bitterly cold weather there was a large and enthusiastic number of spectators. Including the "Centenary" game, Blackheath have won 55, Richmond 23, with 22 drawn matches.

Saturday's result was quite a fair reflection of the merits of the two sides. The extreme cold made accurate handling difficult and both teams made many mistakes, but there were several clever passing movements to lend variety to what might otherwise have been a somewhat dull and unexciting match. Richmond had by far the greater part of the play, in spite of the fact that they were a man short for some time, but they had a capable defence. They owed a great deal to J. P. Whitham, who played particularly well at full-back, C. P. M. Green and G. M. Burton were prominent three-quarter backs. F. M. T. Burney, in spite of being injured, worked hard at scrummage half-back and was ably assisted by R. V. Godfray. The scrummage was rather disorganized by an injury to A. R. Cormack, who came back after a time to play as a kind of "rover," but in spite of this handicap they were very good at getting possession of the ball.

The Blackheath team, on the whole, was not impressive. The forwards worked hard and most of the outsides showed good form, but there was more than one weak spot. J. A. N. Giles at full-back kept a very good length with his kicking, which, however, was not so well judged as usual. He tackled well and showed initiative on more than one occasion in joining up with the three-quarter line. J. T. Kemp played splendidly at scrummage half-back, and C. C. Bishop was in his best form at stand-off half-back. D. E. Morris and A. F. Hamilton-Smythe, on the left of the three-quarter line, were excellent both in attack and defence, the former in particular doing much effective tackling, but several opportunities went begging when the ball went to the right half of the line. The forwards played a vigorous game, though there was little in it between their eight men and the Richmond seven.

Richmond had by far the better of the play early in the game, and after 15 minutes A. G. Maby went over with a try, which was converted by E. V. Howse. Before the interval C. C. Bishop scored an excellent try after clever play with J. T. Kemp, but the latter failed with the kick at goal. Richmond thus led at half-time by five points to three. In the second half Blackheath looked dangerous on several occasions, but were unable to press home the advantage until A. F. Hamilton-Smythe went in after a splendid run, for Kemp to kick a goal. Richmond made strenuous efforts to equalize and were rewarded by G. M. Burton scoring a very good try in the corner, but the kick at goal was unsuccessful.

The teams were:—

RICHMOND.—J. P. Whitham, back; J. Bickerton, H. D. Bridgman, P. M. Green, and G. M. Burton, three-quarter backs; E. V. Godfrey and F. M. T. Burney, half-backs; D. Turquand-Young (captain), A. D. Allen, A. E. Cormack, J. S. Legg, G. F. S. Pyes, E. Gibson, A. G. Maby, and E. Howse, forwards.

BLACKHEATH.—J. A. N. Giles, back; Sir T. C. Devitt, E. G. Hopkins, A. F. Hamilton-Smythe, and D. E. Morris, three-quarter backs; C. C. Bishop and J. T. Kemp (captain), half-backs; T. W. Gubb, C. L. Ashford, W. E. Pratten, J. E. Walker, C. B. Bailey, J. W. Kentish, W. E. Henley, and M. S. Bonaventura, forwards.

REFEREE.—Mr. J. Hughes (L.S.R.F.U.R.).

OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS WIN

Old Merchant Taylors beat the U.C.S. Old Boys at Osterley Park on Saturday by a goal, a penalty goal, and two tries (14 points) to one try (3 points).

The ground was in good condition for play, as the east winds of the previous days had left it dry and firm, but the wind was blowing strongly across the field and proved to be a great handicap to the players. The U.C.S. Old Boys in the first half played with the wind helping them, and made use of it for long kicks to touch when they were hard pressed. They started with a rush, and for the first quarter of an hour the O.M.T's. were penned up in their own 25, and the only try scored against them was gained during that time. They took some time to settle into their stride, but once they had become used to their surroundings they showed themselves to be the superior side.

U.C.S. Old Boys this season have the youngest side they have had since the War. They were slow in getting the ball away from the scrummages. The three-quarter backs were slow in taking their passes, and so allowed themselves to be smothered, but their tackling and defence were sound. The forwards play with vigour and their experience this season should serve them well later on. There was a marked difference in the way the two teams made their forward rushes. The U.C.S. Old Boys usually left it to a single forward to dribble, and they were easily stopped by a defender falling on the ball, but the O.M.T's. made a combined effort, and were more formidable. The U.C.S. Old Boys' backs were stronger in defence than attack, and although the O.M.T's. had plenty of the ball their wing players were so well marked that those inside tried to break through themselves when they could.

U.C.S. Old Boys started with a rush, and as their forwards had the advantage in the scrummages and the rushes it was not long before C. E. Brown scored from a crosskick by G. Mackenzie. Old Merchant Taylors then got the upper hand and kept a firm grip for the rest of the game. After a forward rush A. N. Newell, from a kick by K. M. Wilkins, scored a try too far out to be converted. Just before half-time F. F. Spragg kicked a goal from a free kick, and Old Merchant Taylors were leading at half-time by six points to three points.

With the wind behind them in the second half Old Merchant Taylors used to full advantage the speed of their backs. L. Bywater broke through and scored a try, and just before time A. N. Newell ran under the posts for Spragg to convert.

The teams were:—

U.C.S. OLD BOYS.—R. W. E. Moore, back; F. S. L. Moore, B. A. Amiot, B. L. Sutcliffe, and C. E. Brown, three-quarter backs; G. Mackenzie and E. M. McWingate, half-backs; C. M. Wilson, D. A. Kelly, M. W. Knapp, J. W. Parkes, C. T. Every, H. R. Whidon, H. Locksdale, and R. Almanrader, forwards.

OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS.—F. F. Spragg, back; A. N. Newall, G. E. Bunsombe, L. Bywater, and R. G. Turnbull, three-quarter backs; H. D. Heck and J. R. Dobbie, half-backs; R. F. Tebbutt, A. W. Brown, R. F. Ainsbrey, K. M. Wilkins, M. Vaughan, C. L. B. Thomson, T. G. Blumson, and R. Edmonds, forwards.

THE GAME IN SCOTLAND

Glasgow Academicals beat Heriot's F.P's at Anniesland on Saturday by two goals, two penalty goals, and two tries (22 points) to one goal and one dropped goal (9 points). This is the first time since the War that they have succeeded in beating Heriot's twice in one season.

The Academicals' superiority was at centre three-quarter back, where R. C. Warren and W. M. Simmers completely outplayed A. Bateman and W. Davies. In every other phase of the game Heriot's, if not their superiors, were at least their equals. Time and again, however, when the ball came out, the Heriots' backs were found wanting, and all the good work of their forwards was wasted. They were also shaky in defence, and once Simmers sensed the weakness it was all over with Heriot's. It must be said, however, it was anybody's game until the last 10 minutes. About this time Davies was lame and Martin was withdrawn from the scrummage. This increased the losers' difficulties, and in the end they were well beaten.

Heriot's were the first to attack, and their forward superiority enabled A. H. Brown to score a fine try which he converted himself. Dykes then kicked a penalty goal, and before half-time Simmers got a try after Warren had made an opening. Warren converted. In the second half Davies put his side ahead with a dropped goal, but from then on all the scoring was done by the Academicals. Dykes kicked another penalty goal, and then Simmers, twice, and Forrest, once, increased the total. The last try was converted by Dykes.

The teams were:—

GLASGOW ACADEMICALS.—A. S. Dykes, back; J. E. Forrest, W. M. Simmers, R. C. Warren, and E. Mor, three-quarter backs; R. Waddell and J. B. Nelson, half-backs; J. N. F. Blackster, J. Findlay, E. W. Brown, G. M. Miller, G. W. Cree, I. G. Garrow, G. C. Scott, and W. Waddell, forwards.

HERIOT'S F.P.'S.—A. S. Colman, back; D. G. Heeps, A. Bateman, W. Davies, and T. Cleland, three-quarter backs; A. H. Brown and D. T. Melville, half-backs; A. A. Edmon, D. Kerr, R. J. Oxley, A. E. Robson, T. M. Martin, A. J. Duncan, A. L. Smith, and D. Lowe, forwards.

A memorial service for Mr. L. Meredith, the famous cyclist, will be held at 11.30 a.m. today at St. Gabriel's Church, Walm-lane, Cricklewood, and the interment will take place at 12 noon at the Willesden Cemetery, Cobbold-road, Willesden.

GUY'S HOSPITAL BEATEN

ABERAVON WIN A FAST GAME

Aberavon beat Guy's Hospital at Honor Oak Park on Saturday by a goal, a dropped goal, and two tries (15 points) to a penalty goal (3 points).

On a bitterly cold afternoon and a slushy ground the football for the most part was remarkably good. The pace of the game, which was considerable, was set throughout by Aberavon, and Guy's were never quite able to respond to it. The trouble from the home team's point of view started at forward, where Aberavon got the ball from the scrummages five times out of six, and, having got it, Harris was given plenty of time to get it away. The Guy's forwards worked away willingly enough, but they sorely need a more efficient hooker, and their pack as a whole is just too slow in getting on to the man with the ball or carrying it on when they attack. J. Howell was generally bottled up when he did get the ball, either by Harris or by two or three of the Aberavon forwards, and by the time it reached Morgan and Giesen they had to get rid of it with little hope of going through themselves. The result was too much running across and no ground gained.

A few minutes' play was sufficient to show the Guy's three-quarter backs that they were not likely to see much of the ball without being pounced upon by a very fast set of forwards. If the Aberavon team had held their passes a little better, not even a brave defence could have prevented Guy's from being diverted in the first quarter of an hour. As it was, Aberavon attacked during most of the first half, and their first score came after about 10 minutes' play, when Selby dropped a goal. A series of rushes by the Aberavon forwards were for a time held up in some miraculous manner, but at last Vicary did find an opening and scored a try, which was converted by James. Two good runs, first by Lewis and then by Johnson, made Guy's look a little less crushed, although they never seemed really likely to cross their opponents' line. Hogbin, however, kicked a penalty goal from a long way out, and some good kicking by Windsor Lewis kept the game for a-time in the Aberavon half of the field. Before half-time Aberavon again started getting the ball regularly from the scrummages and Ridgeway scored a try, which was not converted, for a lead of 12 points to three at the interval.

Guy's started the second half much better. Howell giving Windsor Lewis more chances of starting reasonable movements, but the whole Aberavon team got on to their man very quickly, and the Guy's wings were invariably forced into touch. The try which Aberavon scored in the second half was the best piece of football in the match. One of the forwards snapped up the ball when Guy's were beginning an attacking movement, and a few short passes were followed by a punt across, which Griffiths held, going at full speed, to go right through for a try, which was not converted from a fairly easy angle. Harris then thought it was time to score a try himself, which he nearly succeeded in doing on two or three occasions by slipping through on the blind side. Guy's, as the game went on, saw less and less of the ball, although Lewis once made a good sprint down the wing, and the game finished with the Guy's team outpaced but still holding out bravely against almost continuous pressure.

The teams were:—

GUY'S HOSPITAL.—D. F. Ryan, back; A. J. D. Lewis, J. E. Gosseen, W. G. Morgan, and A. G. Johnson, three-quarter backs; Windsor H. Lewis and J. Howell, half-backs; J. E. Popplewell, C. D. Malone, R. A. Hogbin, C. F. Lasbmore, T. Morgan, J. S. Batchelor, J. Kunovsky, and L. Waller, forwards.

ABERAVON.—T. Owen James, back; H. Hayes, C. Griffiths, E. Thomas, and D. Phillips, three-quarter backs; W. Selby and T. Harris, half-backs; M. McGrath, S. Davies, E. Jenkins, H. Davies, W. Vicary, W. Owen, G. Ridgeway, and A. Rush, forwards.

HARLEQUINS BEAT OLD BLUES

The Old Blues were beaten by the Harlequins at Fairlop on Saturday by a dropped goal and a try (7 points) to nothing. In the run of the play, however, the home team deserved a better fate, for they fought hard to keep the game in their opponents' half. Any advantages gained for them by a set of clever, hard-working forwards in a vigorous forward game were promptly discounted by several of the back division who literally threw away golden opportunities of a break through. Although outplayed forward, the Harlequins were well served by their three-quarter line, which showed frequent flashes of real brilliance. The Harlequins were a man short, but J. J. Redman, an Old Blue, came into their forward line to play a useful game against his club.

The game began with clever passing movements by the Old Blues' three-quarter backs, which gained ground. An open game followed in which both sides were affected by a strong, bleak breeze which blew the length of the field. Within a short period of each other, two penalties were given against the visitors, but T. N. Pearce, usually so reliable, unaccountably failed with them both. The Old Blues were having all the game until their opponents' three-quarter line again got going, but after some very good passing broke down. The Harlequins were warming up, but H. C. C. Laird showed a tendency to kick too often. Pattison made off along the side line, and, from a maul in the Old Blues' "25," J. E. Hutton attempted a difficult drop at goal, which failed.

After the interval the Old Blues began as if they must win. The home forwards were stronger and better than their opponents, but the quality of the opposing three-quarter line made all the difference. A clearing kick by Hubbard began the movement that opened the scoring. From the line-out the forwards dribbled up the field. N. E. White secured the ball, and, sprinting determinedly along the line, touched down in the corner. Hubbard failed to convert the try from a difficult angle. The Old Blues attacked strongly and it was only bad luck that kept them from scoring. The game was now hovering perilously on the Harlequins' line, and the Harlequins' backs often had to defend. The Old Blues were awarded a penalty, but T. N. Pearce failed with the kick. It was J. E. Hutton who finally took the game out of the danger area with the finest run, practically the whole length of the field, seen during the game. Even play round the centre line followed for a time, and when it seemed practically certain that the scoring had ceased K. H. Chapman, with a beautifully judged kick, dropped a splendid goal from some distance out.

The teams were:—

OLD BLUES.—O. E. Symes, back; T. G. Jennings, A. C. Bennett, E. M. Unsery, and R. A. Jones, three-quarter backs; H. E. Wales and S. H. Wales, half-backs; P. G. Wyatt, J. S. Young, J. Garrard, P. S. Osborne, N. K. Payne, T. N. Pearce, R. E. Peters, and H. McCleery, forwards.

HARLEQUINS.—J. C. Hubbard, back; N. E. White, J. E. Hutton, K. H. Chapman, and H. F. Pattison, three-quarter backs; H. C. C. Laird, and D. F. Phillips, half-backs; P. W. Adams, H. B. Willis, A. E. C. Prescot, P. E. Dunkeley, E. R. Corker, D. H. Duder, J. R. Sears, and J. J. Redman, forwards.

REFEREE.—Mr. G. Warden.

ETON BEAT I.S.C., WINDSOR

Eton College played their annual match with the Imperial Service College (Windsor) on Saturday on Agar's Plough, and gained a decisive victory by two goals and three tries (19 points) to nothing. Eton thus reversed last year's result when the Windsor College won rather easily. Eton have six old choices, and the Imperial Service College played two of last year's XV.

Eton had much the better of the game throughout, and their victory was well deserved. All-round they were the smarter side, the three-quarters being particularly fast. Eton were rather bigger than their visitors, and their forwards used their feet well in their rushes. Eton should have a good season. The Imperial Service College were rather ragged, and never got going throughout the match. They found touch very well, but they were never dangerous.

The teams were:—

ETON COLLEGE.—D. McKenna, back; H. Peal, D. A. Hedley, the Hon. J. O. Scott-Ellis, and J. B. Maudsley, three-quarter backs; H. J. Keswick and P. H. A. Brownrigg, half-backs; K. N. Payne, H. C. E. Gilman, P. A. V. Cooper, R. P. Thesiger, J. C. Atkinson-Clark, W. D. C. Erskin Crum, J. H. Liddle, and C. H. Villiers, forwards.

IMPERIAL SERVICE COLLEGE.—W. B. Hawley, back; G. Almond, J. A. R. Shore, G. F. A. Stone, and B. H. Daly, three-quarter backs; M. Henderson and L. N. Elmer, half-backs; W. S. Bradburn, D. M. Fenton, M. A. Jones, C. P. Ready, F. W. Dixon-Wright, J. Magrett, M. McCausland, and A. C. P. N. Clery-Fox, forwards.

SCOTTISH RESULTS

	Pts.		Pts.
ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY	8	*GLASGOW UNIVERSITY	3
*GLASGOW ACADEMICALS	22	HERIOTS F.P.'S	9
*GREENOCK WANDERERS	9	MELROSE	8
EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY	13	*WATSONIANS	6
SELKIRK

Sporting News
(Continued from page 5)

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

INTER-ARMY MATCH AT SELHURST

BELGIANS' GOOD VICTORY

The first of the season's series of matches between the British, French, and Belgian Armies in the Annual International Triangular Tournament was played at Selhurst Park on Saturday, when the Belgian Army beat the British Army by four goals to two.

It was a decisive victory and fully deserved on the run of the play, of which the Belgians had fully three parts, but there was a quarter of an hour in the second half when the British Army found a weakness in the opposing defence and looked as if they might draw level. Then the Belgians recovered the brilliant form which they had been showing before and a goal by Versyp put the result beyond doubt. It was a most entertaining match played in the presence of the Belgian Ambassador, the Minister for War, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and other distinguished visitors, and their happy recollections of it were made evident at the subsequent banquet to the Belgian team, when Baron De Cartier de Marchienne rightly spoke of the splendid spirit in which the game had been played.

It was, indeed, impossible to remember a single free kick that was given except for off-side and one or two isolated instances of handling the ball.

Immediately the game was begun it was clear that the British Army were facing a difficult task, for the greater part of the Belgian team, although true amateurs, are accustomed to play in football of a class similar to that of the League games in this country. It is true that their defence was inclined to be shaky under pressure, but their attack was magnificent, and the speed and ball control of their forwards were delightful to watch. Their understanding was perfect, and the movements were carried out at a great pace after the opening had been cleverly worked for. Moreover in Dewinter at inside left they had a player of the highest class, very similar to James, of The Arsenal, in build and methods.

The Belgians started with a strong wind at their backs, and in eight minutes they had scored their first and best goal, Stynen, a good attacking centre half-back, sent out a pass to Versyp, and the outside-right ran down before passing to Carnewal, who in turn crossed the ball for Dewinter to run up and beat Dunn with a beautiful low drive. The British Army retaliated with an almost similar movement, but there was not the same understanding and nothing more than a corner resulted. The Belgians were soon back again and set up a prolonged attack, in which there was some more fine play by Van Den Eynde, Dewinter, and Lemmens, before the last named shot just over the bar. The British Army had not yet settled down but required too long to manœuvre, and were robbed of the ball before they could get going. Their defence, however, hung on gallantly, with Jones, the Irish International, outstanding, and it was not until close on half-time that the Belgians got through again. The ball was carried down the field by some quick low passing from right to left and reached Van Den Eynde, who cut in and hit the post with a hard drive. Dewinter, however, was ready, and gave Dunn no chance to save. Just previously some fine play by Jones nearly led to Hamible scoring at the other end after a nice run by McGowan.

In the second half the Belgians continued to show their superiority, and it was not long before Dewinter scored his third goal. A high centre came over from the right, and just as Dunn was in the act of catching the ball he was hampered by one of his backs, with the result that it dropped out of his hands for the inside-left to seize the chance and score easily. Then came the most exciting football of the afternoon. Ross was hurt and changed places with McGowan, and not only did the injured man do some gallant work at outside-right, but McGowan effected a transformation in the centre. The whole team put new life into their play, and, cheered on by the crowd, subjected the Belgians to considerable pressure. Hamible, at inside-right, took his chances and had two fine goals, and only a miraculous save by Verstraete prevented him from adding a third. Had this happened there is no knowing what the result would have been, but gradually the Belgians began to get into their stride again, and another fine goal settled the issue. Van Den Eynde ran down on the left and centred. Lemmens cleverly stepped off over the ball, leaving it to Carnewal, who was better placed. His shot was charged down, but Versyp was close at hand and he scored with a hard drive. There was some fine play again on the Belgian left, and Dunn saved well from Dewinter, but the end came a few minutes later with the British attacking.

It only remains to add that the game was admirably controlled by Capitaine Heatres, of the French Army, although, as has been stated, the players made his task an easy one.

The teams were:—

BRITISH ARMY.—Musician R. V. Dunn (Royal Horse Guards), goal; Eric A. Weatherd (Rifle Brigade) and Pte. W. Baird (R.A.M.C.), backs; Cpl. J. Jones (K.O.S.B.), Cpl. A. Dalloway (Worcestershire), and Cpl. A. Bell (Northumberland Fusiliers), half-backs; Sgt. J. McGowan (K.O.S.B.), Cpl. Hamible (Cheshire), Pte. A. Ross (Queen's), Cpl. C. Cameron (Highlanders), and G. E. Brown (Leicestershire Regt.), and Sgt. T. J. Hill (R.A.), forwards.

BELGIAN ARMY.—Sergt.-Major Verstraete (1Vie Bataillon des Mitrailleurs), goal; Marechal des Logis Bain (13e Regt. d'Artillerie) and Soldat Cornil (2e Regt. de Ligne), backs; Soldat Leden (15e Regt. d'Artillerie), Soldat Stynen (2e Regt. de Ligne), and Soldat Carnewal (2e Regt. de Ligne), half-backs; Soldat Versyp (1e Regt. d'Artillerie), Soldat Dewinter (1e Regt. d'Artillerie), Soldat Lemmens (1er Regt. d'Aeronaut), Soldat Carnewal (2e Regt. de Ligne), and Soldat Van Den Eynde (3e Regt. de Transports), forwards.

OLD SALOPIANS WIN

After a magnificent game the Old Salopians beat the Old Carthusians on the cycle-track ground at the Crystal Palace on Saturday by four goals to three.

The ground was on the heavy side and might have been expected to tire sides not trained with professional thoroughness, but a splendid pace was kept up from start to finish, and the teams actually seemed to be playing harder when the final whistle blew than at the beginning. The course the match took was curious, for the Old Salopians, playing with a fairly strong wind, obtained a quick lead of three goals in the first half, which was, so far as the run of the play was concerned, remarkably even. In the second half, also a very even one, the Old Carthusians got their three goals back with a most commendable promptness. The scoring should properly have stopped there, but J. M. Peterson took advantage of a scramble round the Old Carthusian goal to put the ball through and give his side a victory they deserved neither more nor less than their opponents.

The first half saw the Old Salopians score their three goals when neither side could fairly claim any real superiority. H. M. Ward-Clark partially saved the shot that led to the first goal, but he could not get the ball away, while Moore got the second goal with a really great drive from some way out. The third was the result of a mistake on the part of one of the Old Carthusian backs, but, in between their goals, the Old Carthusians were doing their share of the attacking, and the ball was always travelling rapidly up and down the field. The Old Carthusians had one great chance of scoring when J. C. Connell, standing close in and unmarked, received the ball, but he shot straight at the goalkeeper, and the Old Salopians crossed over to face the wind with their formidable lead. The Old Carthusians came into their own when the second half was begun, a good shot by Fletcher followed this up by scoring two goals, one the result of a through pass and the other of a splendid piece of individual play of his own. With the score 3—3 the game became even more exciting, but within a few minutes of the end Peterson scored his decisive goal.

The teams were:—

OLD SALOPIANS.—B. C. Lee, goal; P. S. Snow and H. F. Robinson, backs; R. S. Lancaster, W. F. Bird and A. Barber, half-backs; J. W. Peterson, J. S. Hazlewood, H. G. Lewis, D. N. Moore, and R. F. Shelton, forwards.

OLD CARTHUSIANS.—H. M. Ward-Clark, goal; A. G. Bower and J. H. G. Gillat, backs; V. F. Morgan, E. B. Sears, and A. D. Pritchard, half-backs; J. C. Connell, J. K. Carter, G. S. Fletcher, G. L. H. Fletcher, and J. R. Graves, forwards.

ARTHUR DUNN CUP

OLD WYKEHAMISTS' EASY VICTORY

The Old Wykehamists beat the Old Aldenhamians in an Arthur Dunn Cup-tie at the Crystal Palace on Saturday by five goals to none.

With C. T. Ashton, P. G. T. Kingsley, and A. R. V. Barker in their forward line the winners were very much the stronger side, and, after an early period of pressure by the Old Aldenhamians, they had all the better of the play. The Old Aldenhamians did some good things, and never stopped trying, but they were yards slower than their opponents, and their passing was erratic. C. B. G. Hunter played a fine game for them at centre half-back, and never allowed Ashton to be the dominating figure he might have been, and the two backs, R. P. Stoner and W. V. Owen, although they were often beaten, never cracked in their long struggle against a fast and clever forward line.

The game, which was played in fine, cold weather, started with an attack by the Old Aldenhamians, which ended with the Old Wykehamist goalkeeper throwing the ball away—neither of the two goalkeepers, it may be mentioned, looked particularly safe. S. V. Staples got in a high shot, which Robinson tapped over the bar, and the Old Aldenhamians forced two quick corners, but the Old Wykehamists were settling down to their game, and the difference in the two teams was beginning to become apparent. Barker, at outside right, was being persistently given the ball, and his speed was a constant menace to the Old Aldenhamian defence. The Old Wykehamists' best chance of scoring came when J. H. Sparrow pushed the ball forward to Ashton, who was standing unmarked in front of goal, but the latter shot wide. Barker sent in a fast ground shot, and although Gibbon got down to it, he could do no more than push it out to Sparrow, who scored easily. After this the Old Aldenhamians had a spell of attacking, and P. R. Hardman, running through from a pass by Staples, sent in a ground shot which hit the side-netting. The Old Wykehamists scored again before the interval, however, Sparrow dribbling through and shooting straight at Gibbon. Gibbon should have caught the ball, but he knocked it down for Ashton to drive it through. The Old Aldenhamians rallied bravely, and, after a corner, Hardman nearly scored with a shot from close in which went only inches wide.

In the second half the superiority of the Old Wykehamists was more marked, and the Old Aldenhamians spent most of their time chasing a ball which was usually put nicely out of their reach. Kingsley, an exceptionally neat forward with a trick of doing the unexpected thing with a bland and deceptive air, put in a hard drive which Gibbon succeeded in deflecting over the bar, and a few moments later the Aldenhamian goal had a two narrow escapes, first when the ball hit the crossbar and fell almost on the goal-line, and again when Sparrow hit the bar with a strong shot which had Gibbon well beaten. The Old Wykehamist half-backs were now controlling the game, breaking up the few Old Aldenhamian attacks before they had properly started, and keeping their own forwards well supplied with the ball, and the Old Wykehamists' third goal came when a centre from Barker was passed back by Sparrow to Ashton, who scored with a quick left-footed shot from close in.

The Old Aldenhamians were unfortunate in that E. D. R. Shearer, perhaps their most effective forward, was injured, but the Old Wykehamists at this point had the game won, and before the end they scored two further goals, the first coming from a corner-kick and Barker scoring the second after the ball had come over to him from the left.

The teams were:—

OLD WYKEHAMISTS.—H. N. Robinson, goal; W. F. Goulding and J. M. Mansell, backs; J. F. T. Toppin, G. S. Grimston, and G. A. Sim, half backs; A. R. V. Barker, P. G. T. Kingsley, C. T. Ashton, J. H. Sparrow, and R. Barty-King, forwards.

OLD ALDENHAMIANS.—R. Gibbon, goal; R. P. Stoner and W. V. Owen, backs; F. G. Schofield, C. B. G. Hunter, and N. S. Smith-Sparks, half-backs; P. R. Hardman, E. D. R. Shearer, S. V. Staples, G. P. Longfield, and A. R. Cronin, forwards.

THE HOLDERS BEATEN

The Old Cholmeleians beat the Old Malvernians (the holders) in the third round on the London and South American Bank ground at New Eltham on Saturday by two goals to one.

On the run of the play the Old Malvernians ought to have won, but the man who stood between them and success was Aguirré, in the Old Cholmeleians' goal. He made some marvellous saves, especially in the second half, when his goal was incessantly bombarded. It was in the half-back line that the weakness of the Old Cholmeleians was most apparent, and this made the work of Russell and Plaistowe more trying. Old Malvernians won the toss and set their opponents to face the sun. The opening play went in favour of the Old Cholmeleians, and Webster and Fabian initiated a determined attack, which Pridham coolly beat off. His pass enabled Greenstock to beat Tidswell and pass across to Walker, who forced Aguirré to concede a corner. Nothing came of this, but soon afterwards Walker again attacked and Aguirré saved splendidly. A miskick by Pridham at the other end was taken advantage of by Fabian, but his kick passed across the goalmouth. At the other end Walker tricked three opponents, but his shot hit the post and was cleared. Play went from one end to the other without any tangible result beyond providing some nicely executed passing movements. Walker worked hard to provide Greenstock with opportunities, and Russell and Plaistowe experienced some anxious moments. Robins secured the ball, and was going through when he was brought down near the penalty area. The free-kick was well placed, and a scrimmage took place almost on the goal-line. Mears was on his knees and it looked as though a goal was a certainty when, to the relief of his side, Mears pounced upon the ball and threw it by the post for a corner. At half-time neither side had scored.

The Old Cholmeleians had to rearrange their forward line in the second half, Robins going to outside left owing to an injury to his knee. In the first minute Reeves broke through and passed to Fabian, who cleverly tricked Hill and Pridham and crashed in a shot which hit the bottom of the post. Bradshaw cleared the rebound. The Old Malvernians dominated the game for a time and, following a weakness on the part of the opposing half-backs and an imperfect clearance by Russell, Greenstock headed the ball into the goal during a scrimmage. After this reverse the Old Cholmeleians employed long, swinging passes instead of keeping the ball close, and three successive raids were made on the Old Malvernians' goal. Thanks to the steadiness of Mears and the sure kicking of Pridham and Hill, however, the attacks were beaten off, and for a time Aguirré, Russell, and Plaistowe were kept busy, Greenstock, Toppin, and Hunt missing the goal by inches. A passing movement between Lowe and Webster resulted in a corner. Robins placed this beautifully, and Reeves equalized.

From then onwards both teams tried hard for a winning goal. Boney had a great deal of worry through Walker's persistent raids, and Greenstock, Toppin, and Hunt gave neither rest nor quarter to Drosso and Tidswell. The pressure soon disclosed a weakness in the Old Cholmeleians' half-back line, which Hunt several good passes, and Aguirré had to concede a corner from one of his shots. This was cleared, and another bout of swinging passes along the entire forward line of the Old Cholmeleians took play towards Mears. Pridham robbed Robins of the ball as he was going through, but the clearance was intercepted by Tidswell. Robins again secured the ball and passed into the centre, where Webster cleverly dribbled past Hill, and gave the Old Cholmeleians the lead. In the closing stages of the game the Old Malvernians strove hard to get on terms, but the Old Cholmeleians' defence stood firm to the end.

The teams were:—

OLD CHOLMELEIANS.—J. Aguirré, goal; G. W. Russell and F. H. Plaistowe, backs; A. R. Boney, G. H. Tidswell, and M. Drosso, half-backs; D. A. Lowe, R. W. V. Robins, F. K. Reeves, W. H. Webster, and A. Fabian, forwards.

OLD MALVERNIANS.—F. H. Mears, goal; H. A. Pridham and H. C. J. Hill, backs; M. Gifford, W. H. Walker, H. C. D. Abrahs, J. W. Greenstock, C. G. Toppin, and E. O. W. Hunt, forwards.

SCHOOL RESULTS

WESTMINSTER	5	*HIGHGATE	0
*CHARTERHOUSE	3	OXFORD OLD CAPTHUSIANS	0
*BRADFIELD	1	OXFORD UNIVERSITY CENTAURS	0
*ETON	0	OLD CHOLMELEIANS "A"	0
*BRENTWOOD	2	*ALDENHAM	0
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, OXFORD	0	*Toc H. "A"	0
*ARDINGLY	2	*CHIGWELL	0
	3	MAONI	0

THE ARSENAL WIN

LAMBERT'S THREE GOALS

The Arsenal drew a little farther away from the danger zone of relegation on Saturday when, in a league match at Highbury, they beat Everton by four goals to none. Everton on their display in this game are a weak side, but they were without Cresswell and Dean, either of whom might have reduced the margin of their side's defeat.

All the goals were scored in a period of 30 minutes in the first half. Everton started quite well, but when, slightly against the run of play, Lambert opened the scoring for The Arsenal, the visitors lost their grip and the home team took complete charge of the game. Lambert scored three of the goals and showed again that he needs as much attention as centre-forwards with more pretensions to style. Some of his success is due to his eagerness for work and a spirit which ignores difficulties. He does not wait for the ball to be put to his toe, but, while prepared to make openings for himself, he is usually in position for passes sent to him from the wings or to race forward when the ball is put through the middle of the field.

All The Arsenal forwards were good during the first half. Bastin seems to have established himself as the outside left; Williams, on the other wing, was clever and resourceful; and Jack played capital football. James stuck to his policy of mixing with the half-backs, and was seldom in the forward line. The only shots he tried were drives from a range of at least 25 yards. His value in the circumstances was limited to the passes with which he initiated movements to be carried on by others. The Arsenal defence was not penetrated, but Hapgood has played better. Parker was safe and John and Roberts were excellent half-backs. In the second half the game deteriorated. The Arsenal lost their thrust, and to that extent were disappointing. Everton were keen to reduce the extent of inevitable defeat, but the forwards finished poorly. Attwood, a former Welsh player, was no real substitute for Dean. He has much to learn.

The cold wind of the afternoon kept the attendance at the match down to 33,000, a comparatively small gate for Highbury. The ground was firm and favoured fast play. Everton, who won the toss and had the wind at their backs, opened with attacks which promised danger and led to nothing more serious than a dropping shot from Critchley which hit the post. After eight minutes James gave a cross-pass to Williams, who dribbled down the line and centred. Lambert met the ball and headed into the net. Although the goal was nearly obtained the Everton defence was rather easily beaten. From this point until the interval The Arsenal had matters all their own way and maintained almost continuous pressure. The second goal came nine minutes after the first and was the result of very smart raiding by Jack and Williams. The wing man saw Jack working outwards to the line with the ball and promptly ran into the middle. Jack, from near the flag, put across a centre and Williams with a jump that took him into the net followed the ball between the posts. Lambert added two more goals in the next 20 minutes. Much of the credit for one of them must go to Bastin, who baffled the Everton defence with a run and a shot. Davies stopped the hard, oblique drive, but could only scramble the ball to the feet of the centre-forward, who, with Williams and Lambert nowhere near him, scored at his ease. The fourth goal was Lambert's personal affair. James kicked the ball up the centre, Lambert challenged the backs for possession and broke clean through. Davies ran out of goal, but was a fraction of a second too late and Lambert touched the ball past him, into the net.

When, with the passage of the second half, it became apparent that Everton were incapable of a big effort and that The Arsenal were chiefly concerned with defence, interest faded out. The score would have heartened the home supporters more than it did if the domination of the first half could have been maintained.

The teams were:—

THE ARSENAL.—Lewis, goal; Parker and Hapgood, backs; Baker, Roberts, and John, half-backs; Williams, Jack, Lambert, James, and Bastin, forwards.

EVERTON.—Davies, goal; Williamson and O'Donnell, backs; Gee, Gibson, Griffiths, and White, half-backs; Critchley, Martin, Attwood, Elsby, and Stein, forwards.

LEAGUE NOTES

Sheffield Wednesday greatly strengthened their position at the head of the League by their victory over Burnley on Saturday. They have now a clear lead of six points and a match in hand over their nearest rivals, and that may inspire them with confidence for the Cup-ties. They have been fortunate hitherto in the freedom from injuries of their players and, if that good luck continues with them and the fine understanding of the team is not broken, few teams can hope to accomplish their defeat.

Manchester City, who still occupy the second place, have struck a bad patch, and three successive defeats have lost them for the moment at least the chance of catching up the leaders. Their match on Saturday with their local rivals Manchester United was perhaps the one they would most have liked to win, but they failed on their own ground by the only goal scored. Blackburn Rovers and Aston Villa, the two greatest Cup-winning teams, who are to meet in the next round on Saturday next at Birmingham, both won their games, but the performance of Blackburn Rovers was the more remarkable as they won by five goals to two against Huddersfield Town. They have now a better record in goals scored than any other team in the League, but they have given away nearly as many and that would seem to indicate a weak defence.

At the foot of the table the most lowly-placed clubs all failed to win or even draw their matches, and The Arsenal and West Ham United, who were each playing on their own grounds, took advantage to win and make two valuable points to take them for the moment a little farther away from the foot of the table. Newcastle United, at Newcastle, made the poorest showing of all, and though they scored three goals against Sheffield United they were beaten by five to three. There was much high scoring on Saturday, and four teams in the First Division got five goals. There was some excuse for the failure of Grimsby Town, Everton, Sunderland, and Birmingham, for they were all playing on their opponents' grounds, but they had 16 goals scored against them and got only one among them.

In the Second Division the three leaders, Oldham Athletic, Blackpool, and Chelsea, all won their games, and their positions remain the same. G. R. Mills, the amateur player who is centre-forward for Chelsea, was able to turn out again and he scored both the goals by which they beat West Bromwich Albion.

AMATEUR INTERNATIONAL MATCH

The first Amateur International match between Scotland and Wales was won by Scotland at Hampden Park, Glasgow, by the only goal scored. The whole of the Scottish defence was drawn from the Queen's Park club, and it was thought that the team would be stronger behind than at forward, but that did not prove to be so. The winning goal was scored after 10 minutes' play in the second half by McLelland from a position which made it difficult for him to get the ball over to the goal.

Evans, the Welsh goalkeeper, played a great game for his side. McLelland led the Scottish forwards well, but the men beside him did not combine as they should have done. Their attacks were mostly individual. The Welsh defence was as strong as that of the Scots. Their forwards did not have as many chances, but were speedier and more lively.

Slowness on the part of McDonald lost Scotland an early chance, and Peden stopped a hard shot from Williams. The Welsh right-wing gave a lot of trouble, but Wiseman was strong in defence, and gradually the backs and half-backs gained the upper hand. McLelland once dashed through and got in a hard shot, but Evans cleared and, when Williams intercepted a pass back to the goalkeeper, Peden was able to get the ball away. Williams was prominent in Welsh attacks, and McLelland led well when Scotland pressed. After shooting the winning goal McLelland met with an injury, but was able to resume, and the Scottish forwards had several chances of scoring again. Wales at times nearly got a goal, but Peden was safe and once get the ball clear away from the goal-line with several forwards round him.

The teams were:—

SCOTLAND.—R. G. C. Peden (Queen's Park), goal; T. K. Campbell (Queen's Park) and W. Wiseman (Queen's Park), backs; R. Gray (Queen's Park), W. Parker, half-backs; W. S. Ring (Queen's Park), D. McDonald (Murrayfield Amateurs), D. McLelland (Queen's Park), R. Watt (Gourock), and F. P. W. Buchanan (Clydebank), forwards.

WALES.—Leo Evans (Cardiff City), goal; A. R. Hugh (Newport County) and Dewer (Cardiff City), backs; F. Thomas (Ely), T. Jones (Lovell's Athletic), and H. Jones (Mold), half-backs; R. Pitt (Northern Nomads), J. Nicholls (Cardiff Corinthians), H. Williams (Northern Nomads), W. Piper-Cooke (Marlborough), and G. Davies (Bristol University), forwards.

F.A. AMATEUR CUP

DULWICH HAMLET WIN

Dulwich Hamlet beat Chesham United, the unbeaten leaders of the Spartan League, at Champion Hill on Saturday in the third round of the F.A. Amateur Cup by two goals to none.

It was not a great match by any means, but there were some good movements, including that which led up to the last goal. The pitch was surprisingly heavy in places, in spite of a liberal supply of sand, and from time to time the ball played unkind tricks on the players, sometimes sticking fast and sometimes slithering away unexpectedly. The ground, however, could not be blamed for all the missed opportunities or for the bad corner-kicking. There were many corners, and quite four out of five were wasted. Dulwich Hamlet deserved their victory, for they had much the better forward line and were as good as their opponents in defence. Up to a point S. Smith was the best forward on the field, with the exception of Kail, who started all the attacking movements. Smith beat his half-back regularly, but his centres either went behind or straight to the goalkeeper. If he can learn to push the ball back along the ground, as Morrish did on the other wing, he will double his value to the side. Hugo played a sound game at centre half-back, and a word must also be said for Cooper, who took Solly's place in goal and did not make a mistake.

The Chesham forwards were most disappointing. They started promisingly, passing accurately and always along the ground. But Hugo got the better of Lacey; Bates and Barnes, the wing forwards, both had a bad day; and E. Smith was left to do most of the work himself. He was the only man who looked like scoring a goal, and he had bad luck with one or two shots that only just missed.

The first half was fairly even, each side attacking in turn. E. Smith twice missed by inches for Chesham, and Gray did extremely well to save a shot by Copas at the other end. Just before the interval S. Smith should have given Delwich the lead when he had time to steady himself only a few yards from goal, but he shot straight at Gray. Immediately after half-time Dulwich obtained a fluky goal. Hugo started the movement by taking a long shot at goal. He missed by such a wide margin that the ball went to Morrish on the right wing. Morrish centred and Kail's shot appeared to hit Goodliffe on the back of the leg before going into the net. Morrish nearly put Dulwich farther ahead with a high, dropping shot which hit the inside of the post and bounced back into play, but for some time after this Chesham had the better of the play. Five minutes from the end Kail sent a long pass out to Morrish, who returned it to Goodliffe. Goodliffe passed out again, and Morrish, taking the ball in his stride, scored with a great shot that left Gray helpless.

The teams were:—

DULWICH HAMLET.—C. W. Cooper, goal; G. Robinson and R. Osmond, backs; C. Murray, A. J. Hugo, and A. Aitken, half-backs; L. Morrish, E. Kail, W. G. Goodliffe, C. Copas, and S. Smith, forwards.

CHESHAM UNITED.—J. W. Gray, goal; E. Beeson and F. C. Easter, backs; D. Goodson, A. Gomm, and H. J. Keen, half-backs; R. Bates, A. Channer, R. W. Lacey, E. Smith, and G. H. Barnes, forwards.

OTHER MATCHES

Wimbledon had to play extra time before they beat the Metropolitan Police. The Police have a fine record in league and cup matches this season, and when Ivey scored for them soon after the start it looked as if they might win again. Wabey got a goal for Wimbledon and they played better after that. The winning goal was scored in the first period of extra time. Ivey was in excellent form for the Police and Gregory and Sowter played well at back for Wimbledon. Leyton were lucky to win at Kingston. They attacked at first, but then lost their grip of the game, though their defence, particularly Preston, kept Kingstonian from scoring. Just at the start of the second half E. Collins, the outside right, shot well and hit the cross-bar, and from the rebound G. D. Collins scored. Kingstonian tried hard to get a goal, but their shooting was weak. Ilford easily beat Evenwood Town from Durham, an unknown team in the South, by three goals to none. At the start the Evenwood left wing threatened danger, but Ilford, the holders of the cup, soon asserted their superiority, and Potter, Drane, and Dellow scored their goals.

Leyton were too good for Barking Town and won by four goals to one. Barking were without Batchelor, their right back, in the second half, but they were then three goals down. Boyes (3) and Stephenson scored for Stockton and Humphreys for Barking. No goals were scored in the first half at Bournemouth, but the Gas Works team scored through Smith, Harvey, and Love'l, and then by Morris. Northern Nomads of Liverpool easily beat Tow Law Town. Two of their goals were scored by Smithies, the English amateur centre-forward. Yorkshire Amateurs and Perry Main Amateurs drew, though extra time was played. Yorkshire Amateurs had a penalty kick in that time, but Johnson failed to score.

AMATEUR RESULTS

INTERNATIONAL MATCH

*SCOTLAND	1	WALES	0

ARMY MATCH

BELGIAN ARMY	4	THE ARMY	2

F.A. AMATEUR CUP

*WIMBLEDON	2	METROPOLITAN POLICE (After extra time)	1
LEYTON	1	*KINGSTONIAN	0
*ILFORD	3	EVENWOOD TOWN	0
*DULWICH HAMLET	2	CHESHAM UNITED	0
*STOCKTON	4	BARKING TOWN	1
*BOURNEMOUTH GAS WORKS	3	BARNET	0
NORTHERN NOMADS	3	TOWHAM TOWN	1
*PERCY MAIN AMATEURS	2	YORKSHIRE AMATEURS	1

ARTHUR DUNN CUP

SECOND ROUND

OLD WYKEHAMISTS (At Crystal Palace.)	5	OLD ALDENHAMIANS	0
OLD SALOPIANS (At Crystal Palace.)	4	OLD CARTHUSIANS	3
OLD CHOLMELEIANS (At New Eltham.)	2	OLD MALVERNIANS	1

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE

*NUNHEAD	3	LONDON CALEDONIANS	1
CASUALS	1	*TUFNELL PARK	2
*WYCOMBE WANDERERS	6	WOKING	0
*OXFORD CITY	4	ST. ALBANS CITY	0

SOUTHERN COUNTIES CHAMPIONSHIP

*KENT	4	BEDFORDSHIRE (At Dial.)	2
*DEVON	3	CORNWALL (At Plymouth.)	1

ATHENIAN LEAGUE

*ENFIELD	4	SOUTHALL	2
WEMBLEY STONE	6	*CHESHUNT	1
*FINCHLEY	3	UXBRIDGE TOWN	2
*SUTTON UNITED	2	BROMLEY	0

LONDON LEAGUE

PREMIER DIVISION

WALTHAMSTOW GRANGE	2	*CHELMSFORD	1
*DAGENHAM TOWN	3	TOOTING TOWN	0
EPSOM TOWN	5	BOSTALL HEATH	1
*MITCHAM WANDERERS	4	ERITH AND BELVEDERE	1
*ROMFORD	3	CARSHALTON ATHLETIC	2
*WHYTELEAFE ALBION	5	CRAY WANDERERS	3

A.F.A. SENIOR CUP

THIRD ROUND

*HITCHIN TOWN (Replayed tie)	2	BARCLAYS BANK	1
*CIVIL SERVICE (Replayed tie)	4	MIDLAND BANK	2

ESSEX SENIOR CUP

THIRD ROUND

WALTHAMSTOW AVENUE	4	2ND RIFLE BRIGADE (COLCHESTER)	1
*CLAPTON (After extra time. Replayed tie)	5	CRITTALLS ATHLETIC	2

SPARTAN LEAGUE

PREMIER DIVISION

*ROMAN	4	LYONS CLUB	1
*MAIDEN TAD UNITED	8	G.E. (ROMFORD)	1
*STAINES TOWN	2	AYLESBURY UNITED	0
*WOOD GREEN	3	HAYES	0

DIVISION I.

*APSLEY	5	LEAGRAVE AND DISTRICT	1
*HAYWARD'S SPORTS	5	LYDD TON UNITED	0
*WATFORD OLD BOYS	4	POLYTEC NIC	0
*WINDSOR AND ETON	2	CUWLEY (OXFORD)	0

DIVISION II.

(EASTERN SECTION)

HODDESDON TOWN	4	*LYON'S CLUB RESERVES	0
WALTHAM COMRADES	1	*MINISTRY OF HEALTH	0

(WESTERN SECTION)

*MARLOW	3	HAZELL'S (AYLESBURY)	1
*R.A.F. (HALTON)	3	AYLESBURY UNITED	2
*SLOUGH RESERVES	1	PISNEY RESERVES	2
*WILLESDEN POLYTECHNIC	3	FARNHAM UNITED	0

SOUTHERN AMATEUR LEAGUE

*CAMBRIDGE TOWN	5	BANK OF ENGLAND	1
OLD LYONIANS	3	*KEW ASSOCIATION	1
AQUARIUS	2	*WESTMINSTER BANK	3
*BRITANNIC HOUSE	3	LLOYDS BANK	0
WINCHMORE HILL	4	*EALING ASSOCIATION	2
LENSBURY	4	OLD PARKONIANS	3
MERTON	3	*TOC H	1
*OATFORD WANDERERS	2	N. P. BANK	1
*HIGHGATE	3	ALLEYN OLD BOYS	3
*IBIS	4	CROUCH END VAMPIRES	3

SOUTHERN OLYMPIAN LEAGUE

*P.L.A.	6	WATFORD AMATEURS	1
*OLD OWENS	3	OLD FINCHLIANS	1
GUILDHALL	4	*OLD LATYMERIANS	1
*CHINGFORD	4	*THOS. COOK AND SON	2
*SAXTON BANK	5	RHIGATE PRIORY	0

HERTS CHARITY CUP

*BERKHAMSTED TOWN	3	LETCHWORTH TOWN	2

* Home team.

RESULTS AND TABLES

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

	Goals		Goals
*ARSENAL (Lambert 2, Williams)	4	EVERTON	0
*ASTON VILLA (Beresford, Brown)	2	BOLTON WANDERERS	0
*BLACKBURN ROVERS (Cunliffe 3, McLean, Puddefoot)	5	HUDDERSFIELD TOWN (Mansfield, G. Kelly)	2
*LEEDS UNITED (Cochrane, Wainscoat 2, Jennings, Longden)	5	SUNDERLAND	0
*LIVERPOOL (Lodge)	1	LEICESTER CITY (Lochhead)	1
MANCHESTER UNITED (Reid)	1	*MANCHESTER CITY	0
*MIDDLESBROUGH (Hall, Watson, Bruce, McKay, Pease)	5	BIRMINGHAM (Haywood)	1
*PORTSMOUTH (Easson, Cook, Weddle)	3	DERBY COUNTY (Bowers)	1
SHEFFIELD UNITED (Dunne 3, Tunstall (Gillespie)	5	*NEWCASTLE UNITED (Hutchison, Gallacher, Devine)	3
*SHEFFIELD WEDNESDAY (McClumpha, own goal, Seed, Rimmer 2)	4	BURNLEY (Page)	1
*WEST HAM UNITED (Watson, Ruffell)	2	GRIMSBY TOWN	0

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	Goals A.	Pts.
Sheffield Wednesday	27	17	6	4	72	31	40
Manchester City	28	14	6	8	64	50	34
Derby County	28	15	4	9	64	56	34
Leeds United	27	15	4	8	56	34	34
Blackburn Rovers	29	13	5	11	74	67	31
Aston Villa	28	13	4	11	58	54	30
Liverpool	28	12	6	10	47	54	30
Middlesbrough	28	12	5	11	58	50	29
Leicester City	28	12	5	11	42	49	29
Huddersfield Town	28	12	5	11	58	53	29
Portsmouth	28	12	5	11	50	58	29
Sheffield United	28	10	8	10	50	48	28
Bolton Wanderers	28	12	4	12	61	58	28
Burnley	29	10	7	12	50	47	27
Manchester United	28	10	7	12	58	69	27
Arsenal	28	12	3	13	44	54	27
West Ham United	27	10	5	12	44	38	25
Birmingham	29	10	5	14	59	60	25
Everton	27	8	7	12	43	45	23
Sunderland	27	7	9	11	49	62	23
Grimsby Town	28	8	7	13	43	56	23
Newcastle United	27	8	4	15	46	68	20
	27	9	2	16	50	74	20

SECOND DIVISION

	Goals		Goals
*BLACKPOOL (Downes, Hampson)	2	BARNSLEY (Eaton)	1
*BRADFORD CITY (Cochrane)	1	PRESTON NORTH END (McCall-Hand)	1
*BURY (Robbie 2, Ainse 2, Smith)	5	BRADFORD (Harwood)	1
*CHARLTON ATHLETIC (Whitlow)	1	MILLWALL (Hawkins)	1
*CHELSEA (G. R. Mills 2)	2	WEST BROMWICH ALBION	0
*HULL CITY (Childs, Alexander 2, Bowerson)	4	READING (McNeil, McDonald)	2
*NOTTINGH

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

THE OXFORD CREW

PROMISING OARSMEN

(FROM OUR ROWING CORRESPONDENT)

While the differences which have arisen in the last week over the composition of the Oxford crew are to be regretted, it must be recognized that both parties to the dispute were actuated by the same motives, namely, the choice of the best possible crew in the circumstances. Sympathy must be extended to A. Graham, the President, that he was not considered good enough to row in the crew, and perhaps even as much to the coaches.

I did not see him rowing this term, but there are now rowing eight men as good as he was at his best, and as they are all less individualistic it may be taken that the crew stand to gain more by being uniform than by the inclusion of one who, by reason of that strong personality which nearly proved of such good service last year, might mar their uniformity.

The controversy has had no effect on the *moral* of the crew. The sooner it is forgotten the better. There is one point, however, which, in view of certain statements published, should be made clear in justice to Mr. A. G. Feerby, who was killed in the War. It was cited as a precedent that he, the Oxford President of 1909, insisted on rowing at No. 7 against the advice of his coaches. That was not the case. There was, it is true, some question as to whether he should row or not. He tried the daring and successful experiment of rowing at No. 7 upon the suggestion of an old Blue and with the complete concurrence of his coaches.

The formation of the crew, inasmuch as there were more good oarsmen to row than at Cambridge, was proportionately the more difficult. It was not so much that the range of choice was exceptionally wide as that of the 10 possible claimants to seats the two over were very nearly as good as those who have been included. Incidentally it is worthy of remark that now Graham has failed to find a seat in the crew, only two are rowing of the six Old Blues in residence. The form of Ingles and Godber rendered their inclusion improbable, and Macdonald, of Magdalen, is working for his schools.

MAKING THE CREW

From the time of Trial Eights it was recognized by most that Martineau should stroke. Johnston was definitely too short for the position, and what may have seemed to some an unduly protracted trial this term did not hold out much hope of improvement. The position of No. 7 presented, however, a much more difficult problem. In Tinné Oxford had a No. 7 of proved ability and even distinction. Waterhouse, an Eton freshman, to some extent eclipsed him in Trial Eights, when Tinné was clearly not at his best, and Graham also had some claims to row there, having regard to his excellent performance at No. 3 in the Brasenose Four last term. Graham was certainly a better oarsman on bowside than he had been on stroke-side, and had Johnston been chosen as stroke he might well have occupied that seat, as the styles of these two men are similar, but either Tinné or Waterhouse fitted in better with Martineau. The present decision to row Tinné No. 7 and Waterhouse at bow is based on the experience of Tinné and the desirability of nursing a Freshman as far as possible with a view to the future. Otherwise there is but little to choose between the two men, and lest this should be thought derogatory to Tinné I would say that Waterhouse is the most promising Freshman seen at either University for many years. Rowing at bow, his blade is the longest in the whole crew, an almost unprecedented achievement, than which there could be no better proof of the quality of his rowing. It is not inconceivable that he and Tinné might change seats later in training, but this should not disturb the crew, any more than did the advent of Ely to No. 7 in the Cambridge crew of 1924.

The equally desirable achievement of nursing Clive, on the other hand, has not proved practical politics. It appeared at first that Edwards might relieve the situation, and Poole also was tried in the same position. Edwards, however, was too clearly marked out for No. 5, and his absence from that position, as in the case of Warriner, raised an even worse problem than that existing at No. 6, Poole not being compact and steady enough for the position. The rowing of Clive at the moment is the most disquieting feature about the Oxford crew. Last November he was shooting his slide, a fault on the right side born of a combination of his eagerness and the fact that, in spite of his fine build, he has not yet reached his full strength. He has now overcome this, but has fallen into the opposite fault of artificially lifting his body over his slide before he gets his slide moving at all. It would not be too much to say that the avoidance of this development of the orthodox style, which, incidentally, has been the besetting sin of Oxford rowing in recent years, has been the *raison d'être* of the Fairbairn style and the cause of its success. It is understood that Clive has been warned about overworking when he is paddling, which he unquestionably was doing in Trial Eights, and this doubtless heightens the illusion that his slide is travelling forward while his body is travelling back. Unless he can soon recover the initial leg drive which was such a virtue with him there is a danger that the present slowness of his work may hold up the crew.

THE RETURN OF EDWARDS

Edwards is reaching well out forwards and the first part of his stroke is rowed with the ease that only long experience can give. The finish of his blade-work seems torn out, and yet one would not guess this from the action of his outside arm, which is a model of what it should be. Apart from this he is still rowing a good deal lighter than the rest of the crew. He has certainly fitted in better than could have been expected, and has allowed Hutton to take up the place at No. 3, for which he was as obviously marked out as Low was for No. 4.

The remaining seat at No. 2 also had three strong claimants, Johnston, Graham, and Poole. While there is little to choose between Johnston and Poole, the former, who is at present occupying the seat, is certainly the more compact oarsman, and, other things being equal, he has a claim to the seat as he could be called upon to row stroke should anything happen to Martineau. He is lengthening out in this position without the additional cares of stroking the boat on his shoulders, and on his present form he does not look like again being displaced.

In spite of their troubles, this is the most promising Oxford crew since 1921 and much the farthest advanced since the War. Until Friday they had never rowed a stretch of more than a minute together, and yet their work is more truly together than that of Cambridge. They certainly have not got great length, and it is probably a good thing for their progress that they have not tried to get it, but they are a level and well-balanced lot. There is no obviously weak man in the crew, as there have been in all recent Oxford crews, and, most important of all, their work is in one piece. This was the secret of the pace of the University College eight and the Brasenose four, but it is a virtue which has been noticeably absent from University crews while in home waters during the past few years.

With the crew virtually settled now, and nine weeks left, there is every reason to expect a strong Oxford challenge to what will certainly be a strong Cambridge crew.

SATURDAY'S PRACTICE

There was a great improvement in the weather at Oxford on Saturday, although there was a keen east wind. Among those present to watch the work of the crew were Major Wornald, G. C. Drinkwater, S. C. Garton, S. Earl, Major Wiggins, the Hon. J. Fremantle, and G. Wansbrough, all of whom accompanied the coach on the launch. Dr. G. C. Bourne, E. C. T. Edwards, P. W. Murray-Threipland, and H. R. Barker were also present.

Dr. Mallam was at the Boathouse shortly after 2, and took out Waterhouse and Johnston and Hutton and Low for some small boat instruction, while Poole went out sculling. It was getting late when the crew embarked in the old racer, and the order was the same as on Friday's first outing, Johnston being at No. 2 in place of Poole. They went downstream at an easy paddle and, after clearing Iffley Lock, worked on to Sandford in two pieces and then lay to at the Horsegate on Radley Common. After a short rest they got away again and had a hard row to the Upper Radley Boathouse, a distance of about two miles, at a stroke of 26 and 28. They had another piece of paddling down-stream, and then swung round and worked back to the Boathouse, where they disembarked. After a short rest they manned the boat again, and, seated in the same order, they did a long piece of paddling to Sandford. On getting into Kennington Reach they rowed hard for a full minute, after which they worked up by easy stages to the Long Bridge, and then pulled in to the Raft, having a sharp burst from the Willows.

The order of rowing and weights were :—

	st	lb
M. J. Waterhouse (Eton and Balliol) (bow)	12	2
2. C. M. Johnston (Shrewsbury and Brasenose)	12	3½
3. N. K. Hutton (Fettes and University College)	12	7
4. R. V. Low (Winchester and University College)	12	5½
5. H. E. A. Edwards (Westminster and Christ Church)	12	11
6. L. Clive (Eton and Christ Church)	13	1½
7. D. E. Tinné (Eton and University College)	12	2
C. F. Martineau (Harrow and University College) (stroke)	11	0
H. A. C. Durbridge (Malvern and University College) (cox)	9	0

STEADY WORK AT CAMBRIDGE

The weather was fine but cold at Cambridge on Saturday, when the University crew paddled over the three miles Lock-to-Lock course during the afternoon.

Working against a head wind, with no stream to help them, the crew did not return a very good time, but this is accounted for by the fact that Brocklebank, working to instructions, seldom made the rate of striking higher than 22, and the only real fast piece of work was at the finish, when the crew were doing 26. This brought the effort to a most satisfactory conclusion, as they maintained a good length and kept the boat travelling well.

The order of rowing and weights were :—

	st	lb
D. Haig-Thomas (Eton and Lady Margaret) (bow)	11	8
2. H. R. N. Rickett (Eton and Third Trinity)	12	4
3. A. S. Reeve (Brighton and Selwyn)	11	10
4. F. N. Carpmael (Oundle and Jesus)	13	10
5. M. H. Warriner (Harrow and First Trinity)	14	0
6. J. R. Collins (Eton and Third Trinity)	14	1
7. H. H. Symonds (Bedford and Lady Margaret)	11	10
T. A. Brocklebank (Eton and Third Trinity) (stroke)	11	6
J. M. Banking (Cheltenham and Pembroke) (cox)	6	9

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING

THE NORTH OF THE THAMES CHAMPIONSHIP

The North of the Thames Cross-country Association were fortunate in having the Northolt Park racecourse placed at their disposal for Saturday's championship, and both spectators and competitors appreciated the arrangements which had been made.

The order of finishing was :—

	m.	s.
V. Harman (Slough Harriers)	40	48
W. S. E. Brickett (Woodford Green A.C.)	40	55
F. J. Saunders (Wycombe Phœnix Harriers and A.C.)	40	57
H. S. H. Cook (Polytechnic Harriers)	40	58
H. W. Payne (Woodford Green A.C.) (holder)	41	19
E. V. Busby (Wycombe Phœnix Harriers and A.C.)	41	18
A. F. Furze (Watford Harriers)	41	24
E. O'Connor (Polytechnic Harriers)	41	35
G. H. Gretton (Woodford Green A.C.)	41	44
W. H. Gross (Ilford A.C.)	41	47
G. W. Johnson (Wycombe Phœnix Harriers and A.C.)	41	53
S. Tugwood (Wycombe Phœnix Harriers and A.C.)	41	58
E. F. Busby (Wycombe Phœnix Harriers and A.C.)	41	59
W. Clift (Polytechnic Harriers)	42	2
D. H. Johnson (Woodford Green A.C.)	42	2
C. H. Neal (Watford Harriers)	42	6
W. A. Jordan (Watford Harriers)	42	7
A. A. Dray (North London Harriers)	42	8
F. G. Knight (Woodford Green A.C.)	42	10
A. Coombes (Queen's Park Harriers)	42	12

The team placings were :—

WOODFORD GREEN A.C. (2, 5, 9, 15, 19, 24), total 74 points. 1; WYCOMBE PHŒNIX H. AND A.C. (3, 6, 11, 12, 18, 31), total 76 points, 2; POLYTECHNIC HARRIERS (4, 8, 14, 23, 33, 37), total 119 points, 3; WATFORD HARRIERS (7, 16, 17, 30, 41, 125), total 236 points, 4; SOUTHEND AND COUNTY HARRIERS (35, 38, 43, 50, 62, 70), total 298 points, 5; IPSWICH HARRIERS (25, 36, 59, 61, 63, 64), total 308 points, 6; SLOUGH A.C., 327 points, 7; ILFORD A.C., 348 points, 8; ENFIELD A.C., 414 points, 9; QUEEN'S PARK HARRIERS, 437 points, 10; THAMES VALLEY HARRIERS, 443 points, 11; FINCHLEY HARRIERS, 524 points, 12; LONGSTON A.C., 535 points, 13; NORTH LONDON HARRIERS, 576 points, 14; ST. MARY'S (HORNSEY) HARRIERS, 629 points, 15; NEW BARNET A.C., 719 points, 16; MARY WARD A.C., 744 points, 17; ESSEX BEAGLES, 754 points, 18; HAMPSTEAD HARRIERS, 758 points, 19; SHAFTESBURY HARRIERS, 907 points, 20; WIDMORE HARRIERS, 1,053 points, 21; LEIGH-ON-SEA HARRIERS and KENSINGTON A.C., 1,121 points, equal 22.

SOUTH OF THE THAMES CHAMPIONSHIP

Many of the 228 runners, representing 21 teams, in the South of the Thames cross-country championship at Dartford on Saturday retired before completing the distance of 7½ miles on account of the cold. The course comprised three laps near Littlebrook Farm, a short circuit of a mile being followed by two longer runs of 3¼ miles each.

The order of finishing was :—

	m.	s.
H. E. Foster (Belgrave Harriers)	46	0
A. W. V. Tebbutt (South London Harriers)	46	28
T. Marchant (Horsham Blue Star "A")	46	38
J. F. Flower (Belgrave Harriers)	46	41
S. H. Warboys (Belgrave Harriers)	46	57
G. H. P. Thompson (South London Harriers)	46	59
J. A. Sutherland (Surrey A.C.)	47	0
Signaller E. Greatorex (Third Divisional Signals)	47	16
H. B. C. Sandiford (South London Harriers)	47	17
F. O'Sullivan (Herne Hill Harriers "A")	47	19
W. R. Cracraft (Thames Hare and Hounds)	47	20
E. Grosse (Horsham Blue Star "A")	47	21
J. F. Newson (Cambridge Harriers)	47	25
A. W. Townsend (Swindon A.C.)	47	26
C. B. F. Morgan (South London Harriers)	47	30
E. A. Duffett (Belgrave Harriers)	47	31
H. E. Tayler (Thames Hare and Hounds)	47	39
H. M. Drake (South London Harriers)	47	40
A. W. Bowley (Brighton and County Harriers)	47	49
C. Dockerill (Dartford Harriers)	47	70

The club placings were :—

SOUTH LONDON HARRIERS (2, 6, 9, 15, 18, 25), total 75 points, 1; BELGRAVE HARRIERS (1, 4, 5, 16, 36, 60), total 122 points, 2; HERNE HILL HARRIERS "A" (10, 21, 28, 29, 31, 40), total 159 points, 3; ESHERIAN HARRIERS "A" (3, 12, 32, 37, 41, 45), total 170 points, 4; THAMES HARE AND HOUNDS (11, 17, 42, 58, 59, 75), total 262 points, 5; SURREY A.C., 283, 6; THIRD DIVISIONAL SIGNALS, 322, 7; READING A.C., 358, 8; CAMBRIDGE HARRIERS, 360, 9.

OTHER EVENTS

YORKSHIRE CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIPS, at Wath-on-Dearne.—SENIOR (over 8½ miles).—E. Harper (Hallamshire H.), 51min. 27sec., 1; E. Sutton, 52min. 3sec., 2; H. Hall, 52min. 32sec., 3; J. Cantrall (Hallamshire H.), 51min. 56sec., 4. TEAMS.—Hallamshire H., 24 points, 1; Sheffield United H., 80, 2; Bradford, 84, 3. JUNIOR (over about five miles).—A. Ellis (Airedale H.), winner. TEAM WINNERS.—Sheffield United H.

WEST LANCASHIRE CHAMPIONSHIPS, at Newton-le-Willows.—SENIOR.—J. Dodds (Wirral A.C.), 1; W. Atherton (Earlestown Viaduct), 2; R. H. Eckersley (Earlestown Viaduct), 3. TEAM WINNERS.—Earlestown Viaduct. JUNIOR WINNERS.—Twemlow (Makerfield) and Makerfield Harriers.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY HARE AND HOUNDS "A" beat BLACKHEATH HARRIERS "A" over seven miles at Putney Heath with 66 points against 70. FIRST FIVE.—A. C. Stansbury (Ranelagh H.), 39min. 37sec., 1; A. G. Chappell (Queens'), E. C. J. Goodwin (St. John's), 3; S. Bonklese (Clare) and G. J. Rooke (Sidney Sussex), 41min. 27sec., equal 4.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY HARE AND HOUNDS "A" beat BLACKHEATH HARRIERS "A" over 7½ miles at Oxford with 29 points against 49. FIRST THREE.—N. F. Smellie (New College) and R. C. Swingler (New College), 45min. 47sec., equal 1; E. B. E. Tozer (Christ Church), 46min. 27sec., 3.

2ND BATTALION, DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY beat SOUTH LONDON HARRIERS over 7½ miles at Coulsdon with 84 points to 87. FIRST THREE.—J. G. Stubbs (S.L.H.), 47min. 36sec., 1; L. H. Weatherill (S.L.H.), 47min. 57sec., 2; Second Lieutenant D. Morrell (D.C.L.I.), 48min. 58sec., 3.

SOUTH LONDON HARRIERS "A" beat BARCLAYS BANK over six miles at Coulsdon with 23 points against 32. FIRST THREE.—R. Caudwell (S.L.H.), 37min. 28sec., 1; H. W. Edwards (Barclays Bank), 37min. 39sec., 2; R. J. W. Young (Barclays), 38min. 13sec., 3.

BANK OF ENGLAND "A" beat KING'S COLLEGE (London), over 5½ miles at Mitcham, with 23 points to 32. FIRST THREE.—P. Hoye (Bank), 1; A. Saunders (Bank), 2; A. T. Haito (King's College), 3.

LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS beat GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE, over six miles at Malden, with 26 points to 29. FIRST THREE.—W. D. Brown (L.S.E.), 30min. 15sec., 1; P. G. James (L.S.E.), 37min. 19sec., 2; A. Harrereaux (Goldsmiths'), 37min. 34sec., 3.

Blackheath Harriers were beaten in their home cross-country match over about eight miles at Hayes on Saturday by Oxford University Hare and Hounds, who had the lower total of 32 points to 46.

GOLF

WOKING v. OXFORD

(FROM OUR GOLF CORRESPONDENT)

Whether or not any particular day is fit for golf is a matter of opinion. Probably the more elderly Sybarites on the Woking side would have said emphatically that Saturday was unfit. Yet at the end of the day they were as pleased as a set of peacocks with two tails apiece, for they had beaten—not by much, but still had beaten—the Oxford side, which had run the much trumpeted West Hill team of all the talents to a very narrow margin. For a side of centenarians they had covered themselves with glory.

It was essentially a young man's day, cold, raw, and bitter, a day on which one prayed for snow as the lesser of two evils, but it must be added that the young men had had far the colder and more arduous journey to the course. This was apparent from their play in the Foursomes; they signally failed to do themselves justice and had as near as might be lost the match by luncheon time. E. B. H. Blackwell and G. Illingworth set a good example by beating two of the four Americans on the Oxford side, R. H. Baugh and C. Sweeny, by three and two. Illingworth played well, but Blackwell perhaps played better. He has fallen a victim to the seductions of the steel shaft, which he declares makes him drive not farther, but straighter. He played beautifully, and he and his partner, once they had got the lead, left few loopholes.

Sweeny was hardly at his best, but from what I saw of him on the day's play he is the second best player on the Oxford side. He has that priceless power which all good Americans seem to have, of taking the club back slowly, and, although there is no apparent reason why he should be long, he is decidedly long, especially against the wind. Everything he does is solid and controlled, and I like the firm way in which he hits the ball on the green, standing in a typical American attitude with the left toe almost square to the line of the putt. This is obviously and emphatically a good golfer.

The second match was lost almost before it began through some very wild hitting by the Oxford pair, more especially A. C. Marples, whose slice over the railway at the fourth was one of the most magnificent ever seen. G. D. Hannay and B. Darwin clung to the middle of the course, and that was more than all they had to do. All the next three Woking pairs did nobly, and a special word of praise is due to G. N. Foster and J. E. Tomkinson for beating H. M. Bray and G. P. Jackson. They were well beaten for length, and length mattered a good deal in the wind; both Bray and Jackson have gained a lot of length and dash in their hitting since last year, and make a good solid pair, but on Saturday the early greens beat them, and the old gentlemen putted as old gentlemen must putt if they are to win. The last Oxford pair, J. W. L. Adams and H. Scheftel, played probably the best golf of the morning; they had 13 holes in one under fours, and did not need to play any more, but could come in and get warm.

The Woking men lunched elated but not over-confident; they felt sure that their lead would be reduced, but hoped that it was just big enough. So it proved; they did pretty well at the top of the side, and the Oxford tail could not quite make up the deficit. Baugh was very far from at his best against J. S. F. Morrison; he was inclined to hook all his shots, and clearly felt the cold. Nevertheless Morrison, with his steel "fishing-rod" driver, is just now a most formidable person and must not be robbed of the credit of beating a very fine young golfer; he was top dog from beginning to end. Illingworth lost the first three holes to Marples, who was a very different golfer from what he had been in the morning. After that he did extremely well to win. Marples was unlucky in that his ball once turned over quite gratuitously in the wind. J. P. Marston, who is a most resolute fighter, just won a thoroughly good match against Blackwell. He had one big slice of luck when, at the fourth hole, his ball bounded back on to the course from the railway and he won the hole, but he is a couragous striker who deserves a little luck.

Next came the Woking captain, who played with a true Cambridge venom against Jackson, and never let his man win a hole. For 12 holes he was one under fours, and Jackson hung on well to be only three down. Then, when the leader got a little frightened of his lead and made a slip or two, the pursuer could not take advantage, but made worse slips. Such is life and golf; it is hard work hanging on beyond a certain point. J. R. Keen and Hannay halved, and V. A. Pollock, who is not famous for liking the cold, gave Sweeny a good hard fight. So far Woking had done splendidly. The rest of the match consisted of a long-drawn-out spurt by the Oxford tail, which just—and only just—failed. A. M. Tew, who is formed on Carnera lines, drove magnificently, and generally all the last five men played exceedingly well.

This Oxford side is clearly a thoroughly sound one, not quite of the class of the Ellis and Bramston side, not yet of the Wethered or Tolley side, but a good one with an admirable and inspiring captain.

The results were :—

FOURSOMES

Woking		Oxford University	
E. B. H. Blackwell and G. Illingworth (3 and 2)	1	R. H. Baugh (Wadham) and C. Sweeny (Wadham)	0
B. Darwin and G. D. Hannay (5 and 4)	1	A. C. Marples (New College) and A. M. Tew (Magdalen)	0
J. S. F. Morrison and V. A. Pollock (1 hole)	1	J. P. Marston (Trinity) and S. Scheftel (Christ Church)	0
G. N. Foster and J. E. Tomkinson (2 holes)	1	G. P. Jackson (Lincoln) and H. M. Bray (Trinity)	0
P. C. Quilter and H. J. T. Neilson (1 hole)	1	J. R. Keen (Wadham) and N. M. Foxe (Exeter)	0
H. E. Temperley and D. L. Wallers...	0	J. W. L. Adams (Balliol) and H. Scheftel (Balliol) (7 and 6)	1
Total	5	Total	1

SINGLES

J. S. F. Morrison (4 and 3)	1	R. H. Baugh	0
G. Illingworth (1 hole)	1	A. C. Marples	0
E. B. H. Blackwell	1	J. P. Marston (1 hole)	0
B. Darwin (5 and 4)	1	G. P. Jackson	0
G. D. Hannay (halved)	0	J. R. Keen (halved)	0
V. A. Pollock	0	C. Sweeny (3 and 2)	1
H. E. Temperley (1 hole)	1	N. M. Foxe	0
D. L. Wallers	0	H. M. Bray (2 and 1)	1
P. C. Quilter	0	A. M. Tew (1 hole)	1
H. J. T. Neilson	0	J. W. L. Adams (3 and 2)	1
J. E. Tomkinson	0	H. Scheftel (2 and 1)	1
H. J. T. Neilson	0	H. Scheftel (3 and 1)	1
Total	4	Total	7

MATCH AT WORPLESDON

Worplesdon beat St. George's Hill in a match by Singles and Foursomes at Worplesdon on Saturday by eight matches to seven.

The results were :—

SINGLES

Worplesdon		St. George's Hill	
G. C. Stoke	0	W. L. Hope (6 and 5)	1
J. V. C. Moberley	0	D. B. Anderson (3 and 1)	1
E. A. Tooth (halved)	0	C. Shankland (halved)	0
E. D. Dickson (7 and 6)	1	Rev. H. A. Tapsfield	0
R. G. Mills	0	D. G. Nairn (5 and 4)	1
C. J. Cruickshank (2 and 1)	1	H. J. Bull	0
A. P. F. Chapman (3 and 2)	1	S. W. Bullock	0
N. B. Harris	0	H. Trevor-Jones (1 hole)	1
A. J. McNair (halved)	0	H. Field (halved)	0
J. Galletly (3 and 2)	1	A. J. Lee	0
Lieut.-Col. J. Harvey	0	E. Stephenson (3 and 1)	1
J. Mcmurray	0	L. Sewell (2 and 1)	1
Total	4	Total	6

FOURSOMES

Moberley and Mills	0	Hope and Nairn (3 and 1)	1
Tooth and Harris (2 and 1)	1	Anderson and Shankland	0
Dickson and Cruickshank (7 and 5)	1	Tapsfield and Bull	0
Chapman and Galletly (3 and 2)	1	Bullock and Lee	0
McNair and McMurray (2 holes)	1	Jones and Stephenson	0
Harvey and G. T. Addis (halved)	0	Field and Sewell (halved)	0
Total	4	Total	1

SUNNINGDALE'S EASY VICTORY

CAMBRIDGE FAIL TO WIN A MATCH

Cambridge had a trying experience at Sunningdale on Saturday, for in a match by Foursomes and Singles they lost every individual encounter in both series with the exception of the leading foursome, which they halved, the club winning by 14 matches to none.

Sunningdale were certainly very strongly represented, having three of the Walker Cup team "possibles," and a wealth of talent besides, but the great majority of the matches were won so decisively that Cambridge will have to settle down to some intensive practice if they wish to face Oxford at Hoylake with any confidence. Their most noticeable weakness at the moment seems to be in playing the variety of strokes at short range that enables three shots to be knocked into two, the one weakness in the game that systematic practice can most readily cure.

The Foursomes were played before luncheon in bitterly cold weather, too cold either for pleasure or profit. The top match between E. M. Prain and H. C. Longhurst and R. H. de Montmorency and T. A. Bourn gave no indication of the Cambridge landslide that was to follow for Prain and Longhurst very nearly won, and should indeed have won on the run of the play. The club couple had just the better of things going out, and turned one up. Then Cambridge improved, seizing the openings that a few wild shots by Bourn gave them, and were successively two up with five to play, two up with four to play, and two up with three to play. Then for them the trouble began. At the 16th and 17th they topped shots into bunkers, and that and a long putt by Bourn on the 17th green squared the match. With three shots played by each side at the home hole, Cambridge looked as if they would win after all, but Bourn repeated his match-saving putt of the 17th hole, this time from a distance of six yards, and Prain and Longhurst had to be satisfied with the only slightly less credit of a half. Of the other matches it is enough to say that the Sunningdale couples made such use of their opportunities that the least possible cold had to be endured, and luncheon was able to be taken pleasantly, if perhaps a little unexpectedly, early.

In the Singles Cambridge were always having the worst of the exchanges during the closing stages, after, in most cases, having fought hard to the turn, but the golf they had to struggle against was very good. In the leading match R. W. Hartley went out in 37, and was only one up, eventually winning an excellent match on the 17th green. Longhurst started well against Major Thorburn and was two up with three holes played, but after that Major Thorburn gradually wore him down and won by two and one also. However, these two Cambridge performances were thoroughly creditable. After that, with the exception of N. A. Keith, who took Captain A. G. Pearson to the 17th hole, Cambridge were in the end overwhelmed. D. E. Landale was particularly hard on W. H. Bermingham, for he went out in 34 and was one under an average of 4's when the match finished.

The results were :—

FOURSOMES

Sunningdale		Cambridge University	
E. H. de Montmorency and T. A. Bourn (halved)	0	E. M. Prain (Clare) and H. C. Longhurst (Clare) (halved)	0
R. W. Hartley and R. H. Oppenheimer (6 and 4)	1	W. H. Bermingham (Sidney Sussex) and W. E. S. Bond (King's)	0
Major S. K. Thorburn and D. E. Landale (5 and 3)	1	W. C. Carr (Trinity) and F. Martin Smith (Pembroke)	0
A. H. Read and D. H. Kyle (9 and 8)	1	N. A. Keith (Sidney Sussex) and P. A. Young (Christ's)	0
A. G. Pearson and L. G. Crawley (5 and 4)	1	I. K. McRosty (Clare) and R. S. Fletcher (Trinity)	0
Total	4	Total	0

SINGLES

R. W. Hartley (2 and 1)	1	E. M. Prain	0
Major S. K. Thorburn (2 and 1)	1	H. C. Longhurst	0
D. E. Landale (7 and 6)	1	W. H. Bermingham	0
D. H. Kyle (6 and 5)	1	E. Martin Smith	0
T. A. Bourn (4 and 3)	1	W. C. Carr	0
E. H. Oppenheimer (4 and 2)	1	W. E. S. Bond	0
A. G. Pearson (3 and 1)	1	N. A. Keith	0
E. H. de Montmorency (4 and 3)	1	I. K. McRosty	0
L. G. Crawley (4 and 3)	1	R. S. Fletcher	0
A. H. Read (6 and 5)	1	P. A. Young	0
Total	10	Total	0

SENIORS' TRIANGULAR TOURNAMENT

The annual triangular international tournament among the Senior Golfers' Societies of Great Britain, Canada and the United States is to take place this year at Toronto towards the end of September. The British team will probably consist of 12 players, who are expected to include E. B. H. Blackwell and J. B. Pease. Great Britain won last year's triangular tournament at St. Andrews with a total of 31 points, the United States obtaining 15, and Canada 12. That was the third occasion on which the event had been held, Great Britain winning at Sunningdale in 1927 and the United States being successful in New York in 1928.

THE AMERICAN WALKER CUP TEAM

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The American Walker Cup team will sail for England on April 30 in the Mauretania.—*Reuter.*

CLUB COMPETITIONS

(Scratch scores in parentheses)

BEACONSFIELD (77).—Monthly Bogey.—Division I.—H. E. Forrester (3), 1 down. Division II.—H. Morgan (15), 2 down.

BERKHAMSTED (77).—Monthly Bogey.—D. K. Johnston (13), 1 down.

BOGNOR (75).—Open Bogey.—A. V. Booker (8), 2 down.

BROKENHURST MANOR (74).—Medal Competition.—F. St. Q. Archdale, 88—10=78.

BURHILL (75).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—R. G. Cowley, 79—1=78. Junior.—W. W. Baker, 94—20=74.

BURNHAM BEECHES (76).—Monthly Medal.—H. Evans, 89—11=78.

BUSH HILL PARK (67).—Monthly Medal.—Senior. —A. J. Sandholme, 79—7=72. C. W. Slammers, 82—10=72. Junior.—R. D. Brasted, 87—15=72.

COOMBE HILL (76).—Weekly Competition (Bogey). —Major Ormerod (scratch), 1 up.

COPTHORNE (70).—Captain's Prize.—Final (36 holes).—Major E. P. Nicholls beat A. R. Stabley by 1 hole.

EALING (73).—Monthly Medal.—Division I.—A. Shepard, 89—10=79. Division II.—W. Goodwin, 98—15=83.

EAST DEVON (BUDLEIGH SALTERTON) (74).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—Major W. W. Meldon, 89—11=78; H. W. Adie, 92—5=87. Junior.—Dr. Lowe, 112—20=92.

EDGWARE (75).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—N. Doniger, 87—8=79; V. N. Cryer, 91—12=79. Junior.—C. H. Mason, 90—16=83.

FULWELL (76).—Senior Medal.—L. H. M. Clark, 86—6=80. Junior Medal.—C. Snape, 96—22=74. Bogey.—B. G. Betch (5), 3 down.

GUILDFORD (75).—Monthly Medal.—R. T. C. Rice, 99—14=85.

HAMPSTEAD (73).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—Ian Macdonald, 85—8=77. Junior.—Sir H. P. Hamilton, 96—22=74.

KNEBWORTH (76).—Monthly Medal.—E. —. Lavarak, 95—18=77.

LEATHERHEAD PARK (77).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—J. D. Marriage, 90—10=80. Junior.—F. C. Harvey, 94—16=78.

LEATHERHEAD (75).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—R. W. C. Hobbs, 78—3=75; H. S. Wrinch, 79—2=77. Junior.—H. Johnston, 94—12=82; C. E. Tilley, 97—14=83.

LETCHWORTH (72).—Monthly Medal.—W. J. Croker, 86—12=74.

LITTLESTONE (76).—Monthly Bogey.—E. W. Birdseye (6), 3 down.

MAIDENHEAD (76).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—H. E. Cooper, 84—10=74. Junior.—A. E. Walker, 97—14=83.

MOOR PARK (76).—Monthly Medal (High Course). Senior.—A. C. Grover, 89—9=80. Junior.—H. G. Judd, 94—17=77; H. F. Harper, 97—18=79.

PRESTWICK HILL (75).—Monthly Medal.—Class II. W. Petrie, 93—15=78; J. S. Campbell, 92—14=78.

NORTH HANTS (72).—Monthly Medal.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Lobbe, 95—16=79.

OLD FOLD MANOR (75).—Monthly Bogey.—F. J. Bolton (2), 3 down; A. Henderson (6), 3 down; H. G. Taylor (8), 3 down.

OXHEY (78).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—J. N. N. Robinson, 79—1=78. Junior.—E. C. Raine, 94—13=81.

PINNER HILL (—).—Monthly Medal.—B. T. Pannell, 91—12=79; J. S. Pilley, 100—16=84; J. McCulloch, 98—14=84.

ROEHAMPTON (75).—Monthly Bogey.—F. C. Bowenschen (13), 3 down.

ROYAL BLACKHEATH (76).—Photographic Scratch Medal.—Major P. L. Newton, 83. "Knil" Challenge Cup.—Major P. L. Newton, 83—3=80; W. Saggers, 94—14=80.

ROYAL ST. GEORGE'S (77).—Monthly Medal.—W. F. Sanctuary, 88—8=80.

SHANKLIN AND SANDOWN (74).—Medal Competition.—A. D. Dockrill, 85—7=78; S. B. Gould, 92—14=78.

STOKE POGES (79).—Monthly Medal.—B. Drew, 82+1=83.

SUNDRIDGE PARK (76).—Monthly Medal.—Senior. —B. Beck, 74+2=76. Junior.—C. F. Phillips, 99—14=85.

WEST SURREY (76).—Monthly Medal.—G. St. G. Kelton, 85—2=83.

A match between the Royal Automobile Country Club and the Bar Golfing Society at Epsom on Saturday was halved, each side winning four Singles after the Foursomes had been halved at two games each.

Oxford University beat the Army Golfing Society in a foursomes match at Camberley Heath, yesterday, by six matches to none.

In a cross-country match over a course of 6¼ miles at Portland the 2nd Battalion, The Dorset Regiment beat the Tank Corps Depôt, Bovington. The first three men home were :—Corporal Sadler, 37min. 14sec., 1; Private Carter, 2; Lieutenant Hamilton, 3, all of The Dorset Regiment.

BILLIARDS

LINDRUM'S RETURN TO LONDON

Lindrum to-day will begin a series of three games at the Memorial Hall in Farringdon-street, his opponent in the first of these matches being McConachy. This will conclude his tour in this country, apart from two short matches which he will afterwards play in Ireland.

Lindrum's achievements have created so much interest that the announcement that he will make another tour next autumn will be very satisfactory to the many supporters of the game. His genius for the game and the brilliant displays which he has given have acted as a big incentive to the English players, and there is every reason to suggest that by next season his task against some of the players he has met this season will be a more difficult one. Davis, particularly showed in the only game he will play with Lindrum this season that he derived considerable benefit by the experience he gained in the match, and Davis must be regarded as the biggest hope that England possesses at the present time.

Lindrum will meet McConachy to-day for the first time since the opening match of the tour, which really constituted a practice game for each of the players, who at that time had been in the country only a few days. The form which McConachy has shown since then has been so good that while it is not expected that he will be able to beat Lindrum, there is every reason to suppose that he will be good enough to test the Australian player quite as effectively as any of our own professionals. With the exception of his failure in the first match of the tour McConachy has been beaten only once, by Smith, but he has won the other five games which he has played against English professionals.

McCONACHY BEATS NEWMAN

McConachy beat Newman in the match which was concluded at the Holborn

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Letters to the Editor

NAVAL CONFERENCE

STRENGTH IN CRUISERS

BRITISH AND AMERICAN PROPOSALS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Some of the problems raised in the memoranda issued by Mr. Stimson and the British Government are of such outstanding and vital importance to the British Empire that they merit the closest examination and consideration on the part of our fellow countrymen all the world over.

The British Government have laid down that the needs of Great Britain in cruisers can be met with a tonnage of 339,000, which, as you, Sir, point out in your leading article of February 8, will give her 50 cruisers, of which 35 are of a tonnage well below 6,000. We may, it is presumed, infer that the Admiralty is satisfied that cruisers of that size are adequate to perform the duties which fall to cruisers in war. The United States, on the other hand, demand a tonnage of 327,000, giving 18 large cruisers and, according to the tonnage employed, an indefinite number of smaller cruisers. If the size were the same as that of the smaller British cruisers (some 5,500 tons) she would have about 27, or a total of 45.

While these figures give approximate equality in actual strength (for no one would wish to cavil about a few tons or guns), the results upon security are widely different. Navies exist for no other purpose than to provide security; it is therefore the security afforded, not the actual number, that is the test of adequacy. Tried by this, the only final and logical test, we find that the United States receives tonnage sufficient to furnish her with the number (a little over 40) which her experts have on a previous occasion stated to be her requirements (cp Admiral Hughes's evidence before the Committee of the Senate). The British Empire, however, receives a number which is approximately a bare two-thirds of what her most experienced flag officers (*e.g.*, Earl Jellicoe and Earl Beatty) have calculated as the minimum that war would demand if her people are to be fed and her Dominions defended (apart from the United States, war with whom we all agree to leave out of consideration).

The British memorandum states that its policy is to keep open the highways of the seas, but that the needs of its Navy (that is to say the instrument with which it sustains its naval policy, if force should prove the only resort) must be estimated "by the chances of war breaking out." Unless this is done the Government asserts the fleet will be a waste of money. With reference to this, attention should be drawn to the facts that a fleet "is built for war" (as Admiral Mayo remarked in his evidence before the Senate Committee. Report of the Naval Committee Investigation, 1921, p. 136), and that if war should come and the fleet prove too small to protect the interests of the Empire, the money spent on it would be wasted—a waste far greater than that involved in bridging the gap between security and insecurity. It would be like a man building a fire escape which could only reach part of the way to the ground because the probability of a fire occurring was small. In fact, while the Government asserts that its policy is to keep sea routes open, it deliberately proposes to furnish a Navy insufficient to do this, if need arises. No man in his sober senses imagines, that, if and when an international crisis should arise, any Government in this country would be able to face an immediate programme of building 20 cruisers or more. It would not be practicable, either from a financial or a diplomatic point of view, while it is highly doubtful whether the shipbuilding and gun-making facilities of the country could provide them except after a great lapse of time, nor could officers and men be produced to man them. Moreover, as Thucydides observes, "the opportunities of war do not wait."

Thus the argument from improbability is fundamentally unsound. Waste is to be avoided as experienced statesmen and administrators avoided it in the past—namely, by keeping in active commission no more ships than the political situation demanded, but furnishing ships which could not be obtained at a short notice. These they kept in reserve and they took steps to train officers and men to man them. The United States memorandum states "we have not made proposals to the French and the Italians." The British Empire, however, cannot put forward proposals which do not take those important sea Powers into consideration, for its vital communications run through seas in which their naval bases are necessarily established. Finally, Mr. Stimson expressed the view from which no one will dissent that among the primary purposes of the Conference is that of effecting "such reductions as are found to be consistent with national security." He is, no doubt, satisfied that the reductions he proposes in the United States Navy are not inconsistent with this aim. The British people all the world over require to be satisfied that the provision is made for securing their interests at sea with as much care and forethought as has been employed on behalf of the United States.

These, Sir, are some of the considerations which induce me to put this pebble in my sling.

Your obedient servant,
GEOFFREY DRAGE.

P.S.—With regard to the battleships proposed for us, it is important to ascertain whether within the tonnage allowed for that category we can, like the French, vary the number.

CHURCH AND STATE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Historians are generally brought in to moralize after the event. But the decision of the Church Assembly, however it may be judged, to establish a committee on the relations of Church and State renders discussion of the historical issues inevitable, and the recent letters of the Bishops of Durham and Winchester illustrate the need for a clear restatement of those relations, both in the later Middle Ages as well as in the 16th and 17th centuries. While the report of the committee must necessarily envisage the widely different modern situation, may I yet plead that this body shall include some trained and unprejudiced historical minds, men perhaps who are themselves removed from all controversy, but who have a knowledge of the issues involved and value aright the continuity of a historic Church? It is not enough to trust to the text-books in these vital matters.

While the disputes over the Prayer-book were at their height a number of erroneous partisan publications on the Reformation Settlement and the pre-Reformation period saw the light, and it is time that an effort was made to counteract the confusion spread by these in the public mind.

Your obedient servant,
ERNEST F. JACOB.
The Victoria University of Manchester, Feb. 6.

ST. STEPHEN'S, WALBROOK

WREN AT HIS BEST

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Will you let me make known to all lovers of Wren's architecture, and particularly his City churches, the present needs of one of his finest creations—the church of St. Stephen's, Walbrook—one of the three buildings to see which alone, it will be remembered, Canova said it was worth going to London, and a structure which illustrates better than any other Wren's wonderful ingenuity in planning, and is particularly famous for its circular and central dome, wherein it invites direct comparison with St. Paul's? The church needs repairs of various kinds, some more urgently than others, but all most desirable.

In this church we have the flower of Wren's talent for dealing with problems which constantly occurred—namely, the advantageous use of the site and the minimum use of materials with the maximum architectural effect. Here we see every type of ceiling known in classic work, and also a characteristically simple and plain treatment of wall surfaces, for it was Wren's habit to use decoration only where it is most effective, such as in steeples, towers, pulpits, Communion rails, and other fittings. Unfortunately, in 1847 the old pews were removed, thus destroying Wren's conception. It is intended in any present repairs to bring back some details of the interior to something like the original condition.

Externally the work to be done is mainly in the lead and timber of the roof and in the glazing and ironwork of the windows. Internally, a completely new electric light installation is urgently needed, partly for the sake of safety, because the present wires are bare, and those behind the organ are, therefore, especially dangerous; and partly because it is desired to introduce flood lighting, so as properly to illuminate the dome, the full details of which nobody has ever yet seen because of the bad light. Grinling Gibbons's pulpit is in a bad condition; it rocks, and is thoroughly unsafe, and it is desirable to substitute for the modern iron stairs a more Wrenlike flight.

These are the first needs; but there are also others if the church is to be brought back as nearly as possible to its original condition by the removal of modern additions and the repairs of defects caused by time. From the font and the reredos, both of Grinling Gibbons's carving, little pieces have broken off; they should be put back carefully before they are lost; but it is not proposed to introduce new woodwork where the fragments are missing. In the vestry several improvements are desirable. The room should be restored to its original panelled state by the removal of a block of electric fuses from one of the panels and of wire piping round the cornices, and by the fuses being sunk in a secret panel; the paint should be removed from the oak panelling and from the marble fireplace; and the Victorian grate should be removed, so as to leave an open square with, it is hoped, the original brick back (in which an electric stove would be installed).

For this work it is necessary to ask for funds—about £3,000 in all; and of this sum, thanks to the generosity of the City Corporation, the Grocers', and other livery companies and benefactors, some £750 has already been received. Subscriptions should be sent to the rector, the Rev. Charles Clark, at St. Stephen's, Walbrook, E.C.4.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
MERVYN MACARTNEY.

An illustration of the pulpit of St. Stephen's appears on page 16.

SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIPS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Young and Dr. Goard have expressed a well-founded anxiety as to the effect of the Cambridge science scholarship standard upon the candidate, both at school and at the university. No doubt the really brilliant boy does not suffer so much as the fairly able boy who, by unwavering devotion to science, stretches himself to scholarship level, since the former is likely to pick up a good deal of general culture for himself; but even he does definitely suffer. Yet it is not easy for schoolmasters to imperil the immediate prospects of a fairly able boy by insisting on the general education which they know to be best for him in the long run. In many schools it must be almost impossible. This is the dilemma which Cambridge has unfairly placed before us.

For the biologist the problem is even more difficult. A new subject must displace something. As Dr. Goard says, real biology must be based upon a thorough knowledge of chemistry, and more than a little physics. It is, therefore, pre-eminently a subject for the last two years of school work; and even then it must not displace chemistry at least, neither must it imperil general education.

Any policy which tends to push biology back into earlier years, as a special subject, endangers both the ultimate value of the biology itself and the education of the boy. In spite of the temptation to improve the status of a new subject—and it is new in many schools—I therefore regard its inclusion in School Certificate with some dismay, since it seems to me the first step towards a scholarship specialization similar to that which has overtaken physics and chemistry. Such elementary biology without a solid foundation is valueless for the boy who wants to be a biologist: it merely wastes the time that should be devoted to the foundation-sciences. The school Natural History Society will be far more useful to him. No doubt the boy who will leave after taking his School Certificate ought to learn the rudiments of biology; but it should not pass the wit of man to devise Certificate papers in physics and chemistry which include questions requiring a little biological knowledge. Moreover, the education-value, as opposed to the examination-value, of the elements of biology might receive consideration in schools where the majority leave early. Examinations dominate curricula far more than they ought; and I am not sure that we schoolmasters are ourselves alive to the real dangers of including biology as a separate subject in a junior examination like the School Certificate, any more than we were fully alive to the position into which we were being forced in chemistry and physics. I believe that the scholarship examiners in biology are more aware of the disadvantage of premature specialization than are the examiners in other science subjects, and I do not feel that the papers set are so unreasonably specialized. But I think we are justified in claiming the assistance of the University of Cambridge in avoiding for this last-comer the educational disaster which has overtaken physics and chemistry, as well as in begging assistance to escape from a system which is producing in these subjects uneducated specialists unfitted for higher work even in their own field.

There is no smoke without a fire; and when I find a group of schoolmasters educated at Cambridge unanimously agreeing that Oxford does to some extent avoid the difficulty, by a system which gives weight to promise as well as to encyclopædic knowledge, I am driven to conclude that something is wrong with the Cambridge examinations.

I remain, your obedient servant,
STEWART A. McDOWALL.

SALE OF POULTRY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The issue of a draft scheme for the marketing of table fowl under the National Mark, by which a purchaser is guaranteed that he is receiving English birds, is reported in your issue of February 3.

I would suggest that it is of at least equal importance to the purchaser of table poultry by weight that he be enabled to check the weight for which he pays. I am informed by the Ministry of Agriculture "that it is the general practice to sell turkeys by live weight to the dealer and by 'dressed' weight to the city wholesaler or poulterer. In this connexion the expression 'dressed' merely implies the removal of the feathers. As a rule the poulterer sells on the dressed weight, drawing and trussing the poultry after sale and before delivery. The present practice generally appears to work smoothly and satisfactorily, although the consumer has no check on weight if he requires delivery of the bird prepared for table." The turkey I bought at Christmas was charged as 12½lb. at 1s. 10d. per lb.—the weight actually delivered was 9lb.

The Ministry further suggests that "the only practicable solution of the difficulty appears to be that cooks should do their own trussing for the table." I venture to doubt whether this solution is practicable, even if it were convenient. Are the tens of thousands of turkeys which are bought for the table at Christmas all trussed by the poulterer after sale? Does not he receive them already drawn and trussed in the great majority of cases? Would it not be possible to arrange for poultry to be sold at a price per lb. of the weight actually delivered to the consumer, as in the case of meat?

Your obedient servant,
F. A. LE P. TRENCH.

INDIAN DEBT

THE GOVERNMENT'S STATEMENT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Secretary of State for India has announced that "his Majesty's present Government have no intention of allowing a state of things to arise in India in which repudiation of debt could become a practical possibility." Gandhi and his followers have declared publicly that they mean to repudiate, as the Soviet Government has done, as soon as they have got hold of the reins of Government. The Secretary of State's pronouncement is, I take it, tantamount to saying that his Majesty's present Government have no intention of abandoning the British Raj in India. If Gandhi and his party were to succeed in their efforts to secure control of the country it is difficult to see how it would be possible to prevent "a state of things from arising in which repudiation of debt could become a practical possibility" except by his Majesty's Government stepping in and resuming control.

The public debt of India is roughly £800,000,000. A large portion is held in Great Britain and a large amount by British residents and business concerns in India and elsewhere. The money was lent to India without recourse against the British Government, but in the profound belief that the British Raj would be maintained, and if this goes it will mean disaster and ruin to thousands.

The pronouncement by the Secretary of State for India will be welcomed broadcast.

Yours faithfully,
INCHCAPE.
Hôtel de Paris, Monte Carlo, Feb. 5.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I observed yesterday, in one of your commercial reports from Manchester, that a telegram received by a well-known firm of shippers to India has brought "fresh rumours of a possible increase in the duties on cotton piece-goods," which rumour naturally "had created nervousness among buyers." Is it credible that the Secretary of State, the Viceroy, and the Finance Minister, Sir George Schuster, can seriously be contemplating at this moment, just before the appearance of the Simon Report, such an aggravation of unemployment in Lancashire, to say nothing of the new burden to be imposed upon 300,000,000 Indian peasants who are unable to exercise any effective control over the handful of wealthy tariff-mongers in Bombay and Calcutta? It will be time enough to talk about fiscal and financial autonomy for the Indian continent—including the right to prohibit British goods and repudiate sterling debts—when the agricultural population of British India and of the Native States is adequately represented and its interests duly weighed by a responsible Minister under a justly-balanced and workable constitution.

I am, yours, &c.,
FRANCIS W. HIRST.
London, Feb. 7.

ADVERTISEMENT HOARDINGS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—You were kind enough to publish recently a letter of mine pleading for power to prohibit the huge and unsightly hoardings which now disfigure our countryside. That such an appeal would elicit some rejoinder was to be expected, but the utter poverty of the defence is revealed when the president of the Incorporated Society of Advertisement Consultants can find nothing better to say than that such hoardings may often conceal "worse ugliness and various refuse of a more revolting kind." The landscape behind the hoardings along the Barking-Purfleet road may not rival our best beauty spots, but it beats the ugly hoardings hollow.

Another defender claims that "poster advertisers themselves see to it that the posters are renewed as soon as they show signs of wear." Do they really? I have at this moment in my possession two photographs, taken recently by one of our Highways Department staff, showing two of the hoardings alongside the above-mentioned road. From one the rain and wind have stripped every poster except one, and from the other about one-half has gone except for sundry dirty, ragged patches still clinging here and there.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
HERBERT E. BROOKS.
Stifford Lodge, near Grays, Essex, Feb. 4.

POOLE HARBOUR BRIDGE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The opponents of the scheme for a bridge across the entrance to Poole Harbour are sadly lacking in imagination. Is every change a change for the worse? Is there but one kind of beauty? May not the work of man be as beautiful, if in another way, as the work of nature? It is true the rough country round the "Little Sea" and on the downs between Sandbanks and Swanage is beautiful, but surely Bournemouth is beautiful too. The bridge, besides providing immediate employment for a large number of men and adding greatly to the value of all the land between South Haven Point and Swanage, would assuredly lead to the further employment of untold numbers in the creation of new beauties and amenities—ordered roads, a sweeping and spacious marine drive round the shallow and lovely Studland Bay, a chain of decorative bathing pavilions, bandstands, and sun-bathing establishments, with the graceful curve of a greyhound race track round the now marshy and useless shores of the "Little Sea"; the whole prospect commanded by an imposing amphitheatre of houses rising on the flank of the downs and plunging down the other side to a resurrected Swanage.

Think of it! From Southbourne to Swanage one great city of pleasure, 12 to 15 unbroken miles of delight. A great asylum of peace for the overstrained nerves of the thousands who must live and work in noise and crowds.

But why stop there? From Weymouth to Swanage is but a step and Weymouth Harbour is easily bridged, thus bringing Chesil Beach within the radius of possible improvement. Indeed, anybody who has had to go round the numerous inlets of South Devon and Cornwall and knows how much country is lying around there wasted must hope that the bridging of Poole Harbour is but the first step in a great endeavour to make the whole of the South Coast a worthy pendant of Bournemouth.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ALEX. R. ANDREAE.
18, St. John's Wood-court, N.W.8, Feb. 5.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—A perfectly simple, and in my opinion a satisfactory, solution of this vexed question would be for the company to construct two new landing-stages within the harbour, connected with the Bournemouth and Swanage roads on either side. There are plenty of suitable places for these landing-stages. Two or more shallow draught motor-ferryboats, capable of taking some 20 cars each and other traffic, would be required. The advantage of this scheme, if carried out, would be to obviate blocking at the entrance of the harbour. As the boats would be working inside the harbour they would always be running in comparatively smooth water, thereby escaping the very strong tides at the entrance, which is a great inconvenience to the chain ferry in its present position. Further, the cost would be infinitesimal in comparison with that of a steel bridge, which fact should readily appeal to the shareholders of the company.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. C. C. HAYTHORNE.
Forest Lodge, Branksome Park, Bournemouth.

Points from Letters

PROMPT PAYMENT OF ACCOUNTS

Mr. Story's suggestion will be appreciated to the full by the long-suffering doctor. A genial "Sawbones" of my acquaintance told me recently that a batch of accounts, amounting to £1,500, sent out at the New Year, had at the end of the month produced £16. A doctor's expenses are heavy; why is it that people imagine he is not in need of money and can wait? I believe that dentists are treated nearly as shabbily. They, too, have heavy running expenses.—Mr. ROBERT BROWNLOW, 8, Temple-grove, N.W.11.

WHEAT GROWING

Surely as a nation it is our duty to cultivate our wheat lands to the utmost. In 1868, the ideal wheat production year, which I well remember, 4,000,000 acres were under wheat, producing 20,000,000qr.—two-thirds of our requirements; now, alas! the last crop was reaped on only one-third of this acreage, and, although probably an equally good crop, would only supply us for two to three months. With a very considerable reduction of the Navy in sight, one of the greatest safeguards would be a large home production as in 1868; this can quickly be raised if our farmers are only treated fairly. The land is waiting—the illustration on page 18 of your issue of February 1 of the four-furrow plough at work points one way, other means are being worked out. If in addition, as of old, a considerable proportion of the last year's crop be kept in hand in the rick till the next harvest is in sight, the country would be sure of its food; but, almost more important, would feel so. The cost would be a splendid insurance.—Mr. GEORGE NEWMAN, 3, Howard-street, Gloucester.

AUTOMATIC TRAFFIC SIGNALS

All the motorists that I know here are very satisfied with the robot signals, and they find them a great convenience. I think, generally speaking, that there is the greatest caution shown at these signs, and I very seldom come across any cases where motorists or other traffic cross when they should not. If the light is standing at green, and one thinks it is shortly going to yellow, one invariably uses caution and slows down so as not to be crossing when the signal is against the traffic. I think many of us would be sorry if these automatic signals were done away with.—Mr. F. J. KITSON, Quarrydene, Weetwood, Leeds.

WATERLOO TO CITY TUBE

From time to time complaints appear regarding that antique Southern Railway tube from Waterloo to City, but the only result seems to be that it goes from bad to worse. Although there must be an ever increasing number of season-ticket holders on this Tube, passengers have to wait morning after morning at Waterloo standing in a cold and draughty passage for anything up to 20 minutes with an electric sign blazing above their heads with the boast "Waterloo and City in five minutes." Surely a company with the resources of the "Southern" can do something to improve this state of affairs.—Mr. R. J. TOMLINSON, 8, Cavendish-road, Chiswick, W.4.

LOST LIBERTIES

One society for which there is crying need has not been suggested. A society for "the restoration and protection of the liberties of Englishmen." In 1914 Englishmen were regarded by the authorities as responsible beings capable of conducting their private affairs with efficiency and decency; to-day they are looked on as naughty and irresponsible children to be dragooned for their good by severe but anonymous nurses. In half an hour anyone can make an appalling list of the restrictive enactments that have been passed since 1918. This process is continuing and increasing at an alarming extent, and should be stopped. At the present moment the House of Commons is amusing itself with a peculiarly grotesque example. The society I propose, launched under good auspices and vigorous management, would in a short time obtain an enormous membership. The management should be in the hands of young men and women. Will they help us?—Mr. WILFRID EATON, 7, Royal-avenue, Chelsea, S.W.3.

STARLINGS AND HAWKS

During this winter and last I have been making an extensive study of starling-roosts, and I should have no hesitation in saying that it is the exception to find a roost which is not regularly raided by a sparrow-hawk, occasionally by a peregrine falcon. Only on Thursday night I witnessed a very bold attack at the roost nearest to my home, and only on Friday morning at sunrise I saw an even bolder one at the same place. No two incidents are alike. In two hours' time I fully expect to witness another at a different roost. A fortnight ago, unless my eyes deceived me, the starlings, closing their ranks, succeeded in "downing" the marauder by sheer weight of numbers in a terrific dive.—Mr. A. H. MACHELL COX, Knightstone, Yelverton, S. Devon.

CHURCHES IN SOUTH INDIA

In regard to the attitude of the Lambeth Conference to the proposed scheme of union in South India, the Bishop of Bombay, in his reply to Lord Hugh Cecil, tells us that the Church in India decided long ago "that it would ask the Lambeth Conference to consider the scheme and to say whether any of its provisions are wrong from the point of view of Church doctrine or principle." He also reminds us that it is "one of the oldest functions of Bishops meeting in solemn assemblies to make declarations when necessary on doubtful points of doctrine," and he concludes by describing this function by the words, "to give advice." May I venture to point out that "the advice" of the Lambeth Conference, however weighty, on "a doubtful point of doctrine" and "a declaration" on the same are as incomparable in their authority and effect as are the opinion of counsel and sentence of Judge? May I respectfully ask the Bishop which function he wishes the Lambeth Conference to exercise?—The REV. H. H. WILLIAMS, Horsted Parva Rectory, Uckfield.

SUNSHINE IN THE SOUTH

The Meteorological Office has once more brought out the complete table of Bright Sunshine returns for last year for the 226 sunshine stations. What interests most of us is the amount of sunshine nature allows us during the darker half of the year, rather than during the brighter time of summer. The following are the seven stations at the top of the list during the six dull months of last year with their hours of sunshine:—Jersey, 656 hours; Littlehampton, 642; Ventnor, 626; Weymouth, 619; Brighton, 616; Worthing, 613; and Totland Bay, 612 hours.—Mr. JOHN DOVER, Totland Bay, Isle of Wight.

ERASTIANISM

The learned physician Erastus, in his great work "Explicatio Quæstionis," insists that the ordinances of the Gospel should be open and free to all. Quite appropriately, therefore, all persons who deny the right of an established Church to alter her own laws without the consent of the State are accused of Erastianism. The Bishop of Durham and others are obviously fully justified in being "mighty" fond of this very expressive word, which your correspondent, in *The Times* of the 5th inst., so sarcastically, but also so ineffectively, anathematizes.—Mr. ERASMUS BUSHE, Keyberry Park, Newton Abbot.

NUMBERED ROADS

I have had many a direction which names the towns passed, supplemented by "keep to A 40 until such and such a place, where take A 43." The numbering is particularly useful on "B" roads, where signposts often indicate the next village only, and not the ultimate destination. Motoring maps now show numbered roads, and it is much easier to remember numbers in place of names of towns or villages as hitherto.—Mr. W. R. FULLER, 47, Church-road, Caversham, Reading.

LIMITED LIABILITY

The difficulty to which Mr. J. G. Anderson refers has been got over most ingeniously by Peter Robinsons. The word "Ltd." will be found in microscopic type in the full stop following the displayed letters giving their name. There is presumably no reason why the banks should not follow this excellent plan.—Mr. STANLEY UNWIN, Ruskin House, 40, Museum-street, W.C.1.

TIPS ON THE CONTINENT.

Do you think you can get into your readers' heads that the 10 per cent. tipping charge is the custom for natives as well as foreigners in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy and many other countries? They are not likely to alter the custom of the country because disgruntled Britons "write to *The Times*." For long stays and large parties special arrangements can be made on arrival, and those who tip beyond the 10 per cent. are blacklegs—no less.—Mr. A. M. MERCER, 69, Warwick-square, S.W.1.

DOMINIONS, NOT COLONIES

Is it inopportune to ask writers to the Press—and particularly members of Parliament—not to speak of "Colonies" when they mean Dominions? We have happily abandoned the use of the term "Colonial possessions"—or one would hope so—but the Dominions resent the application to them of the name "Colonies" as outlived and inconsistent with their present independent status in the Empire.—Mr. W. H. DAWSON, Headington, Oxford.

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BRITISH LEGION

SCENE AT LONDON MEETING

PART OF REPORT REFERRED BACK

About 180 branches of the British Legion were represented at the annual conference of the Metropolitan Area at Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge-road, on Saturday, when the following message from the King was received:—

"The King wishes to convey to the Metropolitan Area branches of the British Legion assembled in annual conference an expression of his sincere thanks for their message of loyal greetings and good wishes, which is much appreciated by their Majesties."

General Sir Ian Hamilton, the president, said that every one understood that it was not possible for anyone to leave the ship at that moment, least of all the skipper. Referring to the ex-organizing secretary, and to what had happened to him and to them, he said he was not going in any way to discuss the subject for the very good reason that, when he accepted the presidency some nine years ago, he did so on the clear understanding that finance lay outside his province except in so far as policy might enter into the business. All he need say, then, was that, in his opinion, good fortune was ultimately going to come out of this misfortune. The grand inquiry had begun. He had heard nothing—not a word—but an air of confidence hung over Eccleston-square, which was reassuring.

A North West Ham delegate expressed dissatisfaction with the Unemployment Scheme's achievement and said his branch was not at all satisfied with the report so far as it dealt with unemployment. Many had not been satisfied with the 1929 battlefield tour. Those who paid an extra £1 did not get their "fair whack," and a profit of £825 was made on the tour.

VOTING ON REPORT

By a vote of 70 against 62, the first 11 pages of the annual report, which dealt with the work of the Metropolitan Area Council during the past 12 months, were referred back. The remaining pages dealt with the women's section of the accounts. The vote was heatedly challenged, many calling out that visitors had voted. Visitors were asked to go to the back of the hall. The delegate for West Ham, who was seconded by the Walthamstow delegate, moved that the remainder of the report, excluding the balance-sheet, be referred back. His amendment, however, was lost.

A Fulham delegate said that his branch had reported that the food supply in the 1928 battlefield tour was not fit to eat.

Mr. Stevens Kelly (Brixton), who moved that the first 11 pages of the report should be referred back, said that his branch did not blame, on the evidence they had before them, the late organizing secretary very much. "We are not going to uphold crime," he said, "but we say that if the different sub-committees dealing with these matters had done their work in a better manner it would have made it nearly impossible for the ex-organizing secretary to have done what he did. We are of the opinion that there has been something very lax with the finance of the Metropolitan Area. We have nothing definite to go on except what we have from outside. The trouble could have been scotched in the beginning."

The treasurer's report was adopted.

Mr. F. A. Lockwood, treasurer, moving the adoption of the accounts, said that the council to-day was stronger and more united than ever before, in spite of the mud they had been compelled to wade through. They should have a cleaner and better Legion in London.

Mr. Kelly (Brixton) called for the auditors' report dealing with certain irregularities. "Tell us," he said, "the true facts and the true position."

A resolution "That in the opinion of this conference any expenses caused by the defalcations of the ex-organizing secretary of the Metropolitan area should be met from the funds of the national executive council" was carried unanimously.

The financial report was adopted.

A NEWSPAPER ATTACK

Mr. A. H. Francks, the Metropolitan representative of the council of the Legion, said that he wished to reply to an attack made upon the Legion in a Sunday newspaper. "I think," he said, "that there is a lot more behind this attack than meets the eye. This is not the first time we have been criticized. The president on his appointment was criticized; the V.C. dinner was criticized, and also the Albert Hall Armistice celebrations. I can assure the paper and the delegates here that there is no need to ask the officials at headquarters to send their reply to the paper. An inquiry is on foot. We asked Lord Bridgeman to conduct the inquiry. We have asked the London Chamber of Commerce to nominate a member to assist, and the Incorporated Chartered Accountants to nominate some one. That inquiry has started, and I am quite confident as a result the Legion will come out stronger than ever. We have nothing to hide." (Cheers.)

The conference concluded.

HOME COUNTIES AREA

The annual conference of the British Legion Home Counties Area was also held in London on Saturday, and reference was made to newspaper criticism of the methods by which Legion funds are managed.

Lord Hampden, the president, who was unable to be present, wrote:—"I believe there is every confidence in the administration of our finances at headquarters, and although we may consider this criticism unnecessary and unpalatable, as criticism always is, it will turn out on the whole to be a benefit. It has caused an important inquiry to be made, the report of which when it is made public will no doubt mean increased support and confidence for all branches throughout the country."

A resolution was passed appealing to headquarters to take action to prevent florists from obtaining poppies from sources other than local branches. Mr. T. W. Taylor said that Germany had been flooding England with "Flanders" poppies, forcing the Legion to sell the genuine article to florists at a cheaper price than would otherwise have been necessary. Only recently a new consignment from Germany had been landed at Hull and was now on its way to London.

THE EARL OF HAREWOOD AND THE LEAGUE

The Earl of Harewood, speaking at a British Legion ceremony at Armthorpe, near Doncaster, on Saturday, said there had been in the Press lately a good deal of criticism of the financial arrangements of the British Legion. Lord Bridgeman, who was of the very highest integrity, was investigating those accusations, and would probe them to the bottom and tell them whether there was anything wrong. He (Lord Harewood) did not think there was anything seriously wrong. Minor criticisms there might be to make, but he was perfectly certain Lord Bridgeman's report would be actuated by motives of the very highest, and everything would be cleared up by him.

"The War has upset us," he continued, "got our nerves on edge. We have not properly settled down, although it is nearly 12 years since the War was over; but it will come, and I hope right soon. I am not one of those who have a great deal of hope in the League of Nations, the Naval Conference, and all that sort of thing. Without disparaging them—for they are all doing their best—we must remember there are a tremendous lot of people in this world who like to pick a quarrel, not with their enemies, but with their best friends. You have only to get intimate enough with them for them to pick a quarrel, and this is what I am afraid will happen when we get the League of Nations running smoothly and are intimate friends with all the foreign nations. Don't let us leave all the efforts to produce peace to the politicians."

WAR BOOKS

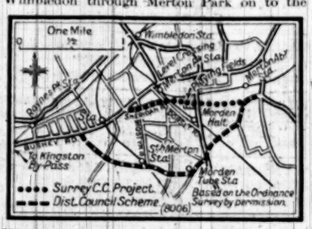
General Sir Ian Hamilton, speaking on Saturday night at the annual dinner of the Metropolitan Area of the Legion, at the Pillar Hall, Westminster, said that they were living through ticklish times. For 11 years the nation had been out for peace, not at any price, but at almost any price. Now there were signs of a reaction. "Reaction is the natural child of Exaggeration, out of Excess. On several sides we are tempting reaction by overdoing peace propaganda." It was rather odd that at the very moment when there were more people in the world who had fought in war; been shelled almost out of their skins; been shot at like Aunt Sallies; been wounded; gone over the top—surely it was extra queer that these elaborate attempts to exclude virtue, nobility and even valour from war should choose this time to begin to flourish like toadstools on the tombs of our dead heroes. The blazing and largely deserved success of "All Quiet on the Western Front" and *Journey's End* had shown publishers how, by employing finer writers and by cutting out more thoroughly any touches of self-sacrifice, devotion, or love of adventure, they could go one better with the pacifist public.

RIVAL SCHEMES FOR MERTON BY-PASS

MINISTER OF TRANSPORT TO DECIDE

Rival schemes to relieve temporarily the congestion caused on the Kingston road by the level crossing near Merton Park station have been laid before the Minister of Transport by the Surrey County Council and the Merton and Morden Urban District Council. The one seeks to make a by-pass round the level crossing by cutting through the heart of the little garden village of Merton Park. The other, making a wider sweep, would avoid this, would tap the large newly built area to the south of it, and would bring traffic from the directions of Streatham and Epsom easily into the Kingston by-pass road.

The local council's alternative is said to have been acknowledged by the county council as necessary, in the long run, to serve the great new housing estates. Either road would take the through traffic from Tooting and London out on to the Kingston by-pass, but the county council's plan admittedly would do nothing for the traffic making its way from Wimbledon through Merton Park on to the



Kingston by-pass. The local council's road, swinging clear of the older part of Merton Park, would be about 700 yards longer and would be only 60ft. wide, as compared with the 80ft. road proposed by the county council, but it would cost only £110,000, as against £150,000 for the county council's road, and would not be open to the criticism of vandalism which is being made against the more expensive project.

Each road, it is proposed, should start from the junction of Christchurch-road and Phipps Bridge-road. That of the county council would then run almost parallel with Merton High-street, would bend slightly northwards across the Abbey Recreation Ground and the playing field of the Rutlish Secondary School, and, crossing the railway by a new bridge, would enter the pleasant district of Merton Park, traverse the whole length of Sheridan-road, at present a plane-tree avenue, and join the Kingston-road near the Nelson Hospital at a point where the road is very busy.

The alternative put forward by the local council proposes to follow Phipps Bridge-road for some distance southwards, then make a slight bend to reach Morden Underground Station, where a roundabout system might ultimately be established, and thence to follow Green-lane and Martin-way into the Kingston road at a point farther west and away from the busy part. If the former scheme is followed, the trees of Sheridan-road will have to be sacrificed in order to widen the roadway, and fast traffic will be introduced into the only district which has retained its green beauty in the whole of this growing neighbourhood. This part of Merton Park was carefully planned in the middle of last century. Its pleasant charm has now made it a resort for the people of the district, and the suggested by-pass through it would ruin its character.

LEVEL CROSSING

The whole question is bound up with the level crossing. It is understood that a sum of £250,000 would be involved in raising the railway on to a high-level track, so that the road might go under it. It is assumed in the light of Government assurances that this, with other level crossings, will have to go before long. That being so, the local residents' protest committee has pointed out that the county council's scheme is a purely temporary device which will cease to be needed when the level crossing is no longer an obstruction. For that brief relief it is proposed to spoil one of the prettiest village settlements near London, whereas the same result may be achieved by the local council's alternative, which will continue to be of great value, after the level crossing has been abolished, to the growing area south of it.

Surrey County Council, having produced its own scheme, refused to adopt the local council's project in its place, and many local protests have been made. The local council was unwilling to abandon its plan, having satisfied itself that it must be carried out eventually, and both schemes have now gone to the Minister of Transport for his choice.

☞ A photograph is published on page 16.

POOLE HARBOUR BRIDGE SCHEME

OPPOSITION OF DORSET COUNTY COUNCIL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DORCHESTER, Feb. 9

Dorset County Council at a special meeting at Dorchester yesterday decided to lodge a petition to Parliament in opposition to the Bournemouth-Swanage Motor Road and Ferry Company (Bridge) Bill, which seeks powers to build a bridge across the mouth of Poole Harbour and which is the subject of much controversy.

Lord Ilchester moved the adoption of a recommendation of two joint committees—the County Works Committee and the General Purposes Committee—to lodge a petition in opposition to the Bill, full powers to be delegated to a special committee. He said they all knew that this was a low-lying bit of country. The bridge would have to be a very high structure so as not to interfere with shipping, and they would all agree that it would be a terrible eyesore to that part of the county. The Isle of Purbeck was one of the most beautiful spots they had left in the county and to open it up in this way, when there was a perfectly good ferry there already, seemed to him very undesirable. (Cheers.)

On the suggestion of the Chairman of the Council, Lord Shaftesbury, the Council suspended its Standing Orders and went into committee. The representatives of the Press were excluded, but were afterwards informed that the recommendation to lodge the petition to Parliament had been agreed to.

The Council also decided to support the Poole Corporation in lodging a petition to Parliament in opposition to the Bournemouth Corporation Bill, which seeks to incorporate the rapidly developing Kinson area, on the borders of Dorset, into the Borough of Bournemouth.

"THE DEAD CHRIST"

PICTURE GIVEN TO BIRMINGHAM ART GALLERY

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The Birmingham Art Gallery has been notably enriched by the presentation, by the Public Picture Gallery Trust, of a very beautiful and important work, "The Dead Christ," by Cima da Conegliano (c. 1460-1517). The picture, though small (10in. × 6¼in.), is a very fine example, in beautiful condition, of the miniature-like style of this Venetian painter, who was a pupil of the Vivarini of Murano and strongly influenced by Giovanni Bellini. He must also have studied the work of Andrea Mantegna and that of Antonello da Messina, who introduced the oil medium to Venice. Thus this work illustrates in a small compass all the principal influences at work in the formation of Venetian painting: and, in addition, the beauty of craftsmanship and dignity of feeling will make it a most attractive addition to the Birmingham collections. It will be a most valuable addition to the small nucleus of fine early pictures at the Gallery, for in this respect Birmingham does not at present compare very favourably with Liverpool and Glasgow. If, however, the policy of building up a collection of early paintings illustrative of the foundations of the art is pursued steadily, there is no reason why Birmingham should not take its proper place in this respect, and so add to the value of its outstanding collections of later art, by displaying adequately the sources from which modern art has sprung.

ROUND THE SHOPS

THE WHITE SALES

The chief interest this week is centred in the white sales—whose whiteness is tempered by a certain amount of spring colours which have gradually made their way into stocks that were once entirely white. Spotlessness and freshness are the strong feature of these sales, which include coloured linens, blankets and down quilts, coloured lingerie and blouses, and cosy dressing gowns, also in colour. But the predominance of white is not lost, and fresh white stocks of linens and cottons continue to be the chief attraction of the white sale windows.

Harrods, Brompton-road, begin their six days' white sale to-day with a big display of fresh white goods and some coloured goods that will serve many household and personal needs. Linens are at special prices and sheets are in a range of qualities from a guinea a pair for hemstitched linen, single bed size, upwards. Hard-wearing cotton sheets are obtainable at 10s. a pair in a plain weave hemmed ready for use, and 70in. by 3 yards. Table cloths in handloom damask are offered at half price, and there are Irish linen check breakfast cloths from 2s. 6d., bridge sets in coloured linen at 10s., and luncheon sets at the same price. Coloured blankets with satin ribbon binding at both ends are 21s. each, size 60in. by 80in. and big savings can be effected in all white pure wool blankets. Curtains and casement cloths are reduced and are worth buying ahead for spring days. In personal needs there are many bargains in fine lingerie. Both silk and woven underwear are much reduced, and there are some notable offers in beach gowns and dressing gowns. There are bargains in dresses and in children's clothes, and also in piece goods such as dress linens, lingerie fabrics, crêpe de Chines and washing satins. Many silks suited for making up in summer frocks are at special prices, and there is also a big selection of cottons and zephyrs. The windows are pleasingly dressed, with a great variety of white sale goods and decorated with flights of swallows in black-and-white. A white sale catalogue will be sent on request.

Selfridge's, Oxford-street, begin their white sale to-day, and in addition to many notable offers in household linens they have a big selection of fashion goods such as tuck-in blouses in new designs, overblouses in washing satin and silk georgette and crêpe de Chine lingerie at special prices.

Dickins and Jones, Regent-street, have many bargains in fresh goods in their white sale, which begins to-day. There are large discounts on handwoven and handsewn spoke hemstitched linen sheets and pillow cases, and a big range of prices in hard-wearing linen and cotton sheets. Coloured linen and cotton sheets, which are growing in favour to harmonize with furnishing schemes, are also at special prices, and there are hemstitched linen sheets in mauve, blue, pink, green, maize, and peach at 39s. 6d. a pair for single-bed size and 49s. 6d. for double-bed size; pillow cases to match are 5s. 11d. each. Hemstitched cotton in blue, pink, green, and lemon are 19s. 6d. a pair single-bed size, and 26s. 6d. double-bed size, with pillow cases at 2s. 11d. each. Kitchen cloths, towels, and other household needs show useful savings. Downy feather pillows in white linen drill covers are 12s. 9d. each. Down quilts in new designs are also at tempting prices. Some special offers are made in handbags, stationery, and haberdashery and also in fashion goods, from gowns to gloves, hosiery, and shoes.

The Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Victoria-street, are having a white sale lasting for two weeks, and beginning to-day, during which many household linens and articles of personal attire for spring and summer will be offered at special prices. Fancy linens, bedspreads, and luncheon sets are among the bargains, and there are half-price offers of coloured double damask hemstitched Irish linen teacloths at 5s. 3d. each, the usual price of which is 10s. 6d. Lingerie in French cambric and other materials is to be had at low prices.

Gooch's, Knightsbridge, begin a white sale to-day, when household linens and personal wear will be at bargain prices.

Shoolbreds, Tottenham Court-road, are having a 12 days' sale of white and household goods, beginning to-day. Kitchen dressers, pantry cupboards, and many useful articles of kitchen and household equipment are included in the sale.

ADVANCE SPRING FASHIONS

Bradley's, Chepstow-place, are calling attention to the fact that only two weeks more remain during which their special prices for advance spring models prevail. New fur-lined coats and new furs are at between-seasons prices and are necessary wear at the present time. Lovely evening wraps in black velvet lined and trimmed with white coney worked as ermine are at 19½ guineas in the new three-quarter length shapes. Redingotes, perfectly tailored in new designs in navy and white spot hopsack, in crêpe Romano, and charmelaine are suitable for present wear under fur coats or for the house, and a little later with fur ties for out of doors; they are made to order at 10 guineas. New tailored suits in fine suitings are from 10½ guineas made to order, and in the various sections of dress there are attractive suggestions for clothes that are advance fashions, practical, and not extreme, and excellent buying at the present made-to-order prices. These are very reasonable and are offered to keep the workrooms busy in the weeks before the heavy business of the season begins. Each year the numbers of women who take full advantage of this period grows, and it is wise to place orders at once.

Debenham and Freebody, Wigmore-street, are showing new designs in knitwear which are very welcome for undercoats and the country at the present time and are smart as well as comfortable. A handsome three-piece in a new flecked tweed stockinette, made with a seven-eighths coat with a collar that can stand up if necessary, is trimmed with stitching on the collar, coat front, and large pockets, and has a blouse in tussli-kasha. It costs 22 guineas and is available in beige and other fashionable shades. A neat three-piece, made with a short coat, is in pure hand-woven cashmere yarn, the coat edged with petersham to match the belt and the jumper in spun silk; it is very good in grey with a yellow spun silk blouse-jumper, and is also in beige with oatmeal blouse, in navy with beige blouse, and in black with a grey blouse. Well-made suits in jersey tweed closely knitted, the coat slightly shaped and made with tailored collar and revers, have spun silk jumpers in contrasting colours, and cost 9½ guineas. A new knitted net jumper in art silk is worn with another smart suit in jersey tweed, which costs 9 guineas. A practical house or undercoat dress made on neat lines with a flared skirt and elaborate polo collar in white pique is in the new tweed knit in heather-rose and black mixture. There are smart jumper and coat sets for wear with tweed skirts, and there are new knit berets to match any country or sports suit in lace alpaca, fleecy wool, or chenille.

Reville, Hanover-square, state that, in response to urgent requests by telegram and telephone from the wholesale and retail trades throughout Lancashire, arrangements have been made to show the special collection of models and copies in Martaline, a Lancashire artificial silk shown last week in connexion with a scheme to help the textile industries, to-morrow and on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday this week at the Midland Hotel, Manchester.

BLOTTING PAPER CLUE

FORMER POLICEMAN CHARGED WITH FORGERY

Phillip George Brockett, 32, a former Metropolitan Police constable, who resigned on account of ill-health last November, was charged on remand at Bow-street Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Fry, with forging and uttering two cheques for £98 and £35 10s. on the Chancery-lane branch of the Westminster Bank; and, further, with stealing a police warrant card from a fellow-constable.

The two cheques, it was said, were made out on forms taken from a book belonging to Messrs. Shaen, Roscoe, Massey and Co., solicitors, Bedford-row, W.C., by whom Brockett has been employed as a clerk since leaving the police.

Mr. Barker, prosecuting, said that impressions of one of the cheques were found on a piece of blotting paper lying on a desk used by the accused. The warrant card mentioned in the charge belonged to Police-constable Thomas Swan, of T Division, who lodged with Brockett and his wife at Gornergardens, Teddington. It was alleged that Brockett had personated Swan and used his warrant card to obtain loans from money-lenders.

Brockett, who denied all knowledge of the cheques, was remanded on bail.

"VETERAN" MOTOR-CYCLE TRIAL

DENSE CROWDS OF SPECTATORS

Great public interest was shown in the trial of "historic and veteran" motor-cycles on the London-Brighton road yesterday. So dense was the crowd outside Croydon aerodrome, where the trial started, that policemen had to clear a narrow path for the competitors, but the congestion became worse and for miles the road was blocked. There must have been 100,000 spectators on Purley Way itself.

Some of the competing machines were of great age, a few of them dating back to last century. Mr. A. G. Reynolds rode a motor-cycle which he had bought from a scrap-heap in Chelsea and rendered roadworthy in his own home. Mr. E. T. Turner rode a Minerva, which, built in 1903, had seen considerable service in driving a lathe and grindstone. Mr. Troughton rode a 1904 machine, which had changed hands many times, and which he acquired for 4s., complete. Three per-War Rudge machines were ridden by Grahame Walker, Tyrrell Smith, and G. E. Nott, who alone completed the run as a nominated team.

For miles the extraordinary procession was delayed by the congestion on the roads, and it was not until Redhill had been reached that anything like free passage was obtainable. Some riders had to push at frequent intervals, and tow ropes were occasionally in demand, but somehow or other over 50 of the 70 starters reached Brighton, and the surviving machines were displayed alongside 1930 models. Owing to the success of the trial it is to be adopted as an annual event.

DISTRIBUTIVE AND ALLIED WORKERS

UNION'S BENEVOLENT WORK

The National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers is one of the unions which are friendly societies as well as organizations for the defence and improvement of the working conditions of their members. It is justifiably proud of its benevolent activities. Established in 1921, the total income of the society in the nine years has been £1,688,456, and at the end of last year the assets were valued at £184,594. The amounts distributed in benefits have been as follows:—Sickness, £225,180; unemployment, £222,156; dispute and victimization, £144,594; funeral, £24,352; disablement and distress, £13,609; minor benefits, £83—a total of £629,954. It will be seen that the cost of disputes was a little less than 23 per cent. of all the benefits paid, and that the expenditure on the relief of sickness and unemployment was three times more than the expenditure on disputes.

At the end of last year the union had 111,847 members. During the nine years 132,556 members have claimed sickness benefit (the number of the claims being 388,818) and the aggregate number of days for which the benefit has been paid is 2,955,820. The claimants to unemployment benefit have numbered 74,894 (the number of the claims being 363,111) and the aggregate number of days for which this benefit has been paid is 2,386,560. Dispute benefit has been paid to 27,777 members (who made 124,936 claims) and the aggregate number of the days of benefit is 756,022. There have been 3,472 funeral benefit payments and 1,783 members have claimed the disablement and distress benefit. Last year more than half the union's benefit payments were on account of sickness, the respective amounts being as follows:—Sickness, £29,388; unemployment, £7,326; dispute and victimization, £2,397; funeral, £3,204; disablement and distress, £2,677; total £44,993. Nearly 18 per cent. of the members received sickness benefit during the year, and 2½ per cent. unemployment benefit. One-tenth of the cases of illness lasted for more than 10 weeks, and 38 per cent. of the members who received unemployment benefit had periods of unemployment exceeding 10 weeks. The average number of days of sickness of the members drawing the benefit was 21, and the average duration of unemployment was 34 days.

The union has a political fund, and 85,590 members have contracted in. The reserve in the fund at the end of last year was £5,567.

The Southern Railway magazine states that the oldest passenger railway engine still in active service is the Ryde, built in 1864 for the Isle of Wight Railway, and still running between Brading and Bembridge. It has run over 1,500,000 miles.

YOUNG ADVENTURER SENTENCED

STORY OF VICTIMIZED WOMEN

At the Marylebone Police Court on Saturday Henry Irving Eustis, *alias* Henry Anderson Conroy Irving Eustace, 23, of no occupation, giving an address at Staffordshire House, Walton-on-Thames, was charged, with Euphemia Simon Sherriff, 45, a housekeeper, of Bridge Bungalow, Shepperton, with obtaining £28 and £19 5s. by fraud from an hotel-keeper at 29, Cleveland-gardens, Bayswater, and a motor dealer at Atherstone-mews, S.W.7.

Mr. Laurence Vine, defending the woman, submitted that she had been the innocent dupe of the young man Eustis, "a specialist in the victimization of middle-aged spinsters," and the Magistrate (Mr. Bingley), in discharging her, said he thought that she had been guilty of amazing folly.

Eustis pleaded "Guilty" to both charges, and Detective-sergeant Duncan, dealing with the second charge, said that Eustis hired motor-cars from Mr. Gibbs, a motor dealer, and presented in payment a cheque for £75 to cover the £51 that was owing and to open a credit account with the firm. The cheque was returned marked "No account." That cheque, said the witness, came from a book issued to Eustis in 1927, when he had a small account at the Westminster Bank. He now had nothing to his credit there, but his pass-book had been cleverly faked to show payments in of £20,000, £15,000, £2,000, £10,000, and £15,000, through his solicitors, and a total balance of £95,442.

Miss Sherriff, giving evidence, said that she met Eustis when she was manageress of an hotel. He told her stories of an enormous amount of money that was coming from Ireland, and she accompanied him to Bournemouth and paid all expenses. He said he was going to buy a house in London and wanted her as his housekeeper.

Detective-sergeant Duncan said that Eustis was born in a little fishing village in Cornwall and had worked as a waiter at seaside resorts in Devonshire until 1925, when he had a serious motor accident. He was treated for this at the Sidmouth Hospital, where he met three elderly ladies well known in Devonshire for their charitable work. His amazing plausibility elicited their sympathy, and one of the ladies took him to her house and treated him as one of the family. In 18 months he succeeded in getting £10,000 from her. He also obtained £1,200 worth of jewelry from an Exeter jeweller by representing that he was one of the family. At Teignmouth he met another lady and succeeded in getting £1,500 from her. Then he bought a motor business at Walton-on-Thames.

In November, 1927, he stayed at the Royal Palace Hotel, where he met another lady, to whom he represented himself to be "Eustace, Count of Boulogne," with an ancient castle in Cornwall. Within three weeks she had parted with £19,500 to the defendant. An action was brought against Eustis in the High Court and judgment was given against him for over £3,000. He had a banking account, but owing to an injunction he could not draw on it. In his dilemma Eustis then turned to a Doncaster woman living in London. He led her to believe that he was a man of high birth and standing, and induced her to exchange four signed blank cheques for one of his own. Armed with these open cheques, Eustis set about staving off the threat of imprisonment in connexion with the High Court action. He drew one of the cheques for £6,000 in favour of the lady's solicitors to satisfy the judgment, and with another for £844 he purchased a motor-car. The other two cheques, made out for £50 and £30, he kept for ready cash. Only the two small cheques were met. For this he was sentenced at the Central Criminal Court to 22 months' imprisonment in the second division. He was released from prison early in January and then met Miss Sherriff and committed the offences with which he was now charged.

The accused having urged that the whole of the sums mentioned by the officer had been repaid to the women, Mr. Bingley told him he had swindled these wretched women right and left and ought to be sent to penal servitude, for he was a danger to the community. He was obviously a plausible fellow. One Court had tried the effect of a long term in the second division. He (Mr. Bingley) would now try what a short term of hard labour would do to bring him to his senses. He sentenced him to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour.

DIET AND TEETH

MRS. MELLANBY'S REPORT

There is published to-day by the Medical Research Council a Special Report (No. 140) by Mrs. Mellanby entitled "Diet and the Teeth: An Experimental Study: Part I. Dental Structure in Dogs." Mrs. Mellanby reasserts her conclusion, that the character of the teeth and jaws both in their general development and in their microscopic structure can be greatly influenced by diet.

The dietetic substances which tend to promote well-developed and well-calcified teeth are generally those known to have a high content of vitamin A, but "there are certain differences in distribution between this vitamin and the factor favourable to calcification which indicate that they are not identical. The latter is now recognized as a separate entity and is generally known as vitamin D." Mrs. Mellanby produces evidence to show that the development of perfect teeth can be ensured by an adequate supply of vitamin D, either as found in natural foods, *e.g.*, egg yolk, milk and suet, and in cod-liver oil, or as artificially produced products in foods by irradiation of their ergosterol content or even by irradiation of the animal's skin. Proteins, carbohydrates, and most vegetable fats and foods, such as cereals, oranges, and egg white, have no calcifying power. Lard and bacon-fat are usually deficient in vitamin D.

Heating and simultaneous oxygenation bring about the gradual destruction of Vitamin D: substances so treated lose their power to promote good calcification of the teeth. An increase of the cereal intake has a bad effect on calcification. Oatmeal has the most powerful decalcifying effect, white bread the least powerful. But a plentiful supply of Vitamin D overcomes this tendency. Exercise, it is stated, plays little or no part in the development of the teeth.

"The experimental results described in this report," says Mrs. Mellanby, "show that it is now possible to produce at will any degree of dental structure, from the most perfect to the most imperfect, mainly by regulating the diet. Although this practical problem is under our control, it must be confessed that we know very little as to the intimate physiological processes whereby the specific substances which affect tooth calcification produce their effect, either individually or in relation to one another."

INSTITUTE OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

OPENING MEETING TO-MORROW AFTERNOON

The inaugural meeting is to be held in the lecture hall of the Royal Horticultural Society to-morrow afternoon of a new society, to be known as the Institute of Landscape Architects. The president, Mr. Thomas H. Mawson, who has laid out many well-known private gardens and is a past president of the Town Planning Institute, will give an address.

It is claimed that England leads the world in the possession of beautiful examples of landscape architecture, and it is a duty to see that the gardens of the future should be worthy of the traditions which have been established. The institute, it is considered, can by organization, study, and public appeal do much to preserve, improve, and beautify our open spaces, gardens, and landscapes. It will be the object of the society to arrange lectures; to hold conferences with kindred bodies; to secure the establishment of one or more training centres where students can obtain the knowledge of design, the culture of trees and plants, and other subjects necessary to make them fully qualified practitioners; to arrange periodical exhibitions; to promote the publication of a journal, and to found a library. It is the intention of the institute to secure suitable headquarters.

All garden lovers, as well as professionals and students, are invited to attend the meeting to-morrow, which will open at 3.30 p.m.

At the Monmouth Assizes on Saturday Mr. Justice Branson bound over Margaret Ellen Brown, a young housemaid, who pleaded "Guilty" to a charge of concealing the birth of her child at Wokingham (Berkshire). The body, it was stated, had been put in the loft of a house at Wokingham where the girl was employed in 1928.

News in Brief

Mr. P. J. H. Hannon, M.P., has been elected Master of the Worshipful Company of Pattenmakers.

Lady Exeter has sent to the Stamford Infirmary £220, the profits from the recent ball on behalf of the Infirmary.

Mr. William Lennox, one of the oldest Freemasons in the British Isles, died at Matlock, on Saturday, aged 93. He became a Mason 71 years ago.

The anniversary of the coronation of Pope Pius XI. will be celebrated in Westminster Cathedral at 8 p.m. on Wednesday, February 12.

For the fourth year in succession the Bedford licensing magistrates refused on Saturday to grant a licence for a proposed new hotel near Cardington Aerodrome.

As part of the celebration of the anniversary of Galen's birth (A.D. 130), a small exhibition has been prepared at the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum, 54, Wigmore-street, W.1.

The Stamford Justices have selected Mr. William Godfrey Phillips, of Messrs. Stapleton and Son, solicitors, Stamford, as their clerk, in succession to the late Mr. Richard M. English.

A steam lorry which was seen to be on fire at Warrington on Saturday was sent by a policeman to the fire station, where the fire was put out by means of patent extinguishers.

Mrs. Phyllis Sydenham, of Bitterne Park, Southampton, is in hospital suffering with serious head injuries caused by a blow struck by an unknown man while she was walking in a lonely lane.

Alfred William Rigby, aged 18, of Coventry, died on Saturday of injuries received while playing football a fortnight ago. He received an accidental blow in the abdomen, and three operations were performed.

Mr. Alan Gossage, 40, of West Kirby, a Liverpool stockbroker, was found dead on the railway near Tattenhall, between Crewe and Chester, on Saturday night. He had apparently fallen from an express train.

The new air "taxi" service organized by National Flying Services, Limited, will be formally opened on Friday by Mr. J. H. Thomas, at the London Air Park, Hanworth. The company has 37 machines, of which 20 are stationed at the London Air Park, and others at Hull, Leeds, Reading, and Nottingham.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

The Port of London Authority give notice that they will cause to be offered for sale by public auction at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C., on February 26 and March 5 and 19, for recovery of rates, rent and charges due, sundry parcels of softwoods and hardwoods, which came into their possession between February, 1920, and September, 1928. (p. 1)

A coconut plantation, situated about 45 miles south of Beira, is for sale. (p. 1)

Applications are invited for the appointment of secretary to the treasurers of St. Mary's Hospital, W.2. (p. 3)

A reward of £40 is offered for the recovery of a pearl necklace lost at Gatwick Races. (p. 1)

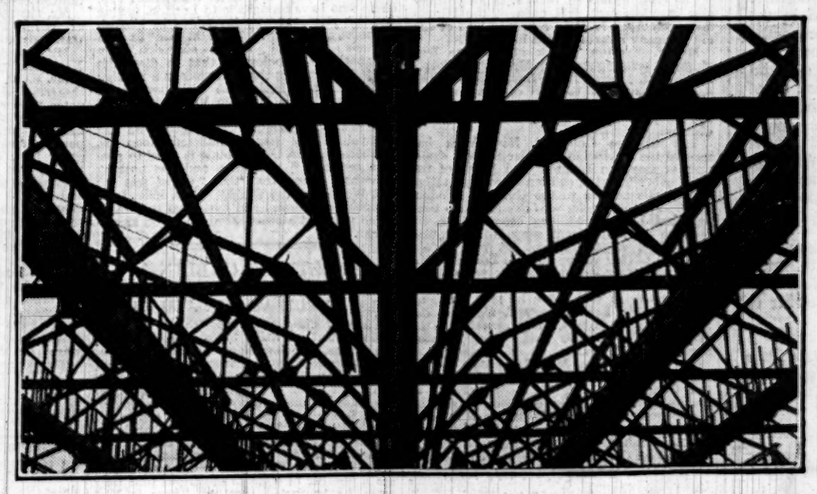
Information is required as to the whereabouts of Hervey Alan Wood, last heard of in 1914. (p. 1)

Notice is given that Helena Maria de Hartog, of Queen Alexandra-mansions, Bidborough-street, W.C., has applied to the Home Secretary for naturalization. (p. 1)

"RED" ACTIVITIES IN FIFE

"Red" activities in the Fife coalfield were referred to at a meeting on Saturday of the Executive Board of the Fife, Clackmannan, and Kinross Miners' Union at Dunfermline. Mr. James Cook, who is acting as general secretary during the absence of Mr. Adamson, the Secretary for Scotland, said that just as the representatives of the Moscow-made machine did their utmost to defeat Labour at the General Election, so were they doing their utmost to prevent the miners of Fife uniting under the banner of the British Miners' Federation and the Labour Party. They were again at their old game of attempting to form what they termed a "Council of Action" at the collieries. Every intelligent miner knew that those councils were merely part of the Communist propaganda machinery and that they were valueless so far as benefit to the miners was concerned.

BRITISH MATERIALS AND LABOUR



THOUSANDS OF TONS OF BRITISH STEEL RISING IN THE NEW FORD WORKS AT DAGENHAM

The story of one of England's Leading Industrial Organizations

The Ford car was introduced in England 21 years ago, in 1909.

At that time, except in the minds of a few men in the Ford organization, there was no thought that the motor car could ever be brought within the means of all of the people.

Yet, orders for the Ford came faster than cars could be made, and steps were taken to produce more.

Ford Motor Company Ltd. was formed in 1911 and the then tiny works with 58 employees was moved to Trafford Park, Manchester.

Making the Ford car in England.

Operations at Manchester increased on all sides. More land was acquired. Buildings were enlarged and others constructed. New plant and machinery were added constantly, as plans were adopted to make the Ford car complete in England.

At the war's conclusion, the great task of re-organization for conditions under peace was at once commenced, and by 1920, the 40,573 vehicles produced were not enough to satisfy the demand.

It was being recognized that the Ford works at Manchester were accomplishing results hitherto considered impossible in England. The number of visitors to the works showed plainly the public's interest in Ford engineering and production processes.

Still more production now demanded.

As the popularity of the present beautiful Ford car continues to spread throughout the British Isles, Ford Motor Company Limited again needs more room.

A tract of land, 300 acres in extent, has been purchased at Dagenham on the Thames, where the largest motor car works in Europe is now commencing to rise.

It is expected that Dagenham Works when completed will require the services of 20,000 British workmen and convert growing quantities of British materials into precision parts for dependable Ford cars.

The one purpose—economical transportation for all the people.

But greater than the size of Ford Motor Company Ltd. is the part it has played in bringing the benefits of economical transportation within the reach of all of the people.

The unusual speed, safety and economy of the present Ford and the facilities of the widespread Ford dealer organization to make the car last a long time are factors that contribute increasingly to its usefulness in the hands of the people of Great Britain.

Ford

Ford Motor Co., Ltd. London & Manchester

LINCOLN FORD FORDSON

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Rooms), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

"GETTING A KICK OUT OF IT"

By CALLISTHENES

Some days ago one of the best known of the English cartoonists was asked by an interviewer why he put what appeared to be maliciousness into his drawings. He said: "Because I get a kick out of it."

This is only a rather forceful and unexpected use of a phrase which has been rapidly gaining in popularity in the last year or two. The young man or young woman who in 1920 might have said "I get a thrill out of it," now says "I get a kick out of it."

We rather suspect the phrase. It seems to have come from the cocktail bar. Equal parts vermouth may be an appetising drink, but only when it has an equal part of gin or some other potent spirit is it credited with having a kick in it. One naturally looks twice at a metaphor brought from the cocktail bar to the workaday world.

The phrase seems to divide one's experiences into two—the insipid and those with a kick in them. Among the insipid it puts ordinary straightforward work, which in order to get into the other class has to be spiced with some dash of the abnormal—the touch of malice in the cartoonist, the touch of a gamble in one's investments, the touch of irregularity in one's procedure. Nothing is really worth doing, one gathers, unless you get a kick out of it, and almost any expedient is legitimate which brings about that change.

A central principle in the creed of every man should be, and a central principle in the creed of this Business is, that good work done with sincerity, thoroughness and enthusiasm is the foundation of happiness. Anything which hides that truth, anything which makes it seem unattractive or unimportant, is to be challenged.

The first thing for every man to make sure of is that he does his day's work as well as he possibly can. He must love thoroughness for its own sake. He must set himself a practical end to be achieved and not rest till he has done all in his power to achieve it.

It is not for him to ask to "get a kick out of it." It is not for him to adulterate it with inferior motives so as to get a brisker reaction from his nerves of pleasure and pain. If he sets out with this purpose he is almost certain to fail.

But if he works with an ideal, with ambition, with comradeship, with keenest concentration, he will find that, without his seeking it, there comes that sense of more vivid life which is described as "getting a kick out of it." Nothing has a finer "kick in it" than a job well done.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

South Africa

Winter in Sunland

Long health-giving days of dependable sunshine; an abundance of delicious fruits picked in the beautiful orchards of the south; wonderful travel attractions in a country famed for its splendid scenery and the invigorating air of its open spaces; a delightful social atmosphere and a wide choice of outdoor pleasures and natural amusements, including motoring, sea and sun bathing, surfing, golf, tennis, bowls, dancing, moonlight picnics, etc., etc.

These are some of the varied attractions of a visit to South Africa, a real sunshine holiday as an antidote against the severe weather to come.

Delightful inclusive Tours are now being arranged. Write for quotations and descriptive books ("K.R.").

Apply: The Director, Publicity and Travel Bureau, South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2,

or the Leading Tourist Agencies.

Re CLIFTOPHONE & RECORDS LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).

Offers are invited for the Freehold Property at Woodstock Road, Shepherd's Bush, W., together with the Goodwill, fixed and loose plant and machinery, tools, fittings and furniture and stock-in-trade on the premises and the patents (a list of which can be obtained from the Liquidator). THE WHOLE TO BE SOLD IN ONE LOT. The amount offered should be divided so as to show the part of the price allocated to (a) the freehold property and fixed plant and machinery and (b) the other assets.

Orders to view can be obtained from the Liquidator.

Mr. G. E. SENDELL, Chartered Accountant, 36, Walbrook, E.C.4.

or from

Messrs. DURRANT, COOPER & HAMBLING, Solicitors, 70/71, Gracechurch Street, E.C.3.

The Liquidator does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

Offers, which must be in writing, should be delivered or sent to the Liquidator so as to reach him not later than the 20th February 1930.

Ladies love Perrier its fresh, clean taste

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 22

Entertainments

THE THEATRES

NEW COMEDY AT THE PLAYHOUSE

Devonshire Cream, Mr. Eden Phillpotts's comedy of Devon life, which was originally produced at the Repertory Theatre, Birmingham, will take the place of *The White Assegai* at the Playhouse on Thursday, with Mr. Horace Hodges, Mr. Sam Livesey, Mr. H. O. Nicholson, Miss Phyllis Shand, Mr. Norman Claridge, Miss Daphne Heard, Miss Mary Jerrold, and Mr. Harry Wilcoxon in the company. On the following day, Friday, the musical play *Silver Wings* will be staged at the Dominion Theatre, in succession to *Follow Through*. The settings of the new play include an aerodrome just before the start of an Atlantic flight, a glimpse of the flight itself, the sensational crash, and several lovely Mexican scenes. In the cast are Mr. Harry Welchman, as a Mexican bandit, Miss Desirée Ellinger, Mr. Lupino Lane, Miss Emma Haig, Mr. John Kirby, and Mr. Donald Mather.

Silver Wings comes at the end of another busy week, which opens to-night with *As You Like It* at the Old Vic, *Frankenstein* at the Little Theatre, and a dramatization of Judge Ruegg's book, "John Clutterbuck," at the Q Theatre. To-morrow a performance of *Macbeth* will be given by the O.U.D.S. in the New Theatre, Oxford; and on Wednesday Mr. Charles Macdona will revive *Hamlet* at the Court Theatre, when Mr. Esmé Percy will resume the title part after an interval of some years, in which he has been appearing in plays by Mr. Bernard Shaw and other modern plays. Mr. Macdona returns to the legitimate stage after a retirement of 20 years to play Polonius. He made his stage debut as long ago as 1884 in *Ingomar*. Ophelia will be played by Miss Gabrielle Casartelli. The play will be produced by Mr. Peter Godfrey, and a feature of the production will be the permanent setting, devised by Mr. Godfrey, which by the manipulation of stage lighting permits of the continuous action of the play without any change of scenery or dropping of the curtain.

Miss Mabel Russell returns to variety this week, when she will appear at the Palladium in Mr. Clifford Seyler's sketch *Squibs*. Other contributors to the programme include Mr. George Robey, Mr. Rich Hayes, and Messrs. Rogers and Wynne. The principal contributors to the Coliseum programme include Miss Phyllis Dare, Power's dancing elephants, the Barraceta Trio, and The Kirks, comedy cyclists. At the Victoria Palace is Mr. Billy Bennett in *Almost a Gentleman*, and the Holborn Empire programme includes Mr. Talbot O'Farrell and Messrs. Balliol and Merton.

"THE THREE MUSKETEERS"

The last weeks are announced of the successful pantomime *The Sleeping Beauty* at Drury Lane. It has been decided that the next production will be a musical version of *The Three Musketeers*, of which the book is by Mr. William Anthony McGuire, with lyrics by Mr. P. G. Wodehouse and Mr. Clifford Grey, and music by Mr. Rudolf Friml, who was responsible for the score of *Rose Marie*. Sir Alfred Butt is now engaging a cast, and rehearsals will begin in about a week's time. The part of D'Artagnan will be played by Mr. Dennis King, an Englishman who went to America some years ago, and who is now regarded there as one of the most popular exponents of romantic light opera. Sir Alfred Butt also announces the withdrawal of Mr. Frederick Lonsdale's comedy *Canaries Sometimes Sing* from the Globe Theatre on Saturday evening, February 22.

The next production of Mr. J. T. Grein's Cosmopolitan Theatre at the Arts Theatre will be *Das Blaue vom Himmel*, by Hans Chlumberg, in the original German. It is a modern play which has had a great success on the Continent during the last year, but has never been produced in this country. Among the cast of 26 will be Miss Minnie Blagden, Mr. George Merritt, Miss Joan Clement Scott, Mr. Tristan Rawson, Mr. Guy Pelham Boulton, Mr. Emlyn Williams, and Mr. Malcolm Morley.

Mr. Charles B. Cochran has made arrangements with Messrs. Clayton and Waller for Mr. Ralph Reader to produce all the dances and *ensemble* in his 1930 *Revue*, which opens at Manchester next month. The cast is now complete and includes Miss Ada May, Miss Maisie Gay, Nikitina and Serge Lifar, Mr. Roy Royston, Mr. Eric Marshall, Miss Jane Welsh, Mr. Jack Powell, Mr. Barry Fitzgerald, from the Abbey Theatre, Mr. Douglas Byng, and Messrs. Fowler and Tamara, the dancers. There will be two *ballets*, designed by Boris Kochno, with music by Lord Berners and Henri Sauguet, and choreography by Balanchine and Lifar. Mr. Oliver Messell, Mr. Kit Wood, Mr. Christian Berard, Miss Doris Zinkeisen, and Mr. Rex Whistler will design the scenery and costumes.

The Co-optimists of 1930, with an entirely new entertainment, will open at the Hippodrome on April 1. Only four members of the old company remain for the new show.

Messrs. Egerton Killick and Payne Jennings, by arrangement with Mr. Robert Courtneidge, will present *The Damask Rose* at the Savoy Theatre at the end of next month. Described as "a musical romance," the piece has Chopin's music, arranged by Mr. G. H. Clutsam.

The Theatre Guild of New York has secured the services of Mr. Alec L. Rea, chairman of Reandco Limited and lessee of the St. Martin's Theatre, as literary representative and artistic adviser to the Guild in London. Mr. H. F. Rubenstein, who has for some time represented the guild, has been obliged, by pressure of professional work, to relinquish his general representation, but will remain the legal adviser to the guild in London. Mr. Rea was a founder, and for six years chairman, of the Liverpool Repertory Theatre before he came to London in 1919, bringing with him Mr. Basil Dean and founding the Reandean management, which operated at the St. Martin's Theatre and other London houses till 1925.

Mr. John Buchan, M.P., is to take part in a play, *The Fifth of November*, a travesty of the Gunpowder Plot, to be performed at Oxford to-day. The play has been written by his daughter, Miss Alice Buchan, and is being produced in connexion with the competitions of the British Drama League Festival.

ENGAGEMENTS THIS WEEK

To-night.—*As You Like It*, Old Vic; *Frankenstein*, Little; *John Clutterbuck*, Q.
To-morrow.—*Macbeth*, New, Oxford.
Wednesday.—*Hamlet*, Court.
Thursday.—*Devonshire Cream*, Playhouse; *The Sorcerer*, Savoy.
Friday.—*Silver Wings*, Dominion.
Saturday.—*Henry IV*., Part II., A.D.C., Cambridge.

SIR HENRY WOOD AT THE COLISEUM

APPRECIATIVE AUDIENCES

The engagement of Sir Henry Wood and his Symphony Orchestra at the Coliseum was concluded on Saturday night with the Wagner programme chosen by a plebiscite of the audience. There was a full house of enthusiasts who demanded and secured an extra piece, the Wedding March from *Lohengrin*. The temper of the audience was very much like that of a last night at the Promenades, but it has been remarked by those who have watched the venture closely that the Coliseum's musical audience is a different one from that of Queen's Hall. In some ways, an observer remarked, it shows more decision of taste, is less given to indiscriminate enthusiasm. Moreover, it evidently contained many people who, while quite unused to concert going, have a very fair knowledge of orchestral music, gained through the wireless and the gramophone.

It should be noticed that the management of the Coliseum has made a special effort to aid the newcomers to symphonic music by the inclusion of Mrs. Rosa Newmarch's very informative notes in its programmes. Though this has meant enlarging the size of the programme by several pages daily for the past three weeks, these notes have been supplied to the public without any additional charge. This liberality has certainly been repaid in the appreciative response to the music of the theatre's patrons.

TEACHERS AND FILMS

The executive of the National Union of Teachers meeting in London on Saturday adopted a resolution urging upon the Government the necessity for legislation to secure that films used for audiences composed mainly of children should be of a non-inflammable type, and calling for drastic revision of the Cinema Regulations.

Music This Week will be found on page 17

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL MUSIC

PERFORMANCE BY CHOIR AND L.S.O.

The periodic performances of music by an augmented cathedral choir with the London Symphony Orchestra fill a place of their own in the music of London. They attract large audiences who hear in Southwark Cathedral music rarely to be heard elsewhere: they bring to London the best that the provincial festivals produce. That on Saturday brought Walford Davies's short cantata "Christ in the Universe," produced at Worcester in the autumn, together with Kodaly's "Psalmus Hungaricus," Vaughan Williams's "Sancta Civitas," and Parry's Coronation anthem, "I was glad."

In comparison with its contemporaries Walford Davies's work is singularly unpretentious, yet one suspects that it contains a difficulty in performance not found in the others. Kodaly calls for boundless energy and a savagery of spirit which cathedral singers do not generally aim at as an ideal of style; Vaughan Williams asks them to sing in true intonation music which is senseless if referred to a standard of fixed intonation such as the organ offers. In both cathedral singers are liable to be taken off their guard, and both require greater numbers than this choir contains. Nevertheless, with Mr. Steuart Wilson leading the Psalm and Mr. Leyland White the oratorio, these works were given with very beautiful, if not faultless, effect.

Walford Davies's work, on the other hand, though it uses the orchestra, is entirely in the spirit of English Cathedral music. The detached phrases of solo voices and choir need to be knit together by that intimate understanding which is, or should be, the habit induced by the daily service. It may be compared to the anthems of Purcell, which are apt to appear scrappy when taken out of their own surroundings and their proper manner of performance. The *ensemble* is held together by a piano part, which the composer played at its first performance, and through which he exercised that peculiar power of personal direction which always impresses his audiences, whether they are listening to his music or his words in a wireless lecture. That direction was missing from this performance, and the singers, controlled by Mr. Cook's efficient baton, hardly seemed to realize that they were treading the familiar ground of the anthem enlarged by instruments to festival scale. Mr. Steuart Wilson and Miss Gwendoline Embley sang the solo parts well, but their association with the choir was not close enough to build the work up consistently to its visionary finale.

Mozart's Symphony in G minor gave refreshment to the ear between Kodaly and Vaughan Williams.

MASSES STAGE GUILD

"SINGING JAILBIRDS"

By UPTON SINCLAIR

This is neither an entertainment nor a work of art. It is an attack on the Californian prison system and a piece of revolutionary propaganda on behalf of the I.W.W. Its principal personage is Red Adams, the chief of the Wobblies, who suffers solitary confinement for nine scenes. When he is not nobly starving himself or having his eyes eaten out by rats, his monologue in darkness depends for dramatic variant upon his visionary escapades in the outer world. In one of these, he watches a capitalistic supper party; in another he tells his wife, who afterwards dies in childbirth, how a capitalistic doctor has refused to instruct him in the methods of birth control; in a third he rejoins his fellow-rebels. How virtuous he and his comrades are may be briefly indicated. The District Attorney offers him a cigar, which he refuses as the boys in *Peter Pan* refuse to cry "Down with King George!" "What," says the District Attorney, "you don't smoke?" "Not with parasites!" answers Red Adams. Is not that excuse for singing "Sawliderity ferrever" and "When Israel was in Egypt's land"?

Nor do these virtuous men, even when at liberty, drink. One produces a pint of gin, and with the best intentions passes round the bottle. But Jake Apperson spills it on the ground. The money should have been spent on littrachewer, says he. As a reward for this applauded sentiment, Red Adams, now dead, visits the group and brings down the curtain by thumping posthumously the same tub that has delighted him for the preceding two hours and a half. Such a tedious, Californian tub. Those who have brought it to London, feeling that this play may be discounted by English audiences as overdrawn, explain that "English methods are not above suspicion"—an explanation so apologetic that it discredits itself. The truth is that the piece is a prodigy of dullness and irrelevance with nothing to recommend it but Mr. Ben Weldon's feat of memory. And as if the words he had to speak were not many and maudlin enough, we had a revolutionary parson inflicted upon us. "Fellow-workers, the Dominie is goin' to give us a sermon!" He does, and has nothing pleasanter to say than that "Christ was the first Wobbly of the world." It is, indeed, an exceptionally dismal and hysterical tub which would not hold a crowd at any English street-corner.

"ELSTREE CALLING"

FILM REVUE AT THE ALHAMBRA

Elstree Calling, "the first British cinema-radio *revue*," a British International Pictures production, is being shown at the Alhambra. The programme is a monumental affair and the list of artists imposingly long, but, although a positive legion of people seems to have had something or other to do with the production, there is such a smoothness and continuity about *Elstree Calling* that it might easily be the work of one man. At the top of the bill—it is pleasant to be able once again to use music-hall terms in writing of the Alhambra—are a number of stars so illustrious that they must be bracketed together. There is Miss Lily Morris to sing "Why am I always the Bridesmaid and never the Blushing Bride?" in a way everybody will try, and fail, to imitate; there is Mr. Will Fyffe, whose rich Scots accent comes somehow incongruously from the screen; there are the Three Eddies, who take very full advantage of the scope given them by the camera; there is Miss Cicely Courtneidge, who comes on at the end with the full company in an excellent song, "I've fallen in love"; there is Mr. Donald Calthrop, who spends a most pathetic time trying to lecture on Shakespeare and getting ignominiously banished every time he starts to speak; there is Miss Anna May Wong, who plays Katherine in a vigorous satire on the Pickfordian production of *The Taming of the Shrew*; there is—but catalogues are dull things, and to write of *Elstree Calling* is necessarily to compile a catalogue of various scintillating and individual virtues.

There is a thread of an idea running through the *revue*, and if the idea, which concerns the troubles of a wireless enthusiast whose set is always breaking down at the moment when Mr. Tommy Handley is making thrilling announcements of treats in store, is responsible for some rather laboured facetiousness, it is gratifying that the first cinema-radio *revue* realizes that ideas, as well as singing and dancing, have their place in *revues*.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS' DINNER

The Institution of Electrical Engineers held their annual dinner at the Hotel Cecil on Thursday evening. COLONEL SIR THOMAS PURVES (President of the Institution) occupied the chair.

SIR JAMES JEANS proposed the toast "The Institution of Electrical Engineers" and the PRESIDENT responded.

CAPTAIN J. M. DONALDSON (vice-president) proposed the toast "Our Guests."

SIR JOHN BROOKE (Electricity Commissioner) acknowledged the toast and read a letter from the Postmaster-General, who had been announced to speak in reply to the toast. The letter expressed his regret that Parliamentary duties made it impossible for him to attend the dinner.

Others present included:—

Lord Monk Bretton, Sir Ernest Rutherford, Colonel R. E. Crompton, Sir John Rose Bradford, the Dean of Westminster, Sir Richard Glazebrook, Sir Charles Close, Sir Evelyn P. Murray, Sir Charles Parsons, Dr. Herbert Lovinstein, Dr. W. H. Eccles, Dr. F. E. Smith, Sir Joseph Petavel, and Professor T. M. Lowry.

WEEK-END CONCERTS

THE ALBERT HALL

Scheherazade, which a few years ago had a great vogue, has hardly been played at all at London concerts lately. It was therefore pleasant to hear it again yesterday afternoon, even though a good deal of its exotic perfume was lost in the wide open spaces of the Albert Hall. Shades of the Diaghileff Ballet were also recalled by *La Boutique Fantasque* suite, somewhat casually played by the London Symphony Orchestra, in spite of Dr. Sargent's vigorous conducting. There were two singers: a coloratura soprano, Mme. Magda Flary, and a Russian bass, M. Mozjoukine. Mme. Flary is not an exceptional singer of her kind, though an aria from *Lucia di Lammermoor* proved that her coloratura was equal to the inevitable flute obbligato; her middle and lower notes were not very good in "Caro Nome." M. Mozjoukine's voice was a little woolly and lacked resonance in the top part of his compass. Its quality, however, is pleasing, and he sang arias by Mousorgsky and Borodine in good dramatic style.

MME. SCHUMANN

A large audience was attracted to the Queen's Hall on Saturday afternoon to hear a recital by Mme. Elisabeth Schumann, who made up her programme of groups of songs by Handel, Schubert, Schumann, and Strauss. Mme. Schumann is a singer who adapts the songs to her own technique rather than her technique to the songs. But, since her technique includes the command of a smooth *mezzo-voce*, notes of singular beauty in the upper part of her voice, and an admirably clear enunciation, each song is delightful to hear. While we listen to her, we are so enchanted by the vocal tone, notwithstanding a tendency to attack the notes from below their proper pitch, that we can overlook the fact that Schubert's "Lied im Grünen," is a song of full-blooded exuberance and "Oh! had I Jubal's lyre" an exultant paean. Yet by the end of the recital the limited range of tone and expression produced inevitably a sense of monotony.

Schubert's "Der Einsame" and Schumann's "Der Nussbaum" and "Mondnacht" were the most successful songs, and the quiet ending of "Der Schiffer" was an exquisite example of Mme. Schumann's art. The Strauss group included two new songs composed for Mme. Schumann, poems adapted by Hans Bethge from Hafiz and from the Chinese. "Ihre Augen" has some characteristically long melodic outlines, but the phrases are not welded into a satisfactory whole, as in "Traum durch die Dämmerung." "Liebesgeschenke," on the other hand, is an example of Strauss's fondness for rococo ornamentation. Neither of these songs can be said to add anything to the composer's reputation. Mr. George Reeves played the accompaniments excellently.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY BAND

An orchestral concert was given in the Queen's Hall on Friday by the Royal Artillery Band, under the direction of Captain Stretton. The programme included Rimsky-Korsakov's Overture to *La Fiancée du Tsar*, a sinfonia from one of Bach's cantatas, a transcription of the flower-maidens' scene from *Parsifal*, and Schumann's first Symphony, thereby maintaining the band's custom of performing works which are not in the ordinary repertory. The playing of the band is always admirably disciplined.

THE GERALD COOPER CONCERTS

At the Æolian Hall on Friday night the programme of the Gerald Cooper concert was undertaken by Mr. Gaspar Cassado and Mme. Giulietta von Mendelssohn-Gordigiani. Mr. Cassado's management of the violoncello seems to become more masterly, and there may be some danger of the virtuoso element getting too much the upper hand. It certainly showed itself in the D major sonata of Mendelssohn, where the simple and direct style of the music was overweighted by what one may call performance rather than interpretation. On the other hand, the Debussy sonata contained many passages where the display of dexterity intrigued greatly without the same disturbing effect. Both players gave this difficult music with the utmost skill.

MISS IVY HERBERT

In her Chopin playing at the Wigmore Hall on Friday night Miss Ivy Herbert showed a praiseworthy restraint, and there was no making of effects for their own sake. As she has a pleasant touch and tone and conveys seriousness of purpose her performance of the B flat minor sonata could be heard with pleasure, and this in spite of some technical limitations.

REPERTORY PLAYERS

MR. BASIL DEAN ON "TALKIE" PICTURES

Miss Lilian Braithwaite was the guest of honour at the eighth annual dinner of the Repertory Players at the Park Lane Hotel last night. Mr. MATHESON LANG was in the chair.

Proposing the health of "Our Guest," the CHAIRMAN said that the theatrical profession owed much to Miss Braithwaite.

Miss BRAITHWAITE, in reply, spoke of the comradeship which existed in the ranks of the theatrical profession. She had the most delightful memories of her association with enthusiasts of the drama. The Repertory Players had courage, perseverance, and energy, and many fine reputations had been made by the younger performers when opportunities offered.

Mr. CEDRIC HARDWICKE proposed the toast of the "The Critics" and Mr. W. A. DARLINGTON replied.

Miss IRENE VANBRUGH proposed "The Managers."

Mr. BASIL DEAN, replying, said that recently theatres had been sold by commercial magnates to the artists of the theatre. He proved what he had often said that the methods which obtained after the War were passing, and more and more the theatre was going back to the actors and actresses and the authors. He was engaged in a nefarious scheme for encouraging the "talkie" pictures, and he was told that he was hastening the demise of the theatre. But side by side with their work on the legitimate stage there was indeed a great opportunity to present the works of the best writers and great dramatists not only in this country, but throughout the British Empire and the English-speaking world. He would like the Repertory Players to take advantage of that opportunity. (Cheers.)

The toast of "The Repertory Players" was proposed by Mr. H. F. MALTBY, and acknowledged by Miss MARIE NEY.

Those present included:—

Lord and Lady Forres, Sir Sefton Brancker, Mr. Hayden Coffin, Mr. Gordon Harker, Miss Dorothy Holmes-Gore, Mr. Kenneth Kent, Mr. Henry Kendall, Miss Eva Moore, Miss Auriol Lee, Mr. Henry Lytton, sen., and Mr. Frank Vosper.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

ROYAL INSTITUTION,
21, ALBEMARLE-STREET, W.1.

February 11, TUESDAY, at 5.15 p.m.
X-Ray Determination of the Structure of Cellulose.
SIR WILLIAM BRAGG, F.R.S.
February 13, THURSDAY, at 5.15 p.m.
Architecture of Pre-Spanish America.
MR. T. A. JOYCE.
February 14, FRIDAY, at 9 p.m.
History à la Mode.
PROFESSOR A. F. POLLARD.
February 15, SATURDAY, at 3 p.m.
Tonality and Expression in Song-Writing.
REV. G. COOKE.
(With musical illustrations.)

The following THREE LECTURES will be given in aid of the

TRINITY COLLEGE MISSION.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, at 3.—At Eresby House, Rutland-gate.—"Lama Land and What I saw there," MARQUIS of ZETLAND.
Chairman: EARL of ANCASTER.
TUESDAY, MARCH 4, at 3.—At 19, Grosvenor-square.—"Italy and Fascism," COMMENDATORE LUIGI VILLARI.
Chairman: VISCOUNT BRIDGEMAN.
TUESDAY, MARCH 18, at 3.—At Londonderry House.—"Egypt and the Soudan," SIR IAN MALCOLM.
Chairman: LORD LLOYD.
Tickets 7s. 6d. each or £1 for course from Miss Maxwell-Lyte, 61, Warwick-square, S.W.1.

ENTERTAINMENTS

HOTEL SPLENDIDE, 105, Piccadilly, W.1. Grosvenor 3421.
"SPLENDIDE SPLENDID SHOW."
AN ENTIRELY NEW PRODUCTION
WITH A DINNER SHOW AND A DIFFERENT SHOW AT SUPPER.
THE SPLENDIDE DANCE BAND.
THE SPLENDIDE TANGO BAND.

GOLDERS GREEN ICE RINK. Tele., Speedwell 7001. Ice Hockey Match, Canada v. Oxford and Cambridge Universities, 8 p.m., February 13th. Res. seats 9s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s. 6d.; standing 2s. 6d. (Ice skating after match). Tickets at Rinks or Keith Prowse branches.
BRIGHTON and HOVE ICE RINK. Tele., Hove 1188. International Ice Hockey Match, Canada v. Great Britain, 8 p.m., February 12th. Res. seats, &c., as above.

EXHIBITIONS

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. Open 9 a.m. till Sunset, Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days: Adults, 1s., Children 6d. Aquarium, Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION. Baker-street Station. Daily, 10-10. Sundays, 2-10. CELEBRITIES IN WAX. Admission 1s. 3d. (including tax). Children under 12, 6d

OPERA

SAVOY THEATRE. All seats bookable. Proprietors: The Savoy Theatre, Ltd. Lessees: The Executors of H. B. Irving. Lessees: Charles Egerton Killick and Victor Payne-Jennings.
RUPERT D'OYLY CARTE'S Season of
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN OPERAS.
Mon., Tues., and Wed., at 8.15. Mat., Wed., at 2.30.
THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD.
Thurs., Fri., and Sat., at 8.15. Mat., Sat., at 2.30.
TRIAL BY JURY & THE SORCERER.
Feb. 17, REPERTORY SEASON. LAST WEEKS.

THEATRES

ADELPHI. (Prop., J. & E. Gatti.) Tem. Bar 2522. 2.30 & 8.15. Mats., Mon., Thurs., Sat., at 2.30.
THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
New Revue by Ronald Jeans. Ivor Novello, Douglas Furber With
CICELY COURTNEIDGE, JACK HULBERT.
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE (except for Matinees).

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.15. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
THE MAN IN POSSESSION
with ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY.
Preceded by "IN THE ZONE."

APOLLO. Ger. 6970. NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
Matinees, THURS. and SAT., 2.30.
Mrs. Charles B. Cochran presents
"NINE TILL SIX."
A Play by Aimée and Philip Stuart.

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
Mats., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 2.30.
THE WAY OUT.
By "SAPPER."
Beatrix Thomson, Henrietta Watson, Pamela Carme, Ian Hunter, C. V. France, Edgar Norfolk, G. H. Mulcaster.
"FINE ACTING AND MANY THRILLS."—*Morning Post*

COURT. (Sloane 5137.) WED. NEXT, at 8.
HAMLET.
Mats., Thurs. and Sat., 2.30. Popular Prices.

CRITERION. At 8.30. Tues., Thur., Sat., 2.30
MILESTONES.
By Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblock.
ALLAN JEAYES. CLAIRE EAMES. ION SWINLEY.

DALY'S. Evgs., 8.15. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.15.
LEON M. LION'S Production of
THIS WAY TO PARADISE.
Violet Vanbrugh, Arthur Wontner, Miles Malleson, D. A. Clarke Smith, Morris Harvey, Joyce Kennedy, Leon M. Lion.

DOMINION, Tottenham Ct.-road. Mus. 2176.
FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, at 8.
Subsequently Every Evening at 8.15.
First Mat., Wed., Feb. 19, and Every Wed. and Sat., at 2.30.
HERBERT CLAYTON and JACK WALLER present
THE ROMANTIC MUSICAL COMEDY.
SILVER WINGS,

HARRY WELCHMAN	LUPINO LANE
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The play produced by WILLIAM MOLLISON.
Box Office Open 10-6. All seats bookable.

DRURY LANE. Temple Bar 7171.
EVERY EVENING, 7.45. LAST WEEKS of
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY.
MATINEES WED., THURS., and SAT., at 2.

DUCHESS THEATRE, Aldwych. Tem. B. 6888.
NIGHTLY, 8.30. MATS. WED. & SAT., 2.30.
THROUGH THE VEIL.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props., Willhut, Ltd. (Tem. Bar 5122.) EVGS., 8.30. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
MATHESON LANG in
"JEW SÜSS."
By Ashley Dukes, from Feuchtwanger's Novel.

EVERYMAN. 8.15. Mats. Thur., Sat., 2.30.
CHARLES AND MARY
Here is a very lovable play."—*E. Standard.*

FORTUNE. Temple Bar 7373.
EVGS., 8.30. MATS. THURS. & SAT., 2.30.
TOM WALLS presents
THE LAST ENEMY
By Frank Harvey.
Athene Seyler, Nicholas Hannen, Marjorie Mars, Robert Douglas, Laurence Olivier, Carl Harbord, C. B. Clarence.

GAIETY. Tem. Bar 6991.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats. Thurs. and Fri., 2.30.
"DARLING, I LOVE YOU."
A New Musical Play.
Vera Lennox, Neil McKay, Harold French, and GEORGE CLARKE.

GARRICK. Tem. 8713. NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
Matinees THURS. and SAT., 2.30.
RENEE KELLY in
"ALMOST A HONEYMOON."
A Farcical Comedy by Walter Ellis.

GLOBE. (Ger. 8724.) 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
LAST TWO WEEKS.
"CANARIES SOMETIMES SING."
By FREDERICK LONSDALE.
RONALD SQUIRE. YVONNE ARNAUD

HAYMARKET. Evgs., 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
THE FIRST MRS. FRASER
A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE.
MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.

HIPPODROME, LONDON. Ph., Ger. 0648.
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Musical Comedy. BOBBY HOWES, RENE MALLORY.
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE.

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Proprietor: Joseph Benson. Lessee: W. C. Gaunt.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Mats. WED. and SAT., 2.30.
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"BITTER SWEET."
An Operette by NOEL COWARD.

KINGSWAY. NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Hol. 4032.
MATS. WED., THURS., and SAT., 2.30.
"THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL."
ANGELA BADDELEY. FRANK CELLIER.

LITTLE. (Tem. 6501.) To-night, at 8. Subs., 8.30.
"FRANKENSTEIN."
By PEGGY WEBLING. MATS. WED. & SAT., 2.30.

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PUSS IN BOOTS.
TWICE DAILY, 2 and 7.30.
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LYRIC. (Ger. 3686.) Licensee, A. C. Belsey.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. MATS. WED. & SAT., 2.30.
HERBERT CLAYTON and JACK WALLER present
MURDER on the SECOND FLOOR.
A COMEDY by Frank Vosper.

LYRIC, Hammersmith. EVENINGS, 8.30.
(Riverside 3012.) MATS. WED. & SAT., 2.30.
NIGEL PLAYFAIR and MARIE LOHR in
DANDY DICK
By ARTHUR PINERO.
"A CONTINUOUS STORM OF LAUGHTER."—*Morning Post*

NEW. (Tem. 3878.) At 8.15. Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
IVOR NOVELLO
in his two-way Comedy,
SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS.

PALACE. Ger. 6834.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. MATS. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
HERBERT CLAYTON and JACK WALLER present
DEAR LOVE.
A New Musical Comedy.
TOM BURKE.
Claude Hulbert, ANNIE CROFT, Vera Pearce.
Ena Grossmith, Robert Naylor, Kate Cutler.
SYDNEY HOWARD.

PICCADILLY. (Reg. 4506.) Box-office now open
FIRST PERFORMANCE of
"HERE COMES THE BRIDE."
A Musical Farcical Comedy.
THURSDAY, 27th FEBRUARY.
A JULIAN WYLIE Production.

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By arrangement with Gladys Cooper.
BARRY JACKSON presents
DEVONSHIRE CREAM.
By Eden Phillpotts.
Sam Livesey, Mary Jerrold, Horace Hodges.
1st Mat. Sat. next, 2.30; subs. Thurs., Sat., 2.30.

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EVENINGS, at 8.30.
JOURNEY'S END.
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"LONDON'S FINEST PLAY."—*Daily Telegraph.*

THEATRES (continued)

PRINCES. Temple Bar 3633.
A WARM CORNER.
NIGHTLY, 8.30. Mats. Thurs. and Sats., 2.30.
"IRRESISTIBLY COMIC."—*Star.*
HEATHER THATCHER. W. H. BERRY.
CONNIE EDISS. AUSTIN MELFORD.

QUEEN'S. (Ger. 9437.) 8.15. Wed., Sat., 2.30
THE APPLE CART.
By BERNARD SHAW.
EDITH EVANS CEDRIC HARDWICKE.

ST. JAMES'S. Sole Lessee, Gilbert Miller. EVGS., 8.30. MATS. WED., SAT., 2.30. (Ger. 3904.)
MICHAEL AND MARY.
A New Play by A. A. MILNE.
EDNA BEST HERBERT MARSHALL.
Frank Lawton. Margaret Scudamore.
J. Fisher White. Reginald Bach
The Play produced by CHARLES HOPKINS.

ST. MARTIN'S. Sole Lessee, B. A. Meyer. EVGS., at 8.30. Mats. Tues., Fri., at 2.30.
HONOURS EASY
NORMAN McKINNEL. ALLAN AYNESWORTH.
Diana Wynyard. Morton Selten. Robert Holmes.
First Mat., To-morrow, at 2.30. Tem. Bar 1443-4.

SHAFTESBURY. Prop., J. Benson. Smoking. (Ger. 6666.) At 8.30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2.30.
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
"THE MIDDLE WATCH."
By IAN HAY and STEPHEN KING-

Imperial and Foreign News

THE MALTESE QUARREL

CHURCH AND STATE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The reader with no more than a general knowledge of the affairs of the small but important island of Malta may not find it easy to explain to himself the dispatches published recently from there. He might draw two inferences: that the present Maltese Government is anti-Catholic, and that the Roman Catholic priesthood there are men of foreign sympathies and allegiance. In both cases he would be mistaken. The present Maltese Ministry is wholly composed of loyal and devout Roman Catholics. The head of the Ministry is descended from one of the oldest and staunchest Roman Catholic families in England, and imbibed the traditions of that Church with his Maltese mother's milk. His colleagues are, one and all, of a race more uniformly Roman Catholic than any other in Europe.

It would be a gross defamation of these gentlemen to allege that they were anti-Catholic, and it may even be putting the case too high to say that they are anti-clerical. Their present attitude, as disclosed in documents lately summarized in these columns, is merely one of resistance to a claim of ecclesiastical privilege for which there is no sound authority, and which can scarcely have been put forward with any serious intention of persistent pursuit.

On the other hand, the Maltese clergy, as a body, are not Italian either in blood or by inclination. They are mainly drawn from the native-born population, and though Italians may, no doubt, be found in the numerous religious houses which live on the island they form only a small minority.

For a year or more there has been trouble in Malta about the conduct of certain members of the religious orders, whose activities were not wholly confined to the pursuit of the higher life. In 1928 it was whispered that party politics had begun to filter into one of them, accompanied, said the scandalmongers, by a spirit of a different nature which is usually drawn from a Protestant stronghold in the North.

CASUS BELLI

A certain Father Carta came from Italy or Sicily to visit one of these houses with a view to correction and reform. From all one hears of him he was an excellent old man, entirely devoted to his Church, and acted according to his conscience throughout a difficult period. As a result of his inspection he thought it right to transfer a certain prior to some place outside Malta. This was *ex facie* an ecclesiastical move, as if the Vicar of Bray should go to Camelot, or perhaps, in view of the strict discipline which prevails in the Orders, one might more aptly compare it with the transfer of an officer in the Navy from Malta to Devonport.

To Lord Strickland's supporters it appeared in a different and sinister light. An alien had come to Malta and was deporting a British subject—a thing which even the Governor, except in wartime, could not do. The object, they said, was to purge the houses of Lord Strickland's friends with a view to turning them into cells for Italian propaganda. The harmless friar should not go. Father Carta himself should be deported as an undesirable alien. There was angry controversy: but it would have been a dangerous thing to advise the deportation of a citizen of a friendly State against whom so little could be proved. Apart from the merits of the case, the Italian Dictator, now on good terms with the Vatican, would be unlikely to "take it lying down."

The Maltese Ministers next moved for the appointment of an Apostolic Visitor to come and inspect the island and report on the sayings and doings of the Roman Catholic clergy. The Vatican assented, and in due course Monsignor Robinson arrived—a distinguished Irishman well versed in the high and peculiar traditions of Vatican statecraft. Legal arrangements were hastily made to enable him to take evidence on oath: but nothing appeared in public as to what evidence he had received or what conclusions he drew.

AN IMPOSSIBLE CLAIM

Father Carta remained in Malta; but his presence can scarcely have been a source of unmixed pleasure to the Maltese Ministers. He had letters from time to time for Italy. How should he send them? By the post? Apparently he thought it not safe to do so, and preferred to hand them to the agent of an Italian steamship company for transmission by one of the steamers which call regularly at Malta on their way from Tripoli to Syracuse and Messina. It is a testimony to the vigilance of Lord Strickland's system that this fact was discovered.

Father Carta was summoned for breach of the Postal Regulations. The Archbishop's Vicar then put forward the wholly inadmissible claim that a Roman Catholic clergyman was immune from civil process in British territory. Lord Strickland's Government refused to recognize any such claim, and did so with a gentleness which justifies the assertion that they are not anti-clerical—at any rate in the common sense of the word. They need not have relied on any local Proclamation of 1828 or any other year. The Act of Supremacy is warrant enough for all they did.

The only other question to be asked is, Why, if the Vicar and the Maltese Ministry agreed to close the controversy in 1929, should it be reopened in 1930 by the publication of the letters between them? At this distance one can only guess at the answer. A fortnight ago the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council decided not to entertain an appeal from the Court of Appeal in Malta in the success of which the Strickland Ministry was deeply concerned.

For a year two Senators, who had been unseated by this local Court, have continued to sit and vote, hoping that, as the Judicial Committee had given them special leave to appeal, their right to sit and vote would be vindicated. These gentlemen were supporters of Lord Strickland, and helped to carry an important legislative programme. One of the measures carried by their assistance was in itself a constitutional change which took away from the Senate the powers given to it (possibly *per incuriam*) to alter or reject money Bills. It is no injustice to the able head of the Ministry to say that this course of action was not popular: and it has now turned out that the Court of Appeal in Malta were right—or that, whether they were right or wrong, the Judicial Committee will not correct them. Possibly, therefore, those who steer the ship desire to raise some fresh issue on which they may hope for a favouring breeze of public opinion. A General Election for the Lower House must take place in 1930, and

(Continued at foot of next column)

SOCIAL INSURANCE IN FRANCE

GOVERNMENT'S VICTORY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, FEB. 9

The debate on the Social Insurance Scheme, which was brought to a close by a decision taken in the early hours of yesterday morning, resulted in a victory for M. Tardieu's Government by 315 votes to 257. The Chamber divided, not on the merits of the scheme nor on the subject of the questions introduced, but on a motion introduced by M. Rimbert and accepted by M. Tardieu as constituting a vote of confidence. In the circumstances the decision followed the usual party lines, and the Government majority of 58 is regarded as a signal to the Left that domestic disputes must give way before national interests

Previously M. Tardieu had intervened just before the closure to announce that the Government intended to stand by the insurance scheme and had decided that it should come into force at the latest by July 1. He was convinced that by then the necessary amending Bills would have been passed and the scheme reduced to workable proportions. He remarked upon the curious circumstance that opposition to the scheme came mainly from his own supporters and support for it largely from the Opposition. But he also reminded the Chamber that in 1928 the scheme was adopted unanimously by the Chamber in support of a Government of which he himself was a member, and it constituted, therefore, a pledge to Labour that must be fulfilled. The vote has greatly strengthened the Government's position.

In spite of the late sitting of the Chamber, M. Tardieu continued his programme of interviews and conversations devised to fill up his strenuous week-end. After to-morrow's meeting of the Cabinet M. Tardieu is expected to leave again for London.

CHARACTER-TRAINING OF INDIAN YOUTH

INQUIRY INTO SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, FEB. 9

In the Legislative Assembly yesterday a debate took place on a motion by Dr. Moonje for the appointment of a committee of inquiry into the system of education in India with a view to ascertaining the causes of the defective character-training to which the Indian Sandhurst Committee called attention, and to recommend remedial steps in order to secure a steady flow of first-class material for the recruitment of Army officers.

The debate disclosed, first, a clear perception that the Skeen Committee, in criticizing the educational system, was not condemning the inherent character of the Indian boy, and, secondly, a general acceptance of the desirability of reforming the educational system in order to improve its influence upon character. Thus, Mr. M. K. Acharya, the leading champion of Brahmin orthodoxy in the Assembly, moved an amendment to extend the scope of the proposed inquiry so as to include the examination of the educational system in the light of modern educational ideals and in relation to the economic conditions and needs of India to-day, and the consideration of how far the system really serves to train young men for life's professions. The debate seemed to reflect the anxiety which responsible Indians feel in consequence of the mischievous developments of the Youth Movement, and also to show that the House is approaching the point of view of the late Mr. S. R. Das, Law Member of the Government of India, in regard to the establishment of a great all-India school on the lines of the English public school.

The Government was unable to accept Dr. Moonje's resolution, but agreed to an amendment moved by Colonel Crawford, secretary of the European Association, recommending an early examination by the Government, instead of by a committee, of the problem raised in the resolution. Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan, leader of the Moslem Party, promised support for the resolution, but on the division the Moslems were divided, and Colonel Crawford's amendment was carried by 38 votes to 34.

THE MEERUT CONSPIRACY TRIAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 9

When the trial of the Meerut Communist conspiracy case was resumed yesterday before the Sessions Judge, Bradley, on behalf of all the accused, said they had considered the advice which the Court had given to them in regard to legal assistance from the Government and had decided by a majority not to ask for it now. They might consider the proposal later, but in the meantime they would remain unrepresented.

Mr. Langford James, Crown counsel, said they wished to help the accused in every possible way. He had consulted the accused with that end, but so far the Government did not know what the position of the accused was. Unless and until they stated their position clearly in an application in writing, nothing could be done.

Mr. James then proceeded with his address for the prosecution.

CANADIAN WHEAT POOLS

UNFOUNDED RUMOURS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, FEB. 9

There have been no new developments in the wheat market position since Friday, and apparently the Provincial Governments' guarantee to the banks has, for the time being, stabilized the market, but the situation still hangs like a cloud over the whole business community. It is reported that within the last few days there has been a wide purchase of wheat options by British importers.

Opposition newspapers are beginning to direct a fire of criticism against the Federal Government for its part in allowing the present crisis to develop. The *Ottawa Journal* (Conservative) declares that it cannot escape grave responsibility, as it must have been aware that the failure of the pools' gamble would be a serious thing for the Dominion's whole commercial and industrial fabric, and it states that instead of the Government drawing upon its knowledge of world conditions and grain markets to warn the pools of the dangers attending their course, at least two Ministers publicly gave the strongest possible approval to the policy being pursued.

Stories have been published in Canadian newspapers to the effect that British millers and bakers were carrying out a deliberate boycott of Canadian wheat, and that a chain of restaurants was displaying notices to the effect that they used no bread made from Canadian flour, but the British High Commissioner's office here has received assurances from London that investigation has revealed not the slightest foundation for the story, and a denial is to appear in the Canadian Press.

Ministers who have been disappointed (to say no more) on one issue are apt at such a time to seek another.

As to the justice and propriety of their attitude upon the present issue there can be, among Englishmen, no two opinions. In Malta the population will probably be deeply divided between true and honourable loyalty to their Church and a reluctance to admit the high pretension of *privilegium fori* advanced by its spokesmen. At any rate, the Ministry have in their leader a good fighter in any arena. It is known that one of his forebears bore the standard of St. George at Agincourt. Had he been there himself he would certainly not have been content to carry a flag.

THE DISCOVERY'S VOYAGE

RETURN TO KERGUELEN

(From Sir Douglas Mawson)

ON BOARD THE DISCOVERY, FEB. 7

Since February 3 we have made good and steady progress under steam and sail, with a strong westerly wind abaft the beam. This morning we sighted Kerguelen Island—first the high volcanic cone near Cape Bourbon and the stately mass of Mount Ross. The south coast was viewed in exceptionally favourable circumstances, for almost cloudless conditions prevailed until late in the afternoon, when a pall of a white fleecy character descended upon all the higher features.

The panorama of the coastline as seen from this side of the island has a rugged grandeur which is most impressive. In striking succession one sees high mountain peaks isolated by profound glacier-cut valleys, the latter frequently ending seawards as fiords. One can discern in the hinterland a continuous high glacial dome, the icy accumulations of which creep seawards in several directions as magnificent valley glaciers.

As we passed the Benodet group of islets, which lie far off the coast, birds large and small, in countless thousands, filled the seascape as far as the eye could reach. As I write darkness is creeping on, so we are gratified to have just sighted the dangerous Salamanca Break, which is so far offshore as to be a real danger to the odd ships that plough these waters. To-morrow the Discovery should be safely moored at Jeanne d'Arc.

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS

The following is a continuation of the summary of operations and facts ascertained while we were cruising in Antarctic waters. The physical observations, which were chiefly of a meteorological character, are important and much has been accomplished. In addition to the full programme of general meteorological observations, special upper air records were made at frequent intervals by the liberation of pilot balloons, the movements of which were checked from the deck by the recently devised mirror theodolite. Thus the data were collected to a height of 5,000ft. relating to the inflow of air at high elevations over the lower Polar regions which counterbalances the outward movement of Polar air at the land surface and low elevations. The upper air movement was found to be usually, roughly, from N.W. to S.E.

It is interesting to note that the weather prevailing in the region visited is quite distinct from that characteristic of similar latitudes further east, where gales are south-east or even more southerly. Off Enderby Land the gales are easterly or even well north of east. In the vicinity of Enderby Land, apparently, the region is subject to frequent recurring storms, with drive to the west or even south of west. Under such conditions, with the coast trending W.S.W., all loose ice accumulated off the coast during the winter is driven west and south. Thus the northern point on the Enderby Land and Kemp Land territory is kept swept partly clear of pack-ice in winter and almost quite clear in summer. As a result only a narrow shelf of broken pack-ice remains clinging to the land as it streams west under the influence of the prevailing west-setting coastal current. The remnant of the pack-ice is kept pressed against the coast by the great ocean swell from the region to the north of the continuous westerly winds, which are given full scope as they are unhampered by outlying pack-ice. Evidently the same state of affairs prevailed upwards of a hundred years ago, when Kemp and Biscoe approached in open water within a few miles of the land. The clearing action of the wind and swell along the coast is hampered by the existence of endless rows of bergs, grounded in 100 to 130 fathoms on submarine banks on the continental shelf.

Further east, the region between the newly-discovered MacRobertson Land and the Gauss Berg, is an area of pack-ice, the congestion of which is extraordinarily heavy and extensive. The pack here is quite of a different order from that of the Ross Sea or the region south of Australia. It is heavy pressure ice, recalling the most striking developments of such a nature met with in the Weddell Sea.

OCEAN SOUNDINGS

The oceanographic work attempted has been quite comprehensive. Many hundreds of soundings were made by means of the echo-sounding gear; thus we obtained knowledge of the character and limits of the continental shelf fringing the Antarctic lands visited, also the depth and irregularities of the floor of the surrounding deep ocean. At a number of selected stations serial temperatures were obtained in vertical section from the sea surface to the bottom.

A vast amount of information relating to the life of the Antarctic seas traversed has been secured by horizontal and vertical nets and by bottom trawls. A great insight into the distribution of planktonic life has been gleaned; its special economic aspect, as defining whale-feeding areas has also received attention. West of Enderby Land whales were found to be exceptionally abundant, recalling the Ross Sea whaling grounds at their best.

In the department of ornithology observations have been on an extended and searching scale, including the delineation of the geographical range of varieties of birds and their feeding habits.

These notes do not relate to the work conducted in the Sub-Antarctic region, which, of course, will still be continued during this cruise, even though it may not be possible again to enter the pack-ice region.

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REPORTED EFFORT TO HELP ADMIRAL BYRD

OSLO, Feb. 9.—It is reported here that Rear-Admiral Byrd's ship City of New York has gone into the ice pack in an effort to force her way into the Ross Sea and relieve Admiral Byrd and his companions.—*Reuter.*

THE BRAZILIAN OUTRAGE

A TOWN HELD UP

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEB. 9

Great indignation is expressed at the attack on Thursday evening on Dr. Mello Vianna, Vice-President of the Republic. On his arrival at Monte Sclaros, Dr. Vianna and his party had a cordial welcome and were escorted from the station by a band. On reaching the centre of the town the party was ambushed in front of the house of a brother of the Liberal Alliance deputy. Fire was opened from every window and doorway. Six persons were killed, including a woman and two children, and 25 were wounded. By the first volley Dr. Vianna was wounded three times. His private secretary, who stood by him, was killed instantaneously, receiving five bullets. Senhor Carvalho Brito, ex-President of the State of Minas Geraes, who was accompanying the party, escaped injury.

Under a threat to dynamite the train and reopen fire the Government representatives were compelled to abandon the town, whose streets were patrolled by Liberal Alliance partisans armed to the teeth. Senhor Antonio Carlos, President of Minas Geraes, replying to the Federal Government's request for an explanation of the events, disclaims any responsibility for himself or his Government. He pleads that he was unable to communicate earlier because the national telegraph is reserved exclusively for Conservatives.

The President, Dr. Washington Luis, returned here from Petropolis and conferred at length last evening with the Ministers of War and Communications.

According to the *Diario* of São Paulo political disturbances have also broken out in Natal (Rio Grande do Norte), two persons being killed and nine wounded.

A through motor transport system now connects JOHANNESBURG with Lourenço Marques, passing through Swaziland from end to end.

THE PRINCE'S TOUR

PLANS FOR HUNTING EXPEDITION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NAIROBI, FEB. 9

Captain Finch-Hatton has completed the plans for the Prince of Wales's East African safari, subject to discussion on the arrival of the Prince at Mombasa. In view of an outbreak of smallpox at Mombasa it was at first considered probable that the Prince would land at Tanga, but as the outbreak has not spread he will come on to Mombasa.

The special caravan cars have arrived at Mombasa and have been sent to Voi, which is the first place where the Prince will leave the railway for the purpose of hunting. Almost immediately after detraining he will, it is expected, go to his camp between Voi and Taveta, where he

will devote six days to an elephant hunt. He will then take train for Nairobi, where he will arrive about February 20, staying three days at Government House. The Prince's next shooting area will be at Kitui, where some fine tuskers are still to be found. During the past few weeks Baron von Blixen and others have been locating suitable animals in the Kitui area. Nine days will be devoted to this second section of the programme, after which the Prince is expected to leave for Uganda.

The third camp will be in untrequented country north of Lake Albert. If the Prince succeeds in obtaining a good elephant in Kenya it is understood that he will then prefer to devote most of his time in Uganda to the photography of animal and native life rather than to hunting. After a fortnight in the Lake Albert area he will embark in a Nile steamer. These provisional plans are subject to alteration by the Prince.

Captain Finch-Hatton had a very narrow escape in a motor-car accident a few days ago. He was driving a box-body car from the northern frontier and was passing over an unprotected bridge in Nyeri township, when the car skidded, dropped into the flooded river 18ft. below, and turned over, pinning Captain Finch-Hatton and his native servant beneath it. Both were in danger of drowning and, as darkness had already fallen, there was no help available. Captain Finch-Hatton, however, who has exceptional physical strength, heaved up the car on his shoulders and managed to crawl out, after which he dragged out his servant.

DAR-ES-SALAAM, Feb. 9.—The Modasa, with the Prince of Wales on board, arrived here last evening from Beira. The Prince at once came ashore and drove to Government House. Later he attended a dance at the Gymkhana Club. He returned to the Modasa early this morning and the steamer left at 10 o'clock for Zanzibar.—*Reuter.*

ZANZIBAR, Feb. 9.—The Modasa reached here at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The Prince of Wales, who was welcomed by the Acting Resident, came ashore in a launch and drove to the Palace and called on the Sultan. Later he played golf. To-night the Prince will be entertained by members of the English Club, and the Modasa will resume her voyage at midnight.—*Reuter.*

CENSORSHIP IN SPAIN

PRIME MINISTER'S PROMISE OF RELIEF

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, FEB. 9

The editors of the Madrid newspapers have visited General Berenguer, the Prime Minister, to solicit the total abolition of the censorship. General Berenguer assured them that he was in full sympathy with the principle of a free Press, but that he was obliged to proceed by the stages dictated by circumstances in the process of re-establishing public liberties. The censorship would be abolished as soon as possible, and meanwhile the sphere of action of the censor would be curtailed.

The Government is engaged in filling the places of the high officials in all branches of the administration who resigned when the Dictatorship ended. Forty-nine new Governors of Provinces, all the town councils in more than 7,000 municipal districts, and even some colonels of regiments are being appointed during the next week or so.

The Marqués de Hoyas, a prominent member of the Spanish Red Cross and a lieutenant-colonel in the Artillery, has been appointed Mayor of Madrid.

Señor Cambo returned to Barcelona last night. He has come to the conclusion that the formation of a Conservative Party is not advisable at the present juncture. Count Romanones, on the other hand, believes that the reorganization of powerful Conservative and Liberal parties is a pressing necessity for the monarchy. Señor Sanchez Guerra has asked permission to hold a meeting in which he will advocate the formation of a new party called Constitutionalist, which he believes will gain many adherents, including Conservatives, Liberals and Republicans, on the supposition that the first thing necessary is to affirm the sovereignty of the Spanish nation and obtain guarantees from the Crown to avoid a possible repetition of a Dictatorship.

The Marqués de Estella left Madrid yesterday with a party of friends for a holiday at San Remo, on the Riviera.

TEXTILE TRADE INQUIRY

QUESTIONS TO BE CIRCULATED

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, FEB. 8

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office yesterday adopted the report of the Committee (presided over by Mr. John Hilton, British Government delegate) on conditions of work in the textile industry. This report includes a *questionnaire* to employers of labour in the textile industry in a number of European and extra-European countries with the object of collecting as much information as possible on comparable facts. It is to cover in the first instance the wool and cotton industries. All three British delegates (Government, employers', and workers') gave support to the inquiry.

The inquiry may be extended later to the silk and artificial silk industries. It will deal separately with the conditions of work of adult men, women, and young persons. The *questionnaire*, which contains a limited number of inquiries calculated to procure exact information, will be sent to all undertakings in 15 European countries and to the United States, Canada, Mexico, Brazil, India, China, and Japan. Steps will be taken to ensure that the number of replies from each country is sufficient to enable the results of the inquiry to be truly representative.

FOREIGN OFFICIALS IN CHINA

FINANCE MINISTER'S APPRECIATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, FEB. 9

Last September a party of employees of the Maritime Customs was detached to take charge of two important native Customs stations situated outside the treaty port zones and hitherto under purely Chinese control with the view to improving their organization. The Minister of Finance now reports that the revenue from these two stations has greatly increased and their administration has been reformed, and instructs Mr. F. W. Maze, the Inspector-General of Customs, to assume full control of them henceforward. Similar steps are being taken at several other points to employ officials of the Maritime Customs and apply the system prevailing in that institution.

This interesting development appears incompatible with the generally accepted view that everything savouring of foreign control is objectionable to the Chinese. It is, however, evidence that the Chinese recognize the value of foreign direction and are not necessarily averse from availing themselves of it when they can do so on their own initiative. Another case in point is the recent re-establishment of the Salt Gabelle Inspectorate at Canton, where the salt administration has been solely Chinese for seven years. Experience is proving, to the Government at least, that the presence of the foreign element in the public services has a favourable effect on the flow of revenue.

Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister, arrived from Nanking by aeroplane on Friday and during the week-end has been meeting prominent members of the British community to discuss current questions. He returns to Nanking by aeroplane to-morrow to resume discussions with Mr. C. T. Wang, the Chinese Foreign Minister.

A statement issued by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs says that, in addition to the Chinese Eastern Railway dispute, the Chinese delegate at Habarovsk discussed matters outside the scope of his instructions, and asserts that China is prepared to send a delegate to Moscow only for the exclusive purpose of effecting a readjustment of the affairs of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Should the Soviet desire to discuss questions of a general character and appoint a delegate to China the Government will be agreeable to negotiate with him.

"IRISH REPUBLIC" FUNDS

SUBSCRIBERS TO BE REPAID

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, FEB. 9

The receivers of what is left of the fund, amounting to $6,000,000 (£1,200,000), raised here some years ago for the establishment of the "Irish Republic," yesterday recommended to the Supreme Court a return to subscribers of 59 cents per dollar subscribed. Less than half of the 309,000 original subscribers have been found, although search has been carried on ever since June, 1927, when the Supreme Court refused to hand over the fund to the Irish Free State and ordered that the money be returned to the subscribers. The amount now to be allotted on a 59 per cent. basis is $2,149,434.58 (£429,886 19s. 1d.), but $388,599.58 (£77,719 19s. 1d.) is being held in reserve, pending a possible appeal in connexion with rejected claims, the largest of which is that of the "Friends of Irish Freedom" for $100,000 (£20,000).

FASCISMO AND THE VATICAN

SIGNOR TURATI'S VISIT TO THE POPE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, FEB. 9

Great interest has been aroused by the long visit which Signor Turati, Secretary of the Fascist Party, paid to the Pope on Friday evening. No official information is forthcoming as to the reason of this visit or the topics discussed during the audience of nearly one and a half hour. In some well-informed quarters it is thought that the conversation was largely devoted to questions of education which had hitherto constituted the most delicate problems outstanding between Church and State since the signing of the Lateran Agreement a year ago. The recent article by Signor Arnaldo Mussolini in the *Popolo d'Italia* is, however, said to have cleared the air to a great extent, and it is even stated by certain usually well-informed people that the anniversary of the settlement of the Roman question is to be marked by a visit to the Pope of the Duce himself.

In any case the significance of the visit of Signor Turati cannot be overlooked. Signor Turati was wearing the uniform of a lieutenant-general of the Fascist Militia and was received with the ceremony appropriate to his rank. He is reported to have kissed the Pope's hand with profound devotion both at the beginning and at the end of their long interview. When it is remembered that the Vatican had professed to consider as impossible any settlement of the Roman question with the present régime on the ground that it represented a party and not the Italian people as a whole, it is obvious that a considerably changed view is now entertained by the Holy See. This recognition of the Fascist Party is more remarkable in that, as is pointed out by the *Lavoro Fascista*, the head of the former Popular Party never crossed the threshold of the Vatican.

Whatever then may have been the exact object of Signor Turati's audience, it cannot be doubted that his visit clearly indicates a spirit of closer comprehension between Fascismo and Catholicism. Indeed, the necessarily vague comments of the Roman Press let it be understood that certain persons who have recently professed to speak in the name of Fascismo on problems arising out of the concordat have had no official authority so to do.

One indication of this better understanding may be seen in the welcome given by Vatican circles to the latest exposition of Fascist policy in regard to the physical training of girls. The circular, which is issued by the president of the "Balilla" movement, condemns excessive cultivation of sport for young girls with the object of winning championships and lays down that their athletic exercises should be properly adapted to their sex. The document goes on to emphasize the sharp distinction between the two sexes and insists that this distinction shall be observed in their walks, in their exhibitions in their time-tables, and the *personnel* appointed to supervise them. Thus, partial effect is given to the protests made by the Pope in his last encyclical letter.

President von Hindenburg has decided, "in view of the unfavourable economic situation" in GERMANY, to suspend this year his customary Parliamentary receptions, and to allot the amount thus saved to the Hindenburg Fund for the relief of want among disabled ex-Service men and war widows and orphans.

Telegrams in Brief

M. de Peretti de la Rocca, the new French Ambassador in BRUSSELS, presented his credentials to the King of the Belgians on Friday.

Sir Charles Fergusson, the retiring Governor-General, and Lady Alice Fergusson sailed from Wellington, NEW ZEALAND, in the Rangitata on Saturday.

A sharp decline in the sales of RUHR coal during January is revealed by the statistics published by the Rhenish-Westphalian Coal Syndicate at Essen.

Dr. Schober, the Austrian Chancellor, arrived in VIENNA from his visit in Rome last night. He expresses complete satisfaction with the results of his visit.

Professor Garstang, directing the Sir Charles Marston expedition on the site of the old JERICHO mound, reports the discovery of a tower dating from 2000 B.C.

It is reported from BASEL that the Cantonal Government will put the Univers Savoy Hotel at the disposal of the Bank for International Settlements until the Kirschgarten House is ready.

Our BRUSSELS Correspondent reports that the Belgian National Railway Company has decided to increase all passenger, baggage, and goods rates by 10 per cent. Foodstuffs and certain metal products are exempted from the increase.

Five buildings forming part of the artillery park at VINCENNES were destroyed by fire on Friday night. There was no loss of life, but the damage is estimated at between £40,000 and £60,000.

The Fogg Museum of Art, HARVARD UNIVERSITY, has secured from Messrs. Agnew for its permanent collection a painting of Botticelli's, which is said to have been lost for centuries and rediscovered only last year in the collection of Prince Massimo of Rome.

Dr. Paul Levi, a well-known German lawyer and Socialist Deputy, was killed yesterday by a fall from the window of his fifth-floor flat in BERLIN. He was a co-founder of the German Communist Party and a close friend of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, whose acquittal on charges of sedition was one of his earliest legal successes. In 1922 he rejoined the Socialists.

A general assembly of the Monagasque electors was held at MONTE CARLO on Saturday night, to discuss the recent quarrel between the Mayor and his chief assistant, Mr. Felix Bonaventure. The meeting was attended by 600 Monagasques and lasted six hours. The meeting was overwhelmingly in favour of the Mayor, a motion by Mr. Bonaventure asking for a new election being rejected by a majority of 574.

A false start at the VINCENNES trotting races yesterday caused a riot, which ended in a police charge after much damage had been done by the mob. Considering that their chances had been prejudiced by the false start, those who had made bets demanded their money back. When they were refused they pelted the police and officials with mud and earth, and finally invaded the track and buildings, tearing up rails, breaking glass, and setting fire to the totalisator housing.

FRENCH DESTROYER'S RECORD SPEED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LORIENT, FEB. 9

The French destroyer Verdun is no longer the fastest warship in the world. The destroyer Bison, a sister ship of the Verdun, built in the Lorient Dockyard, attained during her trials the speed of 41.2 knots. This is rather more than 1 knot faster than the Verdun, which reached the speed of 40.188 knots.

THE SERAJEVO MEMORIAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BELGRADE, FEB. 9

The Government has dismissed without explanation an official of the Censorship, who allowed to be published in one of the local newspapers, a report similar to that which appeared in *The Times* about the unveiling at Serajevo of a memorial to the murderer of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand.

Other Foreign News on following page

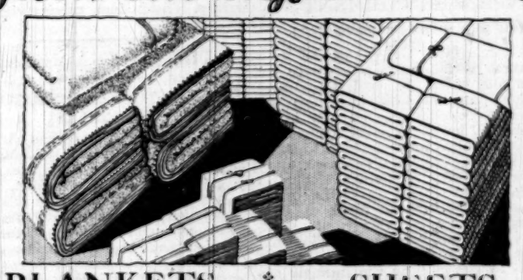
Harrods Great White Sale

BEGINS TO-DAY—ENDS SATURDAY

Everything NEW! That's one of the irresistible fascinations of Harrods Wonderful White Sale. Crisp, sparkling White things in abundance—lovely colourful things too. Everything fresh and spotless—beautiful fabrics straight from the looms—enchanting garments newly fashioned by skilful needlewomen—every personal and household need. Look to your linen chest, your wardrobe (the kiddies' wardrobe too), for *now* is the time to replenish and to buy for future needs as well

SEE HARRODS WONDERFUL WHITE WINDOWS—
'THE SWALLOWS RETURN'!

Great Savings on Linens!



BLANKETS

ALL-WOOL WITNEY, made specially for Harrods. Selected yarns of Pure Wool in White, with a pretty Rose or Grey border. Size 63 × 85 ins. Usually 37/6.
WHITE SALE, per pair 32/6
Size 72 × 90 ins. Usually 47/6. WHITE SALE, per pair 42/6
Size 80 × 100 ins. Usually 55/6. WHITE SALE, per pair 49/6

BEDSPREADS

ARTIFICIAL SILK, very moderately priced. In rich colours of Rose, Blue, Gold, Green, and Beige. The centre is embroidered in an effective basket design, in Brown and Ecru Silk, giving a very rich appearance. Single bed size, 70 × 100 ins.
WHITE SALE, each 19/6
Double bed size, 90 × 100 ins. WHITE SALE, each 25/6

BATH SHEETS

CHRISTY'S TURKISH. In White. Of excellent quality, with hemmed ends. Size 40 × 70 ins.
WHITE SALE, each 5/11
Size 48 × 78 ins. WHITE SALE, each 8/6
Size 56 × 82 ins. WHITE SALE, each 12/6
Size 66 × 84 ins. WHITE SALE, each 15/6

SHEETS

HARRODS 'STAMFORDA' SHEETS. Cotton Sheets in a plain or twilled weave; thoroughly tested and guaranteed to give every satisfaction. Splendid value. Single bed size about 2 × 3¼ yds. Usually 21/-.
WHITE SALE, per pair 18/9
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PILLOW CASES

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CAPITAL SHIPS

U.S. AND THE RODNEY

PROGRESS OF THE CONFERENCE

A NEW PHASE

With the publication of summaries of the American and British memoranda the London Naval Conference enters upon a most important phase. While there is no desire in any quarter to under-estimate the difficulties of the task to which the Conference has set its hand there is a general feeling that progress is being made steadily, if slowly, towards an agreement which will be acceptable to all the five Powers.

The week-end came as a useful break in the official proceedings and gave an opportunity to the delegates to review the position which has now been reached. A compromise between the two methods of fixing tonnage—by global tonnage and tonnage by categories—has been virtually arrived at; the general question of submarines will be opened at a plenary meeting of the Conference to-morrow morning, and the British and American delegations have placed before the other delegations their views on a variety of questions.

The statement which Mr. Stimson issued last week was not a complete exposition of American views but a summary of a longer memorandum, which contains one or two proposals less likely to win approval in this country than those contained in the published document. The most important of these is the proposal that the United States should have the right to build a battleship of the Rodney type—a 33,900-ton vessel with 16in. guns—if she consents to scrap four of her older and smaller ships instead of the three that it would be necessary to scrap to get down to the Washington Treaty figure of 15 ships. This is a suggestion that would not commend itself to British naval opinion.

GUN POWER

The crucial point of the proposal is, of course, the effect it would have on the gun power of the fleets. By the Washington Treaty both Great Britain and the United States have agreed to bring the number of their capital ships down to 15 by 1936. Both parties now suggest that the reduction to 15 should be brought about earlier. The Americans suggest that the figure should be reached in 1931; the British suggestion is that the reduction should be completed within 18 months of the ratification of the treaty to be drawn up at the present Conference. Great Britain now has 20 capital ships and the United States 18. If Great Britain scrapped her four oldest capital ships, the four battleships Iron Duke, Marlborough, Emperor of India, and Benbow (all 25,000-ton vessels, with a speed of 21 knots, armed with 10 13.5in. guns, and completed in 1914), and the battle-cruiser Tiger (28,000 tons, with a speed of 30 knots, armed with eight 13.5in. guns and completed in 1914); and if the United States scrapped her three oldest battleships Florida and Utah (both 21,825 tons, with a speed of 20.75 knots, armed with 10 12in. guns, completed in 1911) and one of the sister ships Arkansas and Wyoming (about 29,000 tons, with a speed of 20.5 knots, armed with 12 12in. guns, completed in 1912), each Navy would have 15 capital ships left.

COMPARATIVE TABLES

The British ships are:—

Name	Date of completion	Standard displacement	Number of guns 16in.	15in.	12in.	Speed in knots
Nelson†	'27	33,500	9	—	—	23
Rodney†	'27	33,900	9	—	—	
Royal Sovereign	'16	25,750	—	8	—	22
Royal Oak	'16		—	8	—	
Revenge	'16		—	8	—	
Resolution	'16		—	8	—	
Ramillies	'17		—	8	—	
Malaya	'16		—	8	—	
Valiant	'16		—	8	—	
Barham	'15	27,500	—	8	—	25
Queen Elizabeth	'15		—	8	—	
Warspite	'15		—	8	—	
Hood†*	'20	42,100	—	8	—	31
Renown*	'16	26,500	—	6	—	31·5
Repulse*	'16		—	6	—	
Total— 15 ships		428,750	18	100		

† Post-Jutland.
* Battle-cruisers.

The following table gives the American ships:—

Ships	Date of Completion	Standard Displacement	Number of Guns 16in.	14in.	12in.	Speed in knots
W.Virginia	'23	32,600	8	—	—	21
Colorado	'23		8	—	—	
Maryland†	'21		8	—	—	
Tennessee	'20	32,300	—	12	—	21
California	'21		—	12	—	
Idaho	'19		—	12	—	
New Mexico	'18	32,000	—	12	—	21
Mississippi	'17		—	12	—	
Arizona	'16	31,400	—	12	—	21
Pennsylvania	'16		—	12	—	
Nevada	'16	27,500*	—	10	—	20·5*
Oklahoma	'16		—	10	—	
Texas	'14	27,000*	—	10	—	21*
New York	'14		—	10	—	
Arkansas	'12	26,000*	—	—	12	20·5*
Total— 15 ships		456,200	24	124	12	

† Post-Jutland.
* Figures before modernization.

From these tables it will be seen that Great Britain has 18 16in. guns (nine in the Rodney and nine in the Nelson) and the United States 24 (eight each in the West Virginia, the Colorado, and the Maryland). But if, in addition to the Florida, the Utah, and either the Arkansas or the Wyoming, the United States scrapped a second ship of the Wyoming class and substituted for this vessel a battleship of the Rodney type, armed with nine 16in. guns, she would have 33 16in. guns, compared with the 18 of the British Navy and the 16 of the Japanese Navy (mounted in the Mutsu and the Nagato).

There is not, of course, any suggestion of rivalry between the British and the American Navies. The position adopted by the British Government was summed up in official quarters before the Prime Minister went to Washington in the autumn: "We are not going to build against America, and anything that America does in the way of expanding her fleet will meet with no response in the British programme. But if America's building has the effect of stimulating other countries to build then, indirectly, we are compelled to take an interest in American building."

Mr. MacDonald spent the week-end at Chequers, where Signor Grandi and the other members of the Italian delegation and their wives were his guests at luncheon on Saturday. Later in the day 30 of the experts attached to the various delegations visited Chequers with their wives and remained for tea. The Prime Minister returned to Downing-street last night, and soon after his arrival he met the other members of the British delegation—Mr. Henderson, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, and Mr. A. V. Alexander—for an informal discussion on the arrangements for the coming week.

THE FIRST COMMITTEE

Though no meeting of the First Committee had been actually summoned up to last night it is clear that one can now be held without delay in view of the progress made by the experts to whom was entrusted the task of drafting resolutions on the subject of methods of ascertaining tonnage. It is understood that they have completed this part of their work and have prepared a report for consideration by the First Committee. The experts are meeting again this morning to consider the second subject which was referred to them—that of exempted vessels which are not subject to limitation and special ships such as minesweepers, minelayers, hospital ships, and sloops.

Mr. and Mrs. Stimson were at Stanmore over the week-end, and their guests included Senator and Mrs. Reed and Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Senator and Mrs. Robinson and Mr. and Mrs. Adams were Lord and Lady Astor's guests at Cliveden. Mr. Wakatsuki visited Dorchester and broadcast a message direct to Japan. Mr. Snowden yesterday spoke on the wireless on the financial aspects of the Naval Conference and the burden of armaments and war debts, but his speech was not heard by listeners in this country, as it was arranged specially for Canada and the United States. Reports of these two speeches appear on page 18.

SCRAPPING OF NEWER BATTLESHIPS

AN AMERICAN SUGGESTION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, FEB. 9

The effectiveness of Mr. Stimson's naval proposals in circumscribing the ground on which hostile critics from the "Big Navy" side can manœuvre for attack has become more apparent with every fresh comment. That ground is now reduced to the theory that 10,000-ton cruisers are incomparably more adequate to meet American naval requirements than smaller cruisers; and the number of those in naval circles who consider this theory old-fashioned and indefensible has been steadily increasing.

Mr. Hale, Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee—who is regarded as one of the leaders of the irreconcilable "Big Navy" men—is the only Senator who so far has made any public comment. He said on Friday night:—

If our policy has been a correct one in the past, and if nothing has occurred to change the wisdom of that policy, then the Stimson offer . . . while giving us substantial parity in types of ships allowed, manifestly does not provide for America's naval needs.

The *Baltimore Sun* remarks this morning:—

If the Conference proves to have done nothing else, it has uncovered Senator Hale and Mr. Fred Britten again, and made it clear that their demands for parity cease with the acquiring of parity. As soon as mathematical parity is provided for they begin to talk about American needs. . . . Unless all the signs fail, however, the principal opposition to any treaty based on the Stimson-MacDonald statements will come from those who think there has been too little reduction rather than from those who feel, as Mr. Hale does, that we should insist on more of the larger cruisers, or those who feel, as Mr. Britten does, that we have probably been cheated, figures or no figures.

"EPOCHAL" PROPOSAL

Critics such as Mr. Hale were rebuked in the House of Representatives yesterday by Mr. Burton L. French, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Naval Appropriations.

The Stimson proposal, if accepted [he said], will be epochal, and will establish a new era between the nations. I hail the statement as one calculated to inspire confidence in the Conference, and I believe that great good will flow therefrom. Were the results of the Conference to crystallize, so far as the United States may be concerned, in the programme substantially indicated by this statement, definiteness would be written into naval programmes which, after all, as I see it, is the cardinal, the fundamental principle that is at stake.

Mr. French produced a table of comparative tonnage to prove his assertion that the proposal would write definiteness into naval construction programmes—a point which makes a strong appeal in naval circles, where it is realized that it is invariably a great deal easier to get appropriations from Congress for a smaller fleet of definite limits than for a large indefinite programme.

Great interest is taken here in persistent reports that the American delegation will propose some form of "yardstick" to be applied to battleships in such a way that Great Britain's battleship tonnage would be reduced below that of the United States in order to compensate for the superiority in fighting strength of the Nelson and Rodney. The extension of this idea—according to which, newer rather than older battleships should be scrapped, if any are to be scrapped—is finding great favour in naval circles on account of the fact that the older American battleships have been modernized, while the newer vessels have not.

JAPANESE COMMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

TOKYO, FEB. 9

Japanese official circles, which were at first dumbfounded to find that Mr. Stimson's proposals took no notice of Japanese representations, are now in a more cheerful mood. A naval officer said that the Japanese were prepared to stay in London three months if necessary, and the Foreign Office spokesman emphatically stated that nothing was farther from Japanese wishes than to break up the Conference.

The Press generally is disposed to accept Mr. Stimson's statement as a genuine contribution to the business of the Conference, but it complains that Japanese claims have been completely ignored, and continues to assert the necessity of a 70 per cent. ratio. Naval officers, who were at first dismayed by what they regarded as an unconscionably hard bargain, now assume that the plan was put forward as a basis of discussion.

In regard to the Japanese quota of cruisers armed with 8in. guns, Mr. Stimson's plan refers to 12 ships by number, instead of stating the tonnage. If these 12 were 10,000-ton cruisers, the Japanese percentage would be 66, which would probably be satisfactory, but as this would be equivalent to 85 per cent. of the British quota, it would provoke opposition from the Dominions, and the Japanese infer that Mr. Stimson means that they are to retain their existing ships—namely, the eight 10,000-ton cruisers and the four Furutakas [of 7,100 tons, armed with 8in. guns], aggregating 108,000 tons. The objection to this is that Japan's four small 8in. gun cruisers are outranged by newer ships carrying the same armament. The 18 cruisers of the United States, embodying all the latest improvements, will entirely outclass those of Japan.

The allotment of 40,000 tons of submarines to Japan, instead of her existing 78,000 tons, further weakens her power of defence against a fleet so strong in large cruisers as that of the United States. What Japan wants is a fleet which, though not strong enough to cross the Pacific, could keep an attacking fleet away from Japan.

French and Italian comment on the British and American memoranda appears on p. 14.

SIR H. WILKINS'S SILENCE

SEARCH BEGUN

FORTNIGHT WITHOUT NEWS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, FEB. 9

The following message from Mr. Victor Olsen, wireless operator of the Wilkins-Hearst expedition, has been received from Deception Island, Antarctica, dated yesterday:—

"All the whaling ships in this region equipped with wireless have dropped every other pursuit and are attempting to locate Sir Hubert Wilkins. The area he planned to explore has not been visited by a white man since 1874."

In the last dispatch, dated January 27, which he sent to the United States before he left for some point west of Peter I. Island, Sir Hubert Wilkins anticipated the possibility of trouble, saying: "Rescue in case of accident would now be difficult, but since delay has been unavoidable it is worth making the effort. It is unlikely that we can send further news for a few days, owing to change being made in the radio equipment. Our trip is likely to last three weeks."

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"GREATEST RISK I HAVE UNDERTAKEN"

SIR HUBERT'S LETTER TO HIS BROTHER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ADELAIDE, FEB. 8

Sir Hubert Wilkins, in a letter sent from Montevideo, before his departure for the Antarctic, to his brother, Mr. T. W. Wilkins, of Adelaide, said:—

I have very fine fellows with me, good mechanics and a good 'plane. The only danger I fear is the wheels stopping. In the event of the 'plane coming down I am carrying every conceivable thing for our safety and for returning overland. I want you to use all the influence in your power to discourage anything relative to sending out rescue parties if we are reported lost. I would not under any consideration like anybody to come to our assistance at the risk of their lives. I am not going to hop off if things are unfavourable. This trip is the greatest risk I have ever undertaken, but I am prepared to take it if conditions are in any way favourable when the time comes to hop off. You may not hear from me for 12 months, so do not give up hope. If nothing is heard after a year you will know I am lost, and then it will be too late to send out a rescue party.

Mr. Wilkins adds that Sir Hubert's plan, when he had finished his Antarctic exploration, was to go to Australia *via* the Ross Sea, and he and Lady Wilkins would then spend some time at Adelaide. Mr. Wilkins says there is not the slightest anxiety on the part of the family over Sir Hubert's safety in view of his letter, which is characteristically explicit and candid. Sir Hubert has his own base on Ross Sea, where ample supplies have been stored with the cooperation of a Norwegian whaling ship.

In his latest letter Sir Hubert mentioned that he was still determined to carry out the projected submarine trip to the North Pole.

"This submarine trip is quite a safe proposition," he wrote, "and will furnish many good results. There is no danger at all; it is merely a pleasure trip, in fact." The adventure, he added, would be short but thrilling and would be the last, as it completed Sir Hubert's plans in regard to his travels and discoveries. After this he hoped to devote his time to writing his experiences.

PILGRIMS STRICKEN WITH CHOLERA

OUTBREAK AT ALLAHABAD

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 9

The authorities in charge of the health and sanitary arrangements for the Kumbh Mela [Bathing Festival] announce an outbreak of cholera in the Mela area. Since the beginning of the month 100 pilgrims have been admitted to the infectious diseases hospital with symptoms similar to those of cholera, and 42 have died. Bacteriological examination had failed to reveal the cholera germ until yesterday, when it was found in a number of cases. The leader of a troop of Scouts has died of cholera, with which he was attacked while assisting in the disposal of bodies for cremation.

Stringent measures had been taken to prevent an outbreak of infectious disease, and until these cases occurred the health conditions in the Mela had been remarkably good. The Mela is drawing to a close, but one more big festival, at full moon on Thursday, is expected to attract many pilgrims. Additional precautions have been taken.

THE SERENA MEDAL

AWARD TO COMMENDATORE MODIGLIANI

The Council of the British Academy have awarded the Serena Gold Medal to Commendatore Ettore Modigliani, director of the Brera Gallery, Milan, for his eminent services towards the study and appreciation of Italian art. As Commissioner-General for Italy, Commendatore Modigliani has been mainly responsible for the arrangements in respect of the pictures lent by the Italian Government for the Exhibition of Italian Art.

THE OTTOMAN DEBT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 9

The Government to-day is considering what reply it should make to the request of the Council of the Ottoman Public Debt in Paris for a denial regarding the reported moratorium. I learn from Angora this evening that the Government affirms that it will be impossible to comply with Article 17 of the Ottoman Debt Agreement. Meanwhile it is reported that the Banque Commerciale Italiana has granted the Government a credit of £1,000,000.

THE INVALIDS

M. Carlos Victor Aramayo, the Bolivian Minister in London, broke his collar-bone while hunting on Saturday with the Belvoir from Plungar. He was taken to Melton Mowbray and later went to London for treatment.

It was stated last night that Viscount Massereene and Ferrard is lying seriously ill at Harrington House, Kensington Palace-gardens, S.W.

On Saturday it was reported that Lord Glenarthur's condition was unchanged. He had had a bad night and continued to be critically ill. Last night there was stated to be no change in his condition.

It was stated last night that Mme. Kirkby Lunn continues to show a slight improvement.

SOVIET WAR ON RELIGION

THE POPE'S PROTEST

"OUTRAGES AGAINST GOD"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, FEB. 9

The Pope has addressed a strong letter to Cardinal Pompili, protesting against the "horrible and sacrilegious outrages" perpetrated in Russia, and announcing his intention of celebrating at St. Peter's on the Feast day of St Joseph (March 19) a mass of "expiation, propitiation, and reparation for all the offences against the Divine Heart." The mass, the Holy Father adds, shall also be "a Mass for the salvation of so many souls thus put to such dire trials, and for the release of our dear Russian people, and that these great tribulations may cease."

These outrages, his Holiness says, are being repeated every day in a more aggravated form against God and against the human souls of Russia and against the "devoted and generous sons of the Church and its ministers who have proved their devotion and generosity by martyrdom and death." The Pope recalls that from the very outset of his Pontificate he made numerous efforts to stop this "terrible persecution." At the Conference of Genoa [in 1922] he tried to extract from the Governments represented there a joint proclamation that a preliminary to any recognition of the Soviet Government should be "respect of consciences, freedom of religious cults, and freedom of the goods of the Church." Unfortunately, these three points, which would have been particularly advantageous to those ecclesiastical hierarchies unhappily separated from the Catholic unity, "were sacrificed to temporal interests, which would have been safeguarded better if the various Governments had above all respected the rights of God, His Kingdom, and His Justice."

Similarly was rejected the Papal intervention "intended to save from destruction, and to maintain for their traditional and religious uses, the sacred vessels and icons which formed a treasure of piety and art dear to all Russian hearts." Nevertheless, the Holy Father recalls his consolation at having rescued the Patriarch Tikhon, and having saved from famine and a horrible death 150,000 children, who had been fed by his envoys until they were compelled to give up their charitable work, because of those persons "who preferred to condemn to death thousands of innocent children rather than see them nourished by Christian charity."

PERVERTING THE YOUNG

Continuing, the Pope declares that sacrilegious impiety rages not only against the priests and adult believers, but also against the young, whom it is sought to pervert by an abuse of their ingenuousness and ignorance. Instead of teaching science and civilization, which, like honour, justice, and welfare, cannot prosper without religion, the so-called "League of Militant Atheists" are seeking to "conceal their moral, cultural, and economic decadence by a sterile and inhuman agitation." Children are instigated to denounce their parents, and to destroy religious buildings and implements. Above all, it is sought to contaminate the souls of the young with every vice and with the most shameful materialistic excesses, the promoters of which, in their eagerness to strike at religion and God Himself, bring about the ruin of intellect and of human nature itself."

His Holiness next refers to the steps taken by him to combat these excesses. He had drawn attention to these excesses in his Consistorial allocutions, in the Encyclical on the education of youth, and further had not ceased to "offer daily prayers himself and to cause prayers to be said for those millions of souls redeemed by the Blood of Christ who were being urged and almost compelled to profane their baptism, the traditional piety of their families towards the Holy Virgin, and even the last remaining vestiges of honour and respect due to the domestic sanctuary."

The Holy Father cites also the appointment of a special commission for Russia, the approval of special prayers and the special lectures given by the Institute of Oriental Studies denouncing the sacrilegious activities of the Militant Atheists League. The example of Rome had, His Holiness was glad to say, been followed by other lectures and meetings held in London, Paris, Geneva, Prague, and other cities.

INFAMOUS SPECTACLES

But, the Pope continues, "the recrudescence of and the official publicity given to such blasphemy and impiety demand a more universal and more solemn reparation." As instances of these excesses the Holy Father recalls that at Christmas hundreds of churches were closed, numerous icons were burned, and work was forced upon school-children and work-people. Sunday had been abolished, and the compulsory signing of a formal apostasy had been enforced. The penalty of non-compliance involved the forfeiture of their bread, clothing, and lodging tickets, without which all the inhabitants of that unhappy country were reduced to death by starvation, poverty, and cold.

The Pope further refers to many infamous spectacles taking place under the eyes of foreign diplomats, not only in the villages, but in Moscow itself.

Cars were seen to pass upon which, clothed in sacred vestments, were numbers of street urchins who jeered at the Cross an dapat upon it. Upon motor lorries again were piled up huge Christmas trees, to which were attached by the neck numerous dolls representing Catholic and Orthodox Bishops. In the very centre of the city other young rascals carried out every sort of sacrilege against the Cross.

The Pope then begs Cardinal Pompili to continue the necessary steps for the special Mass his Holiness intends to celebrate in St. Peter's on the tomb of the Apostle as an act of reparation against these sacrileges and as an invitation to the faithful all the world over to make similar reparation. He concludes by expressing his conviction that in this solemn supplication he will be joined, not only by the members of the Catholic Church, but also by the entire Christian world.

MILK RATIONING IN LENINGRAD

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, FEB. 9

The Soviet authorities in Leningrad have issued orders to the cooperative societies to try and improve the milk supplies. Hitherto, under the rationing system, only children under three years old have been allowed to receive milk, but the order expresses the hope that the age limit will be raised by successive stages to eight years. Persons more than eight years old will not be allowed milk even under the new scheme.

BUSINESS IN THE COMMONS

COAL, HOUSING, AND POSTAL REFORM

THE UNEMPLOYED

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

All the time at the disposal of the Government in the House of Commons this week will be given up to the Committee stage of the Coal Mines Bill. In the two days already given up to this stage one clause out of 13 has been dealt with, and the House has still to consider the most difficult subjects—the setting up of a National Industrial Board and the introduction of schemes for regulating the production, supply, and sale of coal. The Government is anxious to make as much progress as possible this week because Mr. Graham, the President of the Board of Trade, will leave London on Friday to attend the "Tariff Truce" Conference at Geneva. Mr. Haslam will ask the Prime Minister to-day to give an undertaking that opportunity will be given for a full discussion before any agreement relating to a "tariff truce" is entered into; and Mr. Baldwin made it clear in his speech at the Coliseum last week that in no circumstances will the Conservatives be a party to anything the Government may do in the making of such a "truce."

POSTAL FACILITIES

At private members' time on Wednesday attention will be called to housing development and postal facilities. Mr. Philip Oliver, a Liberal member, will ask the House to view with regret the excessive burdens placed on the occupiers of new houses by the incidence of the present rating system and by street-paving charges. Mr. H. Ramsbotham's motion declares that the condition of the postal, telegraphic, and telephonic services calls for action with a view to rendering more efficient, extended, and satisfactory facilities to the public. A demand will be made from the Liberal benches for the appointment of a committee of inquiry, consisting principally of business men. On Friday there will be the second reading of a Labour measure, the Local Authorities (Enabling) Bill, which substitutes a system of granting general powers to the larger local authorities for the present specific powers for particular purposes.

The suspension of the Committee stage of the Coal Mines Bill next week will give the Government a few days to proceed with other business. It is expected that a day will be set aside for the discussion on Russia for which the Conservatives have asked, and for proceeding with some of the Supplementary Estimates which have accumulated. There may be an opportunity also for the second reading of the Road Traffic Bill. Mr. Kaye Don will attend a meeting of members of the House of Commons at 5.30 this evening to protest against the proposal in the Bill to raise the minimum age for motor-cyclists from 14 to 16. Labour members are anxious that time shall be found in the immediate future for the second reading of the Washington Hours Convention Bill, which has now been drafted, and for the Trade Disputes Act Amendment Bill. As the latter will include a proposal to revert to the old practice of contracting out for those members of trade unions who do not desire to pay the political levy, there is little prospect of united Liberal support for it.

WEEK-END RUMOURS

Members of the House of Commons will doubtless seek some opportunity during the week to obtain information about the position and plans of those Ministers who are making a special study of the problem of unemployment in view of the highly coloured rumours of "mutiny" which were in circulation during the week-end. The real position is quite simple. Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Lord Privy Seal, is in supreme command of the Government's efforts to increase employment, and when the Labour Government was formed it was announced that he would have the help of two other Ministers, Mr. Lansbury, the First Commissioner of Works, and Sir Oswald Mosley, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Mr. Tom Johnston, the Under-Secretary of State for Scotland, takes special charge of this branch of work in Scotland, and it is now suggested that Mr. Lansbury, Sir Oswald Mosley, and Mr. Johnston have banded themselves together to ignore Mr. Thomas and to go over his head to the Prime Minister with their grievances. What has really happened is that the three Ministers, who feel that progress is not sufficiently rapid, have prepared a memorandum embodying their views as to how it might be accelerated, and this memorandum was duly placed before the Lord Privy Seal. With Mr. Thomas's full approval the memorandum was then forwarded to the Prime Minister, and there the matter rests.

It may be taken for granted that the Government welcomes any definite proposals for grappling with one of its most difficult tasks, and the question that has still to be decided is whether the schemes outlined in the memorandum are really practicable at the present time. They include a pension scheme for workers at 60, designed to get the older men out of industry and to find room for younger men. But Mr. Snowden has just told the House of Commons that a system of pensions of 25s. a week, payable at 60 years of age to everybody, would cost £330,000,000 in 1930, rising to £495,000,000 in 1960. It is understood that the memorandum also contains proposals for a bolder agricultural policy than the Government has yet contemplated.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM

LORD HAREWOOD APPOINTED ROYAL TRUSTEE

The King has appointed the Earl of Harewood to be the Royal Trustee of the British Museum, in place of the late Lord Esher. The Royal Trustee is *ex officio* a member of the Standing Committee of Trustees, and takes precedence immediately after the three Principal Trustees—the Primate, the Speaker of the House of Commons, and the Lord High Chancellor.

At the Trustees' meeting, held at the British Museum on Saturday, consideration was given to the recommendations of the recent Royal Commission on the National Museums. It was decided that further deliberation would be necessary before the Trustees could come to any final conclusion, and a full discussion was consequently postponed till next month's meeting.

Attention was also given to a report by Mr. Laurence Binyon, Deputy Keeper in charge of Oriental Prints and Drawings, on the recent visit paid by him to Japan and China. Mr. Binyon visited the Sho-So-In, the National Museum of Japan, which dates from the eighth century and is opened only once a year. It is understood that he submitted that in present conditions Japan rather than China offers the principal scope for the study of art in the Far East, many Chinese paintings and other forms of art having been destroyed or concealed in the past few years.

A list of new acquisitions made by the Trustees appears on page 17.

DAY OF WINTER SUNSHINE

COLD SPELL LIKELY TO CONTINUE

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

The large anticyclone that became established over Scotland on Friday maintained cold, dry weather generally during the week-end, apart from snow showers that drifted in from the North Sea with the easterly winds over England on Friday night and Saturday.

The lowest temperatures occurred in Scotland and the northern parts of England and Ireland, where there was practically no wind. The frost there, however, was only moderately sharp. It was farther south, where, although the temperature was never far from freezing point, the easterly wind blew strongly on the coast and at exposed places inland during the day, that the weather conditions were most severe. On Saturday the generally cloudy weather that ushered in the cold spell continued over most of the country except in the southern coastal districts of Devon and Cornwall.

Yesterday sunshine was abundant over England and Wales as a whole, and nowhere more so than on those parts of the East Coast where cloud had been persistent. At Lowestoft and Sheerness the sun shone for nine hours, which is practically the longest possible time at this season.

There was no sign of any important change last night, and the cold, dry weather may be expected to continue for at least another day or two in all districts and perhaps for considerably longer in the south-east of England. The southern districts are expected to get further long periods of sunshine.

LIVES LOST AT SEA

A St. Ives (Cornwall) fisherman, James Maddern Polmeor, aged 27, was repairing the mizzen boom of the fishing boat James and Edgar, which had been broken by the wind, when he was struck by the mizzen and knocked into the sea. When pulled aboard he was dead. His father and two uncles were in the boat at the time.

When only a short distance from Southend pierhead on Saturday afternoon the Dutch auxiliary motor-schooner Oranje, of 120 tons, sprang a leak and sank stern first. The vessel was loaded with cement and was being towed up the estuary. The owner, Captain Tulp, and a German named Waters were drowned, but the mate, Peter Johann Foundlay, was saved.

During the cold weather at Southport on Saturday Mrs. Pennington, a young woman, of Derby-road, Southport, collapsed while wheeling her baby's perambulator and died immediately. The child was taken to its father, who was laying ill at home.

Heavy snow has fallen in the Ballater district. Outlying areas were reported on Saturday to be almost isolated, and communication was being maintained by means of skis and horses.

Home-made sledges of every description were used yesterday by young people who spent many hours sliding down the frozen snow lying on the Downs to the north of Folkestone. The day was sunny, but a bitter east wind kept the snow firmly frozen.

COMMERCE OF THE WORLD

ANNUAL REVIEW TO-MORROW

Financial and industrial events in the principal countries of the world during 1929 will be described in separate articles in the Annual Financial and Commercial Review to be issued *gratis*, in the form of a special illustrated supplement, with *The Times* of to-morrow.

Many of the Continental countries suffered from the effects of dear money and lower agricultural prices. In France perhaps the most notable development was the large inflow of gold; it will be shown, however, that the course of events was not wholly favourable, and that the visible balance of trade was more adverse. Germany increased her exports substantially, although she had to face many difficulties. There were again numerous industrial fusions in Italy, and Belgium enjoyed a favourable year on the whole, in spite of a rise in prices and costs. Holland increased her foreign trade.

The collapse of the American stock markets last October and November brought to a violent end an extraordinary chapter of financial history, and our New York Correspondent will analyse at some length the causes of the precipitate fall in securities. A number of countries in Latin America met with exchange difficulties, and Argentina suspended gold payments. In Asia the principal event was the decision to remove the embargo on gold exports from Japan. The year's developments in China will be surveyed by our Shanghai Correspondent.

Orders for the Annual Financial and Commercial Review should be placed to-day with the Publisher, *The Times*, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

THE MISSING RUSSIAN GENERAL

INQUIRIES IN BERLIN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, FEB. 9

No progress towards a solution of the mysterious disappearance of General Koutepof has been made over the week-end, although the number of "clues" shows little diminution. After a thorough investigation the police have decided that no value attaches to the statement of the innkeeper at Châteaurénard who said that a grey limousine corresponding to the description given by several witnesses had stopped at his hotel on the morning of the day after the General's disappearance. Various other statements have led to widespread investigations, including an inquiry at the Belgian border where a similar grey car was reported, but nothing at all promising has yet been discovered. It is stated here that detectives from the Sûreté have been sent to Berlin to make inquiries, as it is considered possible that the General has been taken into Germany.

A conference of police chiefs and officials of the Public Prosecutor's Department was held yesterday at the Palais de Justice, when the whole matter was thoroughly discussed. It was decided to continue investigations with the greatest energy.

There has been a good deal of scornful comment on the lack of success that has so far attended the efforts of the police, and the Press makes no secret of the fact that Moscow is considered responsible and that the charge ought, by this time, to have been brought home. Even the *Temps*, which is in close touch with the Quai d'Orsay, states that, while it cannot take the charge as proven until real proof is forthcoming, the theory of "Red" Russian violence seems to be the only one possible. It gives a list of Soviet offences against French tolerance and states that at least the presence of Soviet secret agents in France is a certainty which should be allowed to exist no longer.

COOPERATION IN INDIA

LANDHOLDERS' PLEA

CONGRESS CAMPAIGN DENOUNCED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 9

At a conference at Lucknow of landholders of the United Provinces resolutions were adopted condemning the spirit of revolution and Communism gradually creeping over the country, and denouncing the independence creed of the National Congress and its unmistakably inimical attitude and propaganda against property and capital.

The landholders urged that well-wishers of the country should take part in the proposed Round Table Conference, and that the landowning classes should have representation at the conference commensurate with their stake in the country. A Second Chamber, the members of which would be the aristocracy of the land, wealth, and learning, was advocated for the United Provinces, and, so far as possible, for all the Provinces. The conference welcomed Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's appeal, and expressed its willingness to cooperate in his efforts to secure the greatest measure of agreement among all parties, communities, and classes to make a united demand on behalf of India at the Round Table Conference.

The landholders further urged the British Government to extend Lord Irwin's Viceroyalty to such period as the impending revision of the Indian Constitution may require.

THE VICEROY AT LUCKNOW

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 9

The Viceroy was the chief guest at the annual dinner of the Indian Civil Service at the Chattermanzil Club, Lucknow, on Friday night. Sir Malcolm Hailey, Governor of the United Provinces, was among the 76 European and Indian members of the Service present, and Sir Louis Stuart, the oldest member, presided.

Lord Irwin, in an informal speech, referred to altered conditions of the Service and exhorted the members to show a real team spirit in meeting the difficulties with which they had to contend.

ATTITUDE OF MOSLEMS

DELHI, Feb. 9.—The Council of the All-India Moslem League, with Mr. Jinnah as chairman, has condemned the Report of the Indian Central Committee on constitutional reforms as being prejudicial to Moslem interests.

The Council states that no reforms will be acceptable which do not grant the same autonomy to the North-West Frontier Province as to the other Provinces. The Council welcomes the Viceroy's announcement that the goal is the attainment of Dominion status, but urges the adequate representation of Moslems at the proposed Round Table Conference. The Council utters a warning against the danger of allowing any point of view a preponderating representation at the Conference.—*Reuter.*

Other Indian news on p. 11.

WASHINGTON HOURS CONVENTION

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, FEB. 8

The 47th Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office closed to-night. At the afternoon sitting the Belgian Government delegate, M. Mahaim, asked what was the position in Great Britain in regard to the ratification of the Washington Eight Hours Convention.

Mr. Humbert Wolfe, British Government delegate, replied that although he was without instructions, and therefore could not speak definitely, he thought that the Belgian delegate might be assured that before the International Labour Conference met in June the British Government would have given evidence of its legislative intentions.

The Governing Body accepted an offer of $12,000 [£2,400] from Mr. Arthur Young, of New York, for the extension of research into industrial relations.

The next Session will open in Paris on April 24, when the Governing Body will be the guests of the French Government in celebration of the 10th anniversary of its foundation.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 10)

OPERA

Savoy	YEOMEN OF THE GUARD	8.15

THEATRES

Adelphi	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	2.30 & 8.15
Ambassadors	IN THE ZONE AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.15
Apollo	NINE TILL SIX	8.30
Comedy	THE WAY OUT	8.30
Criterion	MILESTONES	8.30
Daly's	THIS WAY TO PARADISE	8.15
Drury Lane	THE SLEEPING BEAUTY	7.45
Duchess	THROUGH THE VEIL	8.30
Duke of York's	JEW SÜSS	8.30
Everyman	CHARLES AND MARY	8.15
Fortune	THE LAST ENEMY	8.40
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Globe	CANARIES SOMETIMES SING	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	MR. CINDERS	8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Kingsway	THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL	8.15
Little	FRANKENSTEIN	8
Lyceum	PUSS IN BOOTS	2 & 7.30
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	DANDY DICK	8.30
New	SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS	8.15
Palace	DEAR LOVE	8.15
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	8.15
St. James's	MICHAEL AND MARY	8.30
St. Martin's	HONOURS EASY	8.30
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	8.30
The Old Vic	AS YOU LIKE IT	7.30
Vaudeville	FRENCH LEAVE	2.30 & 8.30
Winter Garden	THE SHOW'S THE THING	8.15
Wyndham's	THE CALENDAR	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15 & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre	3 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9
Victoria Palace	6.15 & 8.50

CONCERTS

THE TIMES

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind north-easterly or easterly, fresh or moderate ; fair, with considerable bright periods ; cold, frost at night.

Further Outlook for the British Isles.—Fair and cold in most districts, but possibly becoming somewhat milder and unsettled in the extreme West and North later. (p. 14)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

It is understood that the statement of American views on naval disarmament issued last week by Mr. Stimson was a summary of a longer document which contained, among other proposals, the suggestion that the United States should have the right to build a battleship of the Rodney type (33,900 tons with nine 16in. guns) if she scraps four instead of the three older and smaller vessels necessary to get down to the 15 capital ships fixed by the Washington Treaty. British naval opinion is unfavourable to the suggestion. (p. 12)

Two schemes for Merton by-pass road—one suggested by Surrey County Council and the other by Merton and Morden Urban District Council—have been laid before the Minister of Transport for his choice. (p. 9)

The parish church of St. Mary, Eaton Socon, Bedfordshire, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. (p. 15)

A number of degrees were conferred at Cambridge on Saturday. (p. 14)

The King has appointed the Earl of Harewood to be the Royal Trustee of the British Museum. (p. 12)

Ranker officers' demands in regard to retired pay were discussed at a meeting of the re-formed Army Ranker Officers' Association in London on Saturday. (p. 18)

A plea for new methods of teaching biology in schools so as to make it a "bridge" from the humanities to science was made by Professor Huxley in an address at University College, London, on Saturday. (p. 18)

The question of the draining and liming of land, and the suggestion that the State should take a hand in the work, are discussed by our Agricultural Correspondent. (p. 19)

The Institute of Landscape Architects, a new society, will hold its opening meeting tomorrow afternoon in the lecture hall of the Royal Horticultural Society. (p. 9)

POLITICS

The Government will devote to the Committee stage of the Coal Mines Bill all the time at its disposal in the House of Commons this week. (p. 12)

Our Parliamentary Correspondent explains the position of Mr. J. H. Thomas with regard to three junior Ministers who have drawn up a memorandum containing suggestions for expediting the progress made in the relief of unemployment. (p. 12)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

A letter by the Pope has been issued in which a protest is made against the "horrible and sacrilegious outrages" committed by the Soviet against religion. The Pope refers to many infamous spectacles taking place under the eyes of foreign diplomatists in Moscow. (p. 12)

Sir Douglas Mawson, who, according to his latest message, should now be safe in harbour in Kerguelen Island, continues his summary of the work done by the Discovery in the Antarctic. He states that work in the sub-Antarctic region will be continued during the present cruise even though it may not be possible to enter again the pack ice region. (p. 11)

A wireless message from Deception Island states that all the whaling ships in that region equipped with wireless are now engaged in attempting to find Sir Hubert Wilkins. (p. 12)

SPORT

The Lingfield Race Meeting was concluded on Saturday. (p. 4)

Ireland beat England in the International Rugby Football Match at Dublin on Saturday by 4 points to 3 ; the Royal Navy beat the Royal Air Force at Twickenham by 11 points to 3 ; and Richmond and Blackheath drew their 100th match, at Richmond, each side scoring 8 points. (p. 5)

The Belgian Army beat the British Army at Selhurst Park on Saturday by four goals to two in the triangular Association Football Competition between the Allied Armies ; The Arsenal beat Everton at Highbury by four goals to none ; the Old Wykehamists beat the Old Aldenhamians in the second round of the competition for the Arthur Dunn Cup at the Crystal Palace by five goals to none. (p. 6)

The Combined Services beat the North in the International Hockey Trial Match at Uxbridge on Saturday by seven goals to two. (p. 6)

Woking beat Oxford University in a golf match at Woking on Saturday by nine matches to eight ; Sunningdale beat Cambridge by 14 matches to none. (p. 7)

Guy's Hospital won the Inter-Hospitals Fencing Challenge Cup on Saturday at the London Fencing Club. (p. 7)

The Japanese ice hockey team were beaten by Cambridge University at the Ice Club on Saturday by five goals to four. (p. 5)

The North and South of the Thames Cross Country Championships were decided on Saturday. (p. 7)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—The New India Loan—India's Debt Position ; Hastings Corporation Loan ; British Automatic Company's Debenture Issue ; the Record Profits of Harrods ; Eagle Oil Preference Shares ; Argentine Coal and Grain Freights ; and the Forthcoming Russian Timber Export Season. (p. 20)

There were plentiful supplies of short credits in Lombard-street on Saturday at 2¾ per cent., and the tone in the discount market was easy. The French exchange was quoted at 124f.12c. —a rise of 3½c., while the American and German exchanges were steady. Silver rose ¾d. to 20 7-16d. per oz. (p. 20)

THE CHURCH ASSEMBLY

Among the very miscellaneous subjects which the Church Assembly had to consider last week, the proposal of a Commission to examine the actual and potential relations between Church and State was clearly the most important. Its full significance, indeed, was only seen when the ARCHBISHOP of YORK's speech showed the resolution standing in his name to be in fact the resolution of the House of Bishops, already approved by that body in private conference. At once its acceptance by the Assembly became almost inevitable. Any other decision would have brought the House of Bishops and the Houses of Clergy and Laity into direct conflict. If a number of members were reluctant to appoint the Commission, they were naturally yet more loth to refuse what the Episcopate officially desired. To adopt the proposal might be to sow the seed of future controversy. But to reject it, when rejection was made equivalent to a vote of no-confidence in the Bishops, might be to provoke an immediate crisis, and certainly would encourage the campaign for disestablishment. The sagacious tone of DR. TEMPLE'S speech and the personal appeal with which the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY concluded the debate had also their marked effect. In the circumstances the large majority secured for the resolution was less significant than the fact that more than a hundred members still felt bound to vote against it. Certainly they were entitled to resent one of the charges brought against them, an accusation so unworthy that it marred the generally high level of the debate. It was urged that to oppose an immediate inquiry into the relations of Church and State was to ignore spiritual considerations, or at least to rate them below ease and tranquillity. The real motive influencing the opponents of the Commission was of a precisely contrary kind. Because they believed the Church's chief need to-day to be single-hearted devotion to its spiritual work, they were averse from a proposal which might tend to divert the Church in general and its leaders in particular from religious to political issues.

No doubt DR. TEMPLE and those who think with him would insist that the Church must secure political freedom as the antecedent condition of doing its spiritual work effectively. But the other view, which would transpose this order, is at least tenable. Let the Church concentrate upon its spiritual mission, let it thereby re-establish its hold upon the hearts and consciences of the English people, and problems relating to its legal establishment may be left for the moment to solve themselves. Any political freedom it desires will be given readily enough to a Church which has vindicated its position as a religious force. While the spiritual needs are so urgent as they seem to-day, and the leeway to be made up in meeting them is so great, whatever distracts the Church from them is to be deprecated. Whether that view be right or wrong, to describe it as cynical opportunism is really an indefensible misuse of language. And the reasons given for supporting the resolution were so various as to strengthen the logical case of its opponents. Thus the BISHOP of DURHAM welcomed it as a convinced believer in disestablishment, while the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY did so because "it was in no sort "of way a movement toward disestablishment." LORD HUGH CECIL felt sure that "there could "not be a calmer moment in the Church" than the present for setting the Commission to work ; the BISHOP of WINCHESTER, on the other hand, was equally certain of the Commission's immediate need at a time when the Church was "face to face with the gravest conflict there "had been since the Reformation." But, of course, the real feeling which swayed the Assembly and found expression in the voting was one far less of enthusiasm for the Commission than of personal loyalty to the Archbishops. There was substantial comfort also in DR. TEMPLE'S prediction that five years must pass before the Commission can report, for very much may happen within five years. In any case, now that the decision is taken, Church-people generally will agree that the decision of the Assembly was almost forced by the previous collective action of the Bishops, and will rejoice at all events in its evidence of loyalty to leadership. And, since the Commission is to be appointed, they will join in hoping that it may be strong in its membership, unhurried in its methods, and felicitous in its ultimate results.

Apart from this matter the chief event of the Assembly's Spring Session was a debate on the reports of the recent Religious Education Commission, at the close of which the Majority report was approved by an overwhelming vote. The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY took the opportunity of describing the stage reached in his conferences with the MINISTER of EDUCATION and with leaders of various religious bodies. Though there is still a long road to be traversed before any settlement is reached, and in particular the good will of the teaching profession has still to be secured, the prospect to-day is at least more hopeful than it has been for many years past. The Assembly found time also for discussing at length the shape of a future debating hall in a future Church House—the cost of which was estimated at "about £100,000, "or even double that sum"—and for considering whether the incumbent of a parish-church cathedral should be styled "dean" or "provost." It made lamentably little progress, however, with the BISHOP of CHICHESTER'S Measure, introduced last year, for checking the secret transfer of advowsons to party trusts. SIR THOMAS INSKIP criticized it on the ground that the only remedy for evils arising from the sale of livings was to make all such sales illegal. But, as LORD SALISBURY observed, the chances of obtaining such legislation in the near future are small, while DR. BELL'S less ambitious proposal would at least diminish some subsidiary but quite specific abuses of the patronage system. Little regret will be felt if at its next session the Church Assembly leaves many of its projects precisely where they now stand ; but, whatever is left undone, the BISHOP of CHICHESTER'S Measure should be sent forward to Parliament without further delay.

A Voice from Holland

A Dutch correspondent draws further attention to-day to the letter from SIR THOMAS MIDDLETON, recently published and discussed in these columns, on the subject of cooperative farming. As a general rule British farmers do not much relish the well-meant advice, so often given them, that they ought to revise their traditional methods after Continental patterns. They protest that the conditions here and abroad—climate, wages, and hours of labour—are so different that the same system is neither serviceable nor advisable in the two cases. But this sound and reasonable objection does not apply with equal force to the principle of cooperation in the marketing of farm produce. There is in fact an increasing disposition in this country to believe that too little attention has been paid to its possibilities as one means of retrieving the farmer's fortunes. Just at present the subject is much in the air. It is being discussed, as MR. BUXTON informed the members of the Council of Agriculture for England last Thursday, by the eminent representatives of the industry now sitting in the agricultural conference that he has convened. His own view is that in the peculiar political position of the present day, owing to which no party is able to assert the whole of its agricultural policy, it is in the sphere of marketing, particularly in connexion with grading, that farmers may succeed in doing something to meet their difficulties. Too much, of course, must not be hoped of it. Better marketing, as was pointed out at the meeting of the Council, can in any case only be slowly applied to the industry, and cannot by itself save it from the decay with which at the moment certain parts of it are threatened. On the other hand in the United States it has been thought worth while to make the experiment of setting up national selling agencies with the support of the recently established Federal Farm Board, and SIR THOMAS MIDDLETON is evidently of the opinion that the system may prove successful and that something of the same kind might with advantage be tried in Britain.

In Holland, as our correspondent MR. C. WEESTSTRATE tells us this morning, farmers have experienced and still have to face—"though "now, thanks to a highly developed system of "cooperation, in a lesser degree"—the same troubles as British farmers. But there, he says, the need for cooperative marketing organizations run by the farmers themselves has not only been felt but to a great extent satisfied. During the several years of their existence a number of them have amply proved their value, and have achieved splendid results, especially in connexion with dairy produce, nursery gardens, and flowers and vegetables. At the same time he gives it as the general opinion in Holland that, though these cooperative organizations have had a huge success, proved by their rapid growth and continued expansion, they could not have prospered as they have without the help of the cooperative agricultural banks. Thanks to these agencies, which grant loans and credits at an average rate of interest of five per cent. and allow nearly four per cent. for deposits, the farming population of Holland enjoy, he calculates, a yearly advantage of several millions of guilders, and the individual farmer not only gets more for what he has to sell but also pays less for what he has to buy, including his credit. A possible and quite natural comment on MR. WEESTSTRATE'S account of this happy state of affairs is that the British farmer would gladly welcome the same kind of facilities if only some one would organize them for him. How, he may ask, is this done in Holland ? MR. WEESTSTRATE'S explanation is the most interesting and suggestive part of his letter. Cooperation in agriculture means, he says, a cooperative spirit, working in a comparatively small society, for example, in one or two villages. It can hardly exist in a big area consisting of one or more counties. This does not mean that big cooperative societies are an impossibility, but that they should be constituted as central organizations of the small local societies, after these village enterprises have been begun. According to current opinion in Holland this appears to be the only really effective method of procedure. It certainly sounds worth trying.

Privilege and the House of Lords

The controversy between the two Houses on the question of the Unemployment Insurance Bill was marked in its closing stages by some very bitter recriminations by the PRIME MINISTER against the House of Lords. The purely partisan accusations which he hurled against the Lords at midnight, after arranging a peaceful and reasonable compromise in the morning, may be discounted no doubt as a concession to his own party. But his substantial charge remains that the House of Lords had challenged the privilege accorded by custom and statute to the House of Commons, and this charge merits a certain examination. The privilege undoubtedly conferred upon the House of Commons to be the sole arbiters in matters of finance constitutes a principle of which the practical interpretation is entrusted to the Speaker. But his judgment is fettered by the fact that matters of finance include all matters increasing or decreasing expenditure however insignificantly. There is hardly any legislation in these days, and hardly any detail of legislation, which may not conceivably have this effect ; and therefore, even if the Speaker does not feel called upon to certify a measure as a money Bill, he is generally in duty bound to warn the House of Commons that any important amendment by the Lords raises the question of privilege. Technically there are only two methods in which the House of Commons can treat such amendments. They can waive privilege formally and either accept or reject the amendment, or they can insist upon privilege and reject it purely on that ground. But in fact there is a third method, which was adopted by the House of Commons in dealing with the insertion of a time limit into the Unemployment Insurance Bill. Without waiving privilege formally, they discuss and divide upon the merits of an amendment ; and it is difficult to see how in such a case the assertion of privilege can ultimately and logically be maintained. When the question of privilege is first raised by the Speaker it should in logic have the same effect as the closure ; but, if debate continues, that is surely tantamount to the waiving of privilege.

The question whether it is possible to establish some general rule differentiating between the degrees to which privilege is raised is clearly of supreme importance to the relations of the two Houses, and bears no relation to the totally distinct question of the reform of the House of Lords. If the point of privilege is strictly and universally enforced, then the House of Lords ceases to be a revisory body. It is no doubt this consideration which inspired LORD PARMOOR to give the impression that in his view their powers were limited to suggestion. But there was a general repudiation, in which LORD PARMOOR subsequently joined, of this definition of the function of the House of Lords. LORD BUCKMASTER, for example, like MR. CHURCHILL later in the House of Commons asserted the right of the Lords to put in operation the machinery of the Parliament Act. But this is a most unsatisfactory situation, because that machinery imposes a delay which may be fatal to the purpose of the legislation under review. A chance seems now to have arisen for statesmen of all parties to agree upon a common-sense interpretation of privilege which may result in the improvement alike of legislation and of the relations between the two Houses. Negotiations, whether formal or informal, should be a regular practice upon any amendment about the merits of which a large section of the House of Commons shares the opinion of the House of Lords. It is happily quite untrue, though the contrary might be inferred from the PRIME MINISTER'S language, that any party is wholly devoted to the principle of single-chamber government. If that were really so, then the gloomy prognostications of an ultimate insoluble conflict will certainly be realized : but such a conflict may easily be avoided if what LORD PARMOOR called "a business basis" can habitually be reached by a normal and conciliatory procedure.

Late for his Cue

It is happening again. As in last winter, so in this, the coldest weather waits till February. Last winter we had at least some warning. It was cold enough in November to make people careful. This winter, except for a rather feeble attempt on January 11 and 12, there has been no cold to speak of until last Saturday. And then—just when, with the pathetic optimism which will never learn from experience, we begin to tell ourselves that, because the snowdrops are out and the daffodil leaves are showing and the birds are courting and the evenings are as long as they are in the middle of October, therefore spring is at hand—enter Old Hiems, limping and late, but full of fury. And we are poorly prepared for his attack. We have been softened by months of open, "growing" weather ; and we feel exactly as the too trustful bulbs must feel when they have pushed their way up through a warm and yielding soil to have their tips pinched and blackened by a sudden freezing wind. It is beautiful, say the hardy, in the country—perfect walking weather in the bright sunshine on the ground that at last is firm underfoot. It is not beautiful in London, where the sun gets little chance and the nipping and the eager air can turn a whole street into a whistle and shriek down it with the pedestrians as the peas.

It may not last, although the weather-prophets foretell no immediate change. It would have to become much severer to equal the cold of this month one hundred years ago, as it was reported in these columns at the time. But, though no one seriously expects February to be a warm month, its tendency to form a habit of being the first and worst of the cold months may lead to some revision of the calendar—at least of some of the characters and attributes of it. Father Christmas's occupation is gone. In future he must be dressed in elegant but discreet semi-nudity (like a young don acting in a Greek chorus) suitable for skipping blithely about in the balm of Zephyr. And it is Saint Valentine (having squeezed past the revisers of the Prayer-book calendar) that shall have his uniform. To Saint Valentine shall go the cotton wool beard and the warm red cloak ; and the lovers, abstaining from *aubades* and chilly nonsense of that sort, shall snuggle cosily together in the shelter of his wide, furry sleeves. Christmas cards have long been appropriately decorated with violets, roses, lilac, and so forth ; and the only change needed is for the Valentines to bear the snow, the robins, and the glittering frost which Christmas has given up. But Saint Martin's day must be changed. This is the right time of year to celebrate him. In sultry Saint Martin's summer anybody would be glad to give a beggar half his winter great-coat, or the whole of it for that matter ; but it would indeed be a saint-like action on a day like yesterday to give away any kind of warm wrap to a well-nourished gentleman on the dole. Other suitable alterations will doubtless be thought of as time goes on and winter gets settled in its snark-like habits of breakfasting at five o'clock tea and dining on the following day. It will be tiresome giving up our old associations and pleasant delusions ; but facts must be faced and sentiment brought into agreement with them.

"QUESTIONNAIRE"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—With all respect to Sir E. Denison Ross, I think the B.B.C. and the rest of us do well to Anglicize *questionnaire*. This is one of the foreign words imported into our current speech which can only be used freely and colloquially with an English pronunciation. Take the common and serviceable *queue*. When a policeman says to the crowd outside a theatre: "You must *kew* up here, please," everybody knows what he means. If he tried to say *queue* as an educated Frenchman would say it he would feel extremely awkward and would be misunderstood by many of his hearers.

The average Briton cannot easily twist his tongue to a foreign accent. If we are to employ these useful alien intruders we must be enabled to deal with them in comfort. Otherwise we shall discard them, as we have discarded from our public oratory and private intercourse familiar classical quotations with the "reformed" pronunciation of Latin. We used to rattle these out cheerfully when we could speak them as if they were English. But who can bring himself without embarrassment to exclaim: *Parkeri soobyectees et daybellahri soopairbos*, or something of that kind ?

Yours, &c.,
SIDNEY LOW.

Campden Hill Court, W., Feb. 7.

PRINTERS' ERRORS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I remember one misprint in *The Times* which successfully eluded both reader and editor. Some 25 years ago there was a delightful reference in your columns to certain delicate "nogotiations." My memory obstinately associates it with the Russo-Japanese War, but I cannot be certain whether the association is essential, or is due to a merely fortuitous synchronism or assonance.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
F. G. A. BUTLER.

MR. LANSBURY AND THE PARKS

THE PLAYGROUND POLICY

LORD CRAWFORD'S PROTEST

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I am glad *The Times* should have drawn attention to the dangers resulting from undue development of the Royal Parks in London. We scarcely appreciate them enough. Our central parks are unique. Though other capitals may possess park lands equal to ours in scale and rivalling them in striking features—Dublin, Paris, Edinburgh, Berlin—in no case is the disposition of the open space so central or so convenient and accessible to the general public. Within a minute or two of the central parks there are nine railway stations and innumerable omnibus services. I once estimated that, apart from those who walk in the parks, about a million people travel alongside of them every day, whereas it is quite an expedition to visit the Bois de Boulogne or Arthur's Seat. And the varying types of our parks add greatly to their charm and character. Kensington Gardens is the wooded domain, Hyde Park the popular resort, the Green Park the only one deliberately kept without flowers, St. James's Park almost entirely devoted to them, Regent's Park emphatically one of the "Utility Parks" ; but each in so far as its area permits has freedom and quietness. Orators, concerts, and nearly all the wheeled traffic are kept as near the boundaries as possible—hence the assets of exceptional value to a crowded city, assets which must not be lightheartedly dispersed.

It is easy enough to transform our parks into playgrounds. We are losing precious trees in the process : a short time ago I watched with consternation the felling of trees in Regent's Park. I measured one noble elm—41in. in diameter at 4ft. from the ground ; the cleanest, soundest butt I ever saw—and never had I witnessed such an array of foresters engaged on a single execution. I gathered that the object of this particular clearance is to make a running track. It is said that elms have to be cut owing to danger to the public. They are admittedly capricious trees in old age, but pollarding is the obvious remedy. The splendid group of "sisters" beside the Serpentine shows with what dignity old elms can survive mutilation and prolong in perfect safety all their arboricultural gifts as well as the proof of continuity—the quality which trees alone can confer on park land. We must preserve all we can. In fact the problem of conservation of trees in Central London is very urgent, a subject to which H.M. Office of Works should be devoting all its attention rather than to their obliteration.

The playground policy provides cheap sites, but it means cutting up the parks. Particular areas must be separated off and some of the enclosures will require admission charges or limitation of entrance. The sense of space and freedom will be impaired by these segregations. In spite of 60 miles of roadway and footpath, the openness of Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens is unexcelled and makes a profound impression on foreign visitors, whom I have often heard expressing admiration and amazement at this incalculable privilege. Public amusement can no doubt be increased by football, bowling, cricket, and so forth. But for the real health of London, the spaciousness of the parks, their remoteness, the quiet, the distances, and the long views (even when the places are crowded)—all compose health-giving and restful attributes which are unequalled in great cities. The greenness of our tough and long-suffering London grass (of which big stretches are now being transformed into quagmires) is in itself a source of welcome change and repose to the eye. As London becomes bigger, more noisy, and more congested, an escape from turmoil, whether of traffic, of business, or of games, will become a fundamental and ever-increasing necessity.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES.

7, Audley-square, W.1, Feb. 8.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I heartily endorse the sentiments expressed in your excellent leading article to-day ? I was walking across that part of Hyde Park that you mention, only yesterday, while an organized game of football was in progress. The goal-posts are so placed that the middle of the field is a public footpath and I had to make a detour over muddy grass to avoid the game. Nurses with perambulators use this path, and two little children, running ahead of their nurse, were in danger of being badly hurt.

Is this the liberty of the people that Mr. Lansbury presumably advocates ?

Yours faithfully,
DORIS SEARCH.

35, Kensington-court, W.8, Feb. 7.

UNIONIST DISCIPLINE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—On Wednesday at the Coliseum Mr. Baldwin told us that if the Unionist Party is to win the next election there must be no desertion and no defaulters. Yet Mr. Amery, speaking at Birmingham on Friday, claimed freedom to preach his faith in the desirability of taxing imported food.

I am not here concerned to waste words in pitting reason against faith ; but it is perhaps worth reminding those who remain rational on this question that experience and imagination alike proclaim that, of all the weapons in the armoury of political warfare, the cry of dear food is at once the sharpest and the most difficult to parry. It is much to be hoped that the Leader of the Unionist Party will make it plain that if Mr. Amery or anyone else intends to advocate food taxes, or indeed any policy in conflict with that laid down by the Leader and accepted by the party as a whole, he must do so from outside the official ranks of the party and at forfeit of his prospects of a seat in the next Unionist Cabinet.

Where there is indiscipline at headquarters it is idle to expect either staunchness or zeal among the rank and file. The battle for good government in this country is going to be long and fiercely contested, and Unionists can afford no self-imposed handicaps. In its bearing upon our prospects in the constituencies the *personnel* of the so-called Shadow Cabinet is a point of first importance. It is not enough that there should exist the intention in the event of victory at the poll to recommend the right men for office ; it is most necessary that it should be known now, by those signs well understood by the public, that members of the late Government whose views are at variance with their Leader's policy, or who no longer possess the requisite vigour, have been asked to make room for men better qualified to serve.

I am, &c.,
LINLITHGOW, Chairman, West Lothian Unionist Association.

RUSSIAN "SECURITY"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Miss Wilkinson's statement in the House of Commons on Wednesday must surely be one of those brilliant flashes of wit for which this young woman M.P. is becoming famous. She is quoted in your report as having said that "Russian security is the best in the world," and she strengthens this surprising remark by the explanation that "it is security backed by a nation that dare not default."

As the chairman of an organization composed of thousands of British subjects who hold Russian securities repudiated by the Soviet Government, I should be the first to welcome Miss Wilkinson's statement if it could be followed by recognition and payment of those bonds. Until such time, however, Russia is in default and her securities are known to be the worst in the world.

Yours faithfully,
W. H. ASKEW ROBERTSON, Chairman, British Union of Russian Bondholders.

82, Victoria-street, S.W.1, Feb. 7.

A NATIONAL THEATRE

HOME OF STANDARD DRAMA

I.—TRUE REPERTORY

(By Harley Granville-Barker)

The renewed demand for a National Theatre, in which the Committee of the Shakespeare National Memorial Theatre and the British Drama League are now vigorously engaged, has induced Mr. Granville-Barker to rewrite the book, "The National Theatre," which he and the late William Archer put forth in 1904. From the first chapter of the new version (which will very soon be published by Messrs. Sidgwick and Jackson) we take this and a succeeding article.

What need is there for a National Theatre ? What need is there of the National Gallery, or the British Museum, or for chairs of English Literature in the Universities ? We could get on somehow without them, and a number of people would never even know they had been abolished. What need is there for St. Paul's Cathedral ? . . . The advocate for a National Theatre can plead its mere utility, can show that it will do what no other theatre is likely to. But he had better take yet higher ground. He must plead for the drama as something more than casual entertainment, as an art worthy to rank with other fine arts, and as having its spiritual functions too. . . . A National Theatre would be its cathedral, would stand, as nothing else could, for a witness to the honour in which, well deserving, it should be held, and for a perpetual encouragement. English drama ranks high among the literatures of the world. English acting, given its chance, can compare with the best ; but the English nation, as a nation, apparently cares nothing for the credit of either. The foreigner, the American, and the visitor from the Dominions will probably find the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, our National Theatre of the past, occupied (quite legitimately as things are) by American musical comedy ; they must seek for Shakespeare in the slums, and, for anything that can be called representative modern drama, they may, as often as not, seek everywhere in vain. This is something of a reproach, surely, to a civilized community and the capital city of an Empire.

The need for a National Theatre is patent enough—if, that is to say, there is any real need for good drama, well done. Some people, of course, honestly do not think it matters very much whether you have good drama or bad, or, when you have good drama, whether you have it well done or ill. Most of them, however, have not really thought about the matter at all ; the majority of us do not think imaginatively, except at a crisis, about our own affairs. One brings them into the argument because it by no means follows that when good drama well done is there to hand they will not quickly come to like it, even to wondering how they ever did without it. . . . British Museums and National Galleries and National Theatres are established because an imaginative minority resolves that they ought to be.

FRUITFUL EDUCATION

After giving a selection from the long list of eminent names recently secured by the British Drama League in support of the project the writer goes on :—

Then among the rank and file of supporters (these must be in mere numbers—even in voting strength !—far from negligible) are the inspirers and guiders of the remarkable post-War movement of amateurs of drama, who in every town and village, every college and school, every factory in England (it would almost seem), now read, discuss, and act plays among themselves, with a taste that ranges from Aeschylus to—whatever modern dramatist may be said to be least like him, with a range from competence to incompetence that is almost as wide, but with an enthusiasm that is very genuine. The positive artistic product of this nation-wide field of amateur drama may not, as a rule, be of a very high quality ; in the nature of things it cannot be. But there could be no more fruitful education in taste, no better breeding of the audiences to which a National Theatre will appeal.

Not that there is ever any lack of a public for good drama well done, or likely to be. "Then how is it," asks the innocent objector, "that private enterprise cannot supply all you want and make a legitimate profit by doing so ?" One could counter very simply with the argument from experience. Private enterprise never has been able to do this with any completeness ; and it has often not been for lack of trying. The commercial manager, so-called, is not invariably—strange though this may appear !—a man whose single idea it is to make as much money as possible by the shabbiest means. He may have an excellent taste in plays ; after all, he has produced some fairly good ones in his time. But his business is to make money. And the more individual the enterprise the more risky it is. And the capital is seldom all his own.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Mr. Granville-Barker then examines the disabilities of private enterprise, which include high "profit" rentals ; the risk taken by the producer as distinct from the landlords and managers ; the compulsion to take a play off unless it very quickly makes a great deal of money out of a small public, and the financial dependence of every play on the favour of those who can pay high prices for their seats.

Under such a system—so to call it—the wonder is, not that private enterprise does no more that is creditable, but that it does so much ; that, indeed, it does anything at all except try to gauge the passing fancy of the largest number of the stupidest people with the longest purses. Leave the art of the theatre out of the question, what is to be said even of a theatrical industry organized on such lines ?

The "gallant energy" shown by the theatrical societies and other promoters of special performances cannot supply what is needed :—

The "side-show" may make many interesting experiments ; that is its function, and one which will always need to be fulfilled. But to expect it to provide us with catholic and mature dramatic art is to expect impossibilities.

We see what private enterprise does for the drama. It may come to do a little better or a little worse—it has, perhaps, done better before now—but I do not believe that those who are struggling with its difficulties will hold out hopes of its being able to do much more. It will always have its place in the theatre, and the largest place. There will be the actors, playwrights, and producers of very individualized talent, who will be convinced, and often rightly, that they can do better in full freedom. There will be the craving of a certain public for mere novelty to be appeased. There will be the appeal to the crowd, who are for the same dish as before, with a slightly different sauce. There will be the small groups with unusual tastes. To make comparison with publishing, private enterprise can be expected to provide the drama of journalism, of the popular novel, of the limited edition. But it cannot be looked to for a library of standard literature.

This, in the main, would be the function of the National Theatre. The parallel is not exact, of course. Fifty theatres, working at full pressure, could not compass the whole canon of the plays, old and new, that might claim a place. But a repertory theatre, containing two

"houses," one large and one small, and with an adequate company, could stage from 40 to 50 different plays in a year, and not one of them need be a poor one. It would, as a National Theatre, make all that is authentically Shakespeare its concern, not the easily popular plays only, but the greater ones and the neglected ones. Eight or 10 would be acted during the year, and each week should see at least two of them in the bill. The other Elizabethans would have occasional place, 18th-century comedy a more constant one. It would be easy enough to find every year 20 or more plays written between 1890 and to-day, acclaimed in their time, acclaimed since, some of them as having come before their time — the generation that saw them would be glad to see them again, the generation that did not might find them worth seeing. For all the use they are now, without some such theatre as this to keep them in being, they might as well never have been written. There are foreign plays in the same category; half a dozen schools to pick from, each with its masterpieces. A National Theatre, however national, would no more neglect good foreign drama than will a public school to teach foreign languages or a university to study foreign literature. And if such a theatre could not find eight or 10 new plays a year to produce—plays, whether farce or tragedy, written with integrity of purpose, not in catchpenny imitation of the latest success; that, their intrinsic quality admitted, should be the test of them—the contemporary drama would be in a bad way indeed. What has the London playgoer, who wants to do his playgoing under normal conditions, in reasonable comfort, and at moderate expense—what has he set before him now that can compare with this, what is he likely to have if things theatrical are to be left wholly at the mercy of the need to make as much money as possible in the shortest possible time?

AN ELASTIC SYSTEM

After a word about the "short run" system—commonly but inaccurately called repertory—in which each play is run for a week, a fortnight, or so, and another is in rehearsal meanwhile, Mr. Granville-Barker passes to the true repertory system.

The chief economic virtue of the true repertory system is its elasticity; for a success can be exploited and a failure limited to the fewest possible performances. True repertory obtained in the old patent theatres (abolished in the eighteen-forties), and it obtains still in opera seasons, when the public finds no difficulty in grappling with its exigencies. In a repertory theatre no play is acted continuously. Four, five, or six different plays will be performed during a week (in a theatre with two "houses," double the number, perhaps). One play, if there is the call for it, may be given four performances in the week, another two or three, the rest a single performance each. This plan does not, of course, exploit the moment's success to the utmost (one hears the business man object). But if the public which could fill the house for eight performances have to be crowded into four, and half of them crowded out, that (one puts it to the business man) at least does a play's reputation no harm; and the four performances a week can be continued throughout the year if need be, throughout the next year for that matter, and even after.

So, if one must be a little thrifty with successes, failures, on the other hand, need not mean a succession of empty houses while a new play is prepared. The current repertory is announced a fortnight ahead (few people make their theatre engagements for more; this does not inconvenience the public) and need not be planned for longer. No play need be booked for more than six or eight performances—if so many—before its fate is known; and few, it is to be hoped, would not be worthy of that much attention.

MINORITY AND MAJORITY

The present crude and artistically meaningless division between failure and success need no longer exist. Such a theatre would not be concerned with catchpenny productions. No play that had not some innate quality should find a place in it. Its more immediate public would come to have some faith in the management's judgment and be disposed to sample most of the dishes offered them; so that after awhile a minimum audience of 1,000 or so could be counted on for almost any play. Then the problem is simply to adjust the number of performances as exactly as possible to the demand.

Plays, like books, make every variety of appeal. There is the evergreen favourite, which may still not be everybody's favourite. Such a one, from the Shakespeare canon, is *The Merchant of Venice*, and a sympathetic *Hamlet* can always command an audience. Such a play is *The School for Scandal*. For the last 20 years there has been, with children, another, *Peter Pan*. Then there is the play which makes a quick, brilliant success but exhausts its popularity as quickly; an old play, it may be, revivified by an arresting production, or a new play of topical interest. There is the play that is slow in coming to its own, of an attractiveness which "grows on you," that gathers its adherents by scores instead of hundreds, but keeps them. A discerning management of a repertory theatre could nurse many such a play to solid success. As things now are it perishes. Then there is the play that will never have more than a minority appeal. Yet it may be a very good play of its sort; and the unrepentant minority, in art as in politics, has its rights. The true repertory system, with its elasticity and its easily mobilized resources, can contain and profit by all these with their varying attractiveness, can profit by them financially when the present system must often lose by them, can always profit by them artistically.

(To be concluded)

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POLL ON BRISTOL IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES

The result of the poll on three important provisions in the Bristol Corporation Bill was declared on Saturday afternoon as follows:—(1) New road scheme from Stokes Croft to Victoria-street—for 19,533, against 17,783; majority for the scheme, 1,752. (2) New municipal buildings scheme—for 14,377, against 19,918; majority against, 5,541. (3) Prohibition and regulation of hoardings—for 14,151, against 18,462; majority against, 4,311. The electors have thus rejected two schemes. Out of a total electorate of 191,312 only 37,860 voted, or 19.78 per cent.

ORTHODOX CHURCH MASS FOR SOVIET VICTIMS

After the morning mass at the Russian Orthodox Church of St. Paul, Buckingham Palace-road, Westminster, yesterday, there was a memorial service for the victims of the reign of terror in Russia, particularly the 300 ex-officers of the Imperial Navy whose execution, by order of the Ogpu (Cheka), was recently reported in *The Times*.

£100 STOLEN FROM CINEMA

Thieves who broke into the Imperial Palace cinema, Barking-road, Canning Town, early yesterday, blew the back off a safe with gelignite and got away with over £100. The robbery was not discovered until the manager arrived to open the cinema for the afternoon performance.

FRANCE AND NAVAL PROPOSALS

CHORUS OF DISAPPROVAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, FEB. 9

As was to be expected, a chorus of disapproval has broken forth here as the meaning of the British and American memoranda has become better understood. The two are considered to be complementary to one another, and the *Temps* describes them as constituting an Anglo-American agreement. It is not considered that they have advanced a solution of the naval problem, or that they are even likely to facilitate it. The conditions under which they have been launched are sufficient to reawaken fears that France may once more be confronted with an Anglo-American understanding and the parallel necessity of accepting or rejecting an allotment of tonnage based on some mathematical proportion, exactly as in Washington in 1922.

French opinion from the beginning of the Conference has been quite unequivocal on this point. Parity as between Great Britain and the United States, it is asserted, is a matter for these countries alone and is not related to the naval needs of France, which are based on definite conditions and are paramount. Still less can parity be acquired at the expense of France. Somewhat cynically, public opinion assumes that on the British side the proposal cloaks an urgent desire for economies, and on the American side represents nothing but an imperialistic *amour propre* without any relation to naval requirements. Therefore, since Anglo-American parity relates only to the private desires of these two countries, it has no direct connexion with the disarmament problem as originally conceived in the invitations to the Conference. In some quarters more than a little suspicion is shown that the two countries may be about to arrive at an arrangement to secure for themselves a sort of naval hegemony by forcing upon the other parties to the Conference a rigid system of proportions that would relegate them to permanent inferiority.

M. Tardieu, in his speech at Calais last week, declared that the Conference had left behind it "the unjust tyranny of mathematical formulas," and this statement was echoed both in the Chamber and in the Press. It finds re-affirmation in the newspapers to-day, the more emphatically in that it is seen that the Washington ratios applied to the new British and American figures would mean for France a reduction of existing tonnage in certain categories. Even the limitation of submarines is bitterly opposed. The assertion of the British memorandum that submarines were proved by the War to be really offensive weapons is rejected, in spite of the fact that out of France's 91,000 tons of submarines in existence or under construction 19,000 tons are coastal defence vessels, the remainder being either seagoing submarines or submersible cruisers of large tonnage. That the number of submarines in one navy governs the number of destroyers in another does not appear to carry any weight in these arguments.

Hence the French delegation is being exhorted to keep to the original thesis, the basis of which was the actual requirements of each nation, since any adventure into calculations of parity and proportion would render illusory the French compromise proposals for the transfer of tonnage from one category to another. It is once more pointed out that the problem before the Conference is not parity but the elaboration of a plan that will be of use when the Conference on General Disarmament takes place at Geneva, and that in any case what is decided at the one conference will come up for discussion at the other.

ITALIAN SATISFACTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, FEB. 9

The latest developments of the Naval Conference have evidently done much to allay the disappointment and impatience of the Italian delegation. The document published by the American delegation and also the memorandum of the British Government are described in dispatches from London as having at least brought the labours of the Conference on to a plane of reality. The large measure of agreement shown in these two documents is the more welcome to the Italian correspondents in that it is held to disprove too close an understanding between London and Paris—a bogy, it may be added, which was largely the creation of these self-same correspondents. Much satisfaction is also expressed with the technical committees, which, it is considered, are showing a greater appreciation for the Italian standpoint.

ENGLISH VERSE-SPEAKING ASSOCIATION

B.B.C. RENDERINGS CRITICIZED

The opinion that the transmission of poetry through the wireless was doing harm to the art of poetry was expressed by Mr. A. Acton Bond, and was endorsed by Mr. J. Compton, at a conference of the newly-formed English Verse-Speaking Association held at the Caxton Hall on Saturday.

Mr. COMPTON, who presided, said the development of the verse-speaking movement was being retarded by the broadcasting of verses whose melancholy and devitalized renderings came across the æther like forlorn moanings of more forlorn ghosts. They had the effect of disturbing a public that was quite prepared to regard the speaking of verse as a fine art.

Mr. ACTON BOND said he hoped the B.B.C.'s method of treating poetry would be altered.

Miss TOBIAS MATTHAY, in a paper on "The approach to poetic interpretation," pleaded for a more subjective attitude among verse speakers.

Miss MARJORIE GULLAN, discussing the teaching of verse in elementary schools, said that for the present, at any rate, they must be content that the children should possess two languages—English and *argot*. Children often suffered harm from taking part in verse-speaking competitions.

Miss ELSIE FOGERTY said that, realizing the harm of it, she refused to adjudicate at children's competitions.

NEW ZEALANDERS' FLIGHT TO AUSTRALIA

With the taking-off ground lit by a searchlight and with large flares to guide them, Flying Officer H. L. Piper and Flying Officer C. Kay left Croydon Aerodrome at 6.30 yesterday morning in an attempt to beat the record for a flight to Australia set up by Mr. Bert Hinkler in 1928. Both officers are New Zealanders serving in the R.A.F. at Catterick, and they have obtained special leave of absence for three months in order to visit their homes. Their machine, a Desoutter-Cirrus, is known as the "saloon of the air," and the pilot and passenger are both enclosed. It is driven by a 105 h.p. Cirrus-Hermes engine, and is capable of a cruising speed of about 95 miles an hour. Extra petrol tanks have been fitted to enable the machine to fly 900 to 1,000 miles non-stop. The machine arrived at Dijon at 12.50. The departure was delayed until 2.53 owing to bad weather.

OMNIBUS DRIVER ACQUITTED

FRANK QUICK, 58, described as of Warwick-place North, Pimlico, S.W., an omnibus driver, was *Acquitted* at the London Sessions on Thursday of being drunk in charge of an omnibus. The charge arose out of a collision between two omnibuses in Sydney-place, South Kensington, and it was alleged that the omnibus driven by Quick swerved suddenly and came into head-on collision with the second omnibus. The defence suggested that Quick was affected by carbon monoxide fumes from a leakage in the exhaust of the omnibus. Quick was discharged.

LIVERPOOL'S KINSHIP WITH THE SEA

A MESSAGE FROM THE KING

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 9

On the initiative of the Lord Mayor, Mr. Lawrence Holt, partner in the Blue Funnel Line, who wishes to emphasize Liverpool's links with the oceans of the world, there is now in progress a festival of the sea. This may not be its official title, but it serves to describe what has happened and what remains to happen.

Last night the Lord Mayor gave a banquet in the Town Hall, at which the chief guest was Mr. John Masefield. The gathering was representative of the shipping and business interests of the port. The Lord Mayor sent a telegram of loyal greeting to the King pledging anew those present to their great maritime trust "and to the devoted service of your Majesty." A reply was received from the King, who telegraphed his best wishes for the success of the celebrations, and added:—"As a sailor I entirely join in this tribute to those who follow the calling of the sea, and I am confident that Liverpool's kinship with the sea will always be regarded as a proud inheritance."

Mr. MASEFIELD, who proposed the toast "Sailors and ships of Liverpool," said that 200 years ago Liverpool made the first dock that man ever made on this wide earth, and now Liverpool had a noble array of docks—the most splendid docks in the world. The little town became the greatest maritime port in England. And what were the ships that made Liverpool what she was? They were all little ships, which ventured out across the oceans of the world, with insufficient gear, on seas that were not properly charted, to countries where the trading had to be done by the ship's captain, and where repairs had to be done by the seamen themselves. Liverpool had attained a strange and wonderful mastery over the sea, but she could not have done this without her sailors.

The ARCHBISHOP OF LIVERPOOL (Dr. Downey) also spoke to the toast and responses were made by a bo'sun, a chief engineer, a shipmaster, and a shipowner.

To-day there was a great service in the cathedral for "the hallowing of the kinship of Liverpool with the sea," at which striking verses under the title of "Liverpool," written by Mr. Masefield and set to music by Mr. Martin Shaw, were sung. The Bishop and Canon Dwelly conducted the service, which was attended by the Lord Mayor and Liverpool Master mariners, boys from H.M.S. Conway, and many others associated with the sea and the shipping industry. The lesson was read by the Vice-Chancellor of the University (Dr. Hetherington), and the address given by the Chaplain of the Fleet, the Ven. W. K. Knight-Adkin.

IRISH FREE STATE FINANCE

NEW LOAN FORESHADOWED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, FEB. 9

Important references to Free State finance were made at two public dinners in Dublin last night.

Mr. Ernest Blythe, Minister for Finance, was the principal guest at the annual dinner of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors. He announced that the Free State Government was due to make a further issue of National Loan during the present year. The Government had been borrowing by means of the issue of 12 months bills, and a situation had arisen in which it became inconvenient to go beyond the current year. As the Bank rate had fallen a new loan could be issued before the autumn, but if a new issue were not made before the autumn it certainly would be made during the autumn months. This loan would be devoted entirely to reproductive purposes. If it should become necessary to proceed with the further development of the Shannon scheme or to increase housing activity new money would have to be borrowed.

Speaking at the Charter Day dinner of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Mr. JAMES MCNEILL, Governor-General of the Free State, referred at some length to the allegation that the Free State was the most highly taxed country in Europe. Although the national taxation in the Free State might be comparatively high, the aggregate of taxes and rates per head of the population was much lower than it was in many other countries. The wealth producers of the Free State were being discouraged by statements that simply were untrue, and he took the view that their difficulties were sufficiently grave without the addition of misrepresentations calculated to damp productive energy.

ROAD ACCIDENTS

OMNIBUS SMASHED BY TRAIN

An omnibus from Ebbw Vale to Newport crashed through some railings on the Llanhilleth to Crumlin road about midnight on Saturday.

The vehicle rolled 40ft. down the Great Western Railway embankment, and came to rest on the line, where it was smashed to pieces by a mineral train which was unable to pull up in time. The occupants of the vehicle were able to scramble out before the train ran into them. The driver, Richard Hazel, of Bridge-street, Risca, was found lying on the embankment, and was removed to hospital suffering from broken legs and head injuries. The conductor, John Pettford, of Risca, and the two passengers, John Dorkins, of Pontymister, and William West, of Newbridge, escaped with a shaking, bruises, and cuts from flying glass.

A witness stated that the vehicle was overtaking another omnibus when it suddenly tilted sideways and rolled over the embankment. Only a few seconds elapsed between the time the vehicle landed on the line and the impact with the mineral train.

This accident is similar in almost every detail to one which occurred a few weeks ago on the same road, when an omnibus, belonging to another company, went through some railings, down an embankment, on to the railway line, where it was destroyed by a mineral train. The driver and conductor, the only occupants, then escaped with their lives.

Mrs. Felicia Marie Madden, 71, of Kellett-road, Brixton, was knocked down by a motor-car in Water-lane, Brixton, yesterday and died shortly after admission to the Weir Hospital.

Run over on Saturday by a lorry laden with gravel, Alec Hogarth, four, son of Thomas Hogarth, labourer, of Elmfield-road, Doncaster, was killed.

Mrs. Eleanor Ribbins, 58, of Gaitskill-road, New Eltham, was knocked down by a motor-car on the by-pass road near Main-road, Sidcup, on Friday evening and died from her injuries.

Brenda Grace Harrington, 4, of College-road, Cheshunt, Herts, was crossing Turner's Hill, Cheshunt, with her sister yesterday, when she was knocked down and killed by a motor-car.

SMALLPOX AND DIPHTHERIA IN RHONDDA VALLEY

The recent floods in the Rhondda Valley have been followed by outbreaks of smallpox and diphtheria. Most of the smallpox cases are confined to the upper part of the valley, and contacts seem to have been established principally at the collieries. Dr. J. D. Jenkins, Medical Officer of Health for the area, said on Saturday that there had been occasional cases of the disease throughout last year, but the incidence had increased since the beginning of this year, owing to the contact of colliers at work with sufferers from smallpox who had not been under observation. There were 19 cases in the district council's smallpox hospital, most of the patients being miners who had declined to be vaccinated. Diphtheria cases have become so frequent that the isolation hospital at Llwynypia is full, and fresh cases have to be treated at home. It is feared that the health of a considerable section of the community has been undermined by the privation caused by prolonged unemployment and the frequent floods of the present winter.

TWO INJURED IN RAILWAY COLLISION

A head-on collision occurred on Saturday night between a goods train and a mineral train at a junction on the London and North Eastern Railway at Stockton-on-Tees. Seven wagons of the mineral train were derailed, and the driver and the fireman, both belonging to Thirsk, were injured. They were taken to Stockton Hospital. Both engines were considerably damaged. The driver, Thomas Renton, of South-crescent, Thirsk, is suffering from head injuries and shock, and was getting on satisfactorily last night. Pearson, the fireman, was not detained in hospital.

BATTERSEA POWER STATION

L.C.C. AND SULPHUR FUMES

The General Purposes Committee of the London County Council considers that no action on the part of the Council would appear to be called for at the present time on the interim reports of the advisers to the London Power Company and of the committee presided over by the Government chemist on the treatment of sulphur fumes in connexion with the proposed new power station at Battersea.

The Public Control Committee is advised that the careful working of up-to-date plant may prevent the emission of black smoke, but they have no knowledge of any furnace yet designed which, in practice under varying conditions of load, consumes all the smoke arising from the consumption of bituminous coal. In coal, it is noted, there is a small percentage of sulphur, and this constitutes the most injurious constituent of smoke. As a result of combustion, sulphur is emitted in the form of oxides of sulphur, which, combining with the moisture in the atmosphere, form sulphuric acid. The formation of sulphuric acid in this way is not necessarily prevented if there is no visible smoke, but the smoke particles absorb the acid, and wherever these carbonaceous particles are deposited there is concentration of the acid.

The electricity generating stations, the committee states, have been among the worst offenders in London as regards the emission of smoke and more recently of grit. Owing to economic considerations the class of coal which is often used by such stations is unscreened, and contains a higher proportion of incombustible matter than is found in higher grade coals. The modern tendency, it is added, is to erect chimneys of low elevation and to employ induced and forced draught. As a result the amount of solid particles discharged with the flue gases, or smoke, is much greater than under the old conditions of natural draught. So soon as the gases lose their upward velocity the dust particles are deposited on the surrounding buildings.

A reference is made to what is being done at the power stations at Lots-road, Chelsea, and Great College-street, St. Pancras. At the former station the cyclonic method of dust separation is being used and has resulted in a fair measure of success, but it is submitted that the sulphurous gases are unaffected by the apparatus. At the St. Pancras generating station the system of washing the flue gases is employed, and the comment is made that from analyses of samples of the effluent it has been found that a proportion of the sulphur emitted with the flue gases or smoke has been absorbed. The Public Control Committee is advised that it would appear that the washing of flue gases is a suitable method of dealing with the deleterious constituents of smoke. The principal difficulties in connexion with the system are the provision of an adequate water supply and the disposal of the sludge and acid effluent. Operating costs are largely governed by these factors.

It is understood that the method proposed to be adopted at the Battersea power station is a combination of the cyclonic and water washing systems. In order to contribute to the success of this method it would appear to be equally important that, in addition to containing a low proportion of sulphur, the coal used should be of low ash content.

The Public Control Committee is of opinion that it would be advisable to await the final reports of the committee presided over by the Government chemist, and of the advisers to the London Power Company, before expressing a final opinion on the proposed method of controlling the emission of smoke and grit at the Battersea station.

THE COUNTY HALL

The Establishment Committee recommends that tenders should be invited from 20 selected firms for the erection of section D of the County Hall. The Council in July, 1928, approved an estimate on capital account of £661,500 for this purpose; the plans have now been prepared and the bills of quantities will shortly be ready.

Recommendations are submitted by the Local Government Committee relating to the union of parishes in Holborn and other Metropolitan boroughs. In the case of Holborn it is proposed that the parishes of Furnival's Inn, St. Andrew Holborn above Bars, St. George the Martyr, St. George Bloomsbury, St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and Staple Inn, and the Liberty of Saffron Hill, Hatton Gardens, Ely Place, and Ely Rents should after March 31 form for all civil purposes one parish, to be known as the "Parish of Holborn." Owing to legal difficulties Gray's Inn and Lincoln's Inn are not to be included in the suggested order, but the committee is considering the desirability of the Council promoting legislation with the object of overcoming these difficulties.

The Commissioners of Works have asked the Council to allocate for the purposes of a proposed American naval memorial a site on the south bank of the river Thames opposite the Royal Air Force Memorial and adjacent to the Embankment wall which would be constructed as part of the Charing Cross Bridge scheme. With the stipulation that the design of the memorial and the inscription should be subject to the approval of the Council, the Improvements and the Local Government Committees in a joint report recommend that the site should be granted.

RAIDS ON JEWELLERS' SHOPS

FOUR IN LONDON ON ONE NIGHT

Raids on four jewellers' shops in different parts of London were made on Saturday night. The premises of Messrs. Elkington and Co., Limited, in Regent-street, S.W., were entered and jewelry valued at about £250 was stolen. It is believed that the thieves climbed a girder being used for building purposes and entered a first-floor window. Shutters were forced, and the window smashed with a piece of concrete at the shop of Mrs. Sarah Gnessen, in Jubilee-street, Stepney, and jewelry valued at £250 was taken. It is believed that four men were concerned in the theft. In High-road, Wood Green, the window of a lock-up shop was smashed and a quantity of jewelry stolen.

Three men in a dark blue saloon car drove up to the shop of Mr. Edward Brockman, a jeweller in New King's-road, Fulham, on Saturday night. One man got out and threw a brick wrapped in brown paper through the window. He snatched two trays of rings and ran back to the motor-car, which was at once driven off westward. Mr. Scutt, a fishmonger, hearing the crash, picked up one of his weights and threw it at the windscreen, but just missed the car.

It has been established that the motor-car used by thieves in the raid at a jeweller's shop in King-street, Reading, on Friday night, when rings valued at £1,000 were stolen, belongs to Sir Walter Lawrence, and was stolen in London earlier in the day. The car was found abandoned in a side street off Southampton-street, Reading, an hour after the raid. A car belonging to Dr. J. G. Bird, of London-road, Reading, also stolen, has not been traced. It is regarded as probable that the thieves made their escape in it after abandoning the other car.

Thieves, who are thought to have hidden themselves in the warehouse of Messrs. Glazer and Seigel, in Percy-street, W.C., before the premises closed on Friday night, stole a quantity of coats, furs, dress material and suitings valued at about £800. It is supposed that the men waited until the early hours, and then began a search of the showrooms. Then, by prearrangement, a motor-car must have called for them, otherwise they would have been unable to carry away such a bulky haul.

A raid was made on a draper's shop in Holmesdale-road, Bromley, early on Saturday morning. When the occupier, Mr. Andrews, arrived at the shop, he found that the window had been smashed with a brick, and that articles of women's underclothing, three dozen silk stockings, and five rubber aprons were missing.

HENDON TO PETITION FOR A CHARTER

The Hendon Urban District is to apply for a charter of incorporation as a borough, a meeting of inhabitant householders, called by the District Council, having decided practically unanimously that steps should be taken to submit a petition for this to the King. The Hendon District, which celebrated its 50th year as a local government district last year, has a population of over 100,000, and the figure will be largely increased when the parish of Edgware is taken over by Hendon next year. The rateable value of the district now exceeds £1,000,000.

The Ellerman Hall liner Sutton Hall, 4,460 tons, arrived at Liverpool yesterday three weeks overdue, having taken 45 days on the voyage from Cape Town instead of 24 days. She met severe gales, during which cattle pens on the decks were smashed and 11 head of cattle were lost.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

DEGREES AT CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE, FEB. 9

A Congregation was held yesterday afternoon, the Vice-Chancellor (Mr. A. B. Ramsay, Master of Magdalene) presiding.

Of 61 items on the Grace-paper for the Regent House to deal with, 46 related to the appointment of individual members of boards of electors to various Professorships, while some others affected the office of Librarian and the presentation to benefices in the patronage of the University.

A Grace for the approval of the recommendations contained in the third report (dated December 20, 1929) of the Syndicate on Plans for the New Library was approved.

This report was the result of some criticisms offered to the plans of the architect, Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A. He made certain changes in the original plans, mainly the increasing of the dimensions of the courts and the introduction of more and larger windows. The latter have been increased in the north and south wings where they meet the façades of the reading rooms, and these changes will improve the lighting of the bays in the galleries in which it is proposed to make provision for individual readers. The tall windows in the façade and on the north side of the north wing have been widened from 3ft. 6in. to 5ft. The passing of this report gave general approval to Sir Giles Scott's plans, and the Syndicate are now allowed to call for tenders for the building. At a later Congregation the Council intend to propose the appointment of a new library building syndicate to deal with the construction of the building.

Subsequently, in a Congregation of the Senate, the following Degrees were conferred:—

LITT.D.—In person.—A. Mawer, Gonv. and Cai.

PH.D.—In person.—W. H. Thorpe, Jes.; T. M. Harris, Christ's.

M.A.—By proxy.—G. H. Lunge, King's; K. R. Brain, Joh.; W. G. Hubbard and J. R. L. Tweed, Pemb.; G. Bourne, J. Bourne, and C. Sandford, Corp. Chr.; M. S. Ashby, Kiyoshi Ikeda, and F. J. H. Matthews, Queens'; R. B. Benson, Cath.; H. K. Lester and D. S. Macnutt, Jes.; W. R. C. Paul and A. C. Schwab, Emm.; B. L. Talbot, Sid. Suss.; W. Dugre and T. Gibson, Down; K. W. Braid and C. C. Shinkfield, Non-Coll.; In person.—E. G. S. Elliot, King's; R. E. Belfield, V. Belfield, P. C. Ellis, R. W. G. Freeman, and K. B. Webb, Trin.; P. L. Burley, J. G. Dower, A. J. Eley, W. R. Harper, L. F. Leverseidge, G. W. Newberry, M. J. Poland, W. J. Thompson, and E. C. Woodcock, Joh.; C. Millington and A. I. Roach, Pet.; G. W. Dyson, B. A. Hill, R. S. Machin, G. Millington, and G. T. Schofield, Cai.; C. E. M. Billingham, Pemb.; A. R. Edge, R. G. Henwood, R. Q. Nelson, H. A. Starr, and G. K. Wood, Gonv. and Cai.; W. M. Archibald, C. H. Barry, D. H. Burns, A. N. A. Evans, P. F. Evans, and J. F. Richardson, Trin. H.; C. H. D. Cudlngford and L. Hesdlam, Corp. Chr.; W. E. Blackwood, and H. P. Mulholland, Queens'; T. C. S. Bullick, D. S. Crawford, and H. M. Twiselton, Cath.; T. Anstey, S. A. Kay, C. D. G. Nicholson, and W. A. Walker, Jes.; E. L. H. Nicholls and R. C. Roberts, Christ's; S. Howe, E. J. Marsh, A. G. Salsman, and G. B. Smith, Emm.; S. H. Bailey, A. P. Graham, and C. R. L'E. Orme, Sid. Suss.; R. F. J. Brown, and W. Watson, Selw.

LL.M.—In person.—R. F. Champness, Cath.

M.B. and B.CHIR.—In person.—G. N. Wood, Gonv. and Cai.

B. CHIR.—In person.—J. R. Peacock, Trin.; S. R. Matthews, Queens'.

B.A.—In person.—K. C. Smith, Trin.; W. L. Bonaparte-Wyse, Pemb.

DRUG TRAFFIC INQUIRY

REPRESENTATION ON LEAGUE COMMITTEE

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, FEB. 8

The League Advisory Committee on traffic in narcotic drugs brought to an end to-day a long debate on a proposed increase in the number of its members—a subject upon which it had been asked to express an opinion by the last Assembly of the League. The Committee's reply, drafted originally by Sir John Campbell (India) and subsequently amended by Sir Malcolm Delevingne (Great Britain) is as follows:—

"The Committee consider that it would be an advantage to their work if they could have the assistance of countries not at present represented which are in a position to make a valuable contribution to their work . . . but at the same time they desire to express strongly their view that any addition to the number of the Committee must tend to increase the duration of their meetings, which have already grown to an undue length, and also to diminish the efficiency of their work, and they would ask the Council to bear this consideration in mind when coming to a decision."

Proposals will also be submitted to the Council of the League, first, to the effect that countries which have been represented on the Committee and have not taken a reasonable advantage of their privilege should no longer be represented, and, secondly, that in the selection of new members the Council should give special attention to countries suffering severely from illicit drug traffic and to those which are otherwise specially situated as regards the international drug traffic, or have in the past afforded valuable practical collaboration. The Committee decided to recommend that Persia and Turkey should be admitted to the Committee as soon as they had ratified the Geneva and The Hague Conventions.

PARROT DISEASE

DEATH OF ANOTHER PATIENT

Parrot disease (psittacosis) at Barking claimed another victim yesterday when Edward Rogers died at the London Hospital. His sister died from the disease at the same hospital a few days ago, and his brother and his mother are both in the hospital, believed to be suffering from the disease.

At the opening of the inquest on Miss Rogers it was stated that one of her brothers bought a parrot last month, and that the bird died shortly after Miss Rogers was taken ill. Mrs. Rogers, the mother, was the last to be admitted to hospital, and her condition and that of her other son was stated last night to be unchanged.

ANGLO-GERMAN TRIBUNAL

PAYMENT OF A LEGACY

The Anglo-German Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, consisting of Dr. Helge Klaestad (President), Mr. Heber Hart, K.C. (British member), and Dr. Robert Wendriner (German member), sitting in London, delivered judgment by consent of the parties in favour of Mr. Walter Humphries, a British national, against the German Government for £2,500 as compensation under the provisions of Article 297 (e) of the Treaty of Versailles for the application of "exceptional war measures" to a legacy bequeathed by Heinrich Bremer, of Bremen, Germany, to his daughter, wife of the claimant, who has since died.

It appeared that Heinrich Bremer died on March 24, 1916, in Bremen, and by his will left his daughter, Ida Auguste Humphries, the wife of the claimant, the sum of 78,276.42 marks, which sum was paid into the joint account of Walter Humphries and Ida Humphries in the Disconto Gesellschaft Bank, Bremen, on January 24 and 31, 1920, by the executors under the will. The executors, two sons of the testator, offered to hand the legacy money over to the German Ahntsgericht, but were informed that they could hold it. On the date of the testator's death the sterling equivalent of the legacy at the prevailing rate of exchange was £3,817, but on January 11, 1920, on which date it first became possible by German law to remit moneys to England, the legacy was worth only £407 in English money. The claimant claimed the loss due to the depreciation of the mark—£3,410—together with £723 10s. interest.

The case was settled for the amount stated, without interest or costs.

SUCCESSFUL ALIBI

At the Thames Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sharpe, a man named JOHN THOMAS YOUNG, of Elizabeth-place, Hoxton, was charged on remand with being concerned with three other men not in custody in breaking and entering the premises of Messrs. Ekers, Limited, in Commercial-road, E., during the night and stealing silk, &c., valued at £2,000. At an identification parade Young was positively picked out by a witness as one of the men seen on the premises at 7.30 a.m. Mr. Wickham, counsel for the defendant, elicited that the latter, on being charged, immediately asserted that he was at home or at a friend's house throughout the night in question, and that no stolen goods were found at Young's house. A son-in-law gave evidence that the accused was at home all night. The MAGISTRATE held that there was not sufficient evidence to go before a jury and discharged Young.

NEWCASTLE DRAPER'S BEQUEST

Mr. Aba Mickler, a Newcastle wholesale draper, who died on Saturday, aged 60, has bequeathed his residence for use as a home for consumptives and convalescents. He has also left a sum of money for its maintenance. Born in Rumania, Mr. Mickler had carried on business in Newcastle for 40 years, and was associated with both Jewish synagogues in the city.

THE WEATHER

FAIR AND COLD

Meteorological Office, Feb. 9

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—An anticyclone lies over the British Isles. Weather will be fair and cold generally and probably brighter in the South than in the extreme North and West.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., S.W.—Wind north-easterly or easterly, fresh or moderate; fair, with considerable bright periods; cold, frost at night.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Fair and cold in most districts, but possibly becoming somewhat milder and unsettled in the extreme West and North later.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Wind north-easterly or easterly, fresh; fair; sea rather rough to moderate.

IRISH SEA.—Wind moderate, easterly, or variable on the Stranraer route; fair; sea moderate or slight.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Easterly winds, 15-25 m.p.h. at surface, 30-40 m.p.h. at 2,000ft.; stronger in Channel area by 5 or 10 m.p.h. at times. Fine. Visibility 6-12 miles, but 1-2 miles locally early in France.

Sun rises, 7.26 a.m.: sets, 5.3 p.m.
Moon sets, 5.53 a.m.; rises, 12.30 p.m.
Full moon Thursday.
Lighting-up time, 5.33 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 10.58 a.m., and 11.43 p.m.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, FEB. 8, 6 P.M.—Bar., 1,035.7mb. (30.59in.), steady; temp., 36.4deg.; humidity, 70 per cent.; wind, E., light; weather, cloudy.

Friday, 6 p.m., to Saturday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 35deg.; rainfall, nil.

Saturday, 9 a.m., to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 37deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew, 0.0hr.

FEB. 9, 6 P.M.—Bar., 1,037.1mb. (30.63in.), steady; temp., 36.0deg.; humidity, 62 per cent.; wind, E., moderate; weather, bright.

Saturday, 6 p.m., to Sunday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 31deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 39deg.; rainfall nil.

Sunshine at Kew, 6.5hrs.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the National Institute for Medical Research, were:—

Hampstead, 1; Kingsway, 1; Clacton, 5; Lowestoft, 7; Southport, 1; Torquay, 2; Ventnor, 2.

Saturday's figures were:—Hampstead, ½; Kingsway, ½; Clacton, 2; Southport, ½; Torquay, 1½; Ventnor, ½.

FOREIGN WINTER RESORTS

The following reports of weather in Switzerland and Austria, compiled on the spot by members of the Ski Club of Great Britain, were received last evening (temperatures are Fahrenheit):—

AROSA.—Perfect conditions, sun, frost, and powder snow.

CHATEAUX D'OEX.—Powder snow (6in.) lying on crust.

GRINDELWALD.—Sun and frost; light powder snow on crust.

KLOSTERS.—Perfect conditions, sun, frost, and powder snow.

LENK.—Perfect conditions, sun, frost, and powder snow.

LEUKERBAD.—Perfect conditions. Sun and 3ft. powder snow on north slopes.

MORGINS.—Perfect conditions; sun, frost, and powder snow.

MOUNT GURNIGEL.—One foot of powder snow; 13deg. of frost during the day.

MÜRREN.—Light powder snow (3in.) lying on crust; sun and frost.

RIGI SCHEIDEGG.—Perfect conditions; sun and 1½ft. powder snow on north slopes.

SAANENMOSER.—Sun and frost, cloudless sky, north wind, powder snow.

ST. ANTON AM ARLBERG.—Perfect conditions; sun, frost, and powder snow.

ST. CERGUE.—Perfect conditions; sun, frost, and powder snow.

ST. MORITZ.—Sun and frost.

VILLARS.—Perfect conditions; sun, frost, and powder snow.

WENGEN.—Powder snow (9in.).

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.	Weather (Day)
	Hrs.	In.	Deg.	Deg.	
Aberystwyth	8·5	—	34	43	Bright.
Bath	8·6	—	30	38	Bright.
Berwick-on-T	—	0·4	38	39	Dull.
Bexhill	8·7	—	33	40	Bright.
Blackpool	7·9	—	31	41	Bright.
Bognor Regis	8·6	—	26	39	Bright.
Bournemouth	7·7	—	30	40	Bright.
Bridlington	3

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Price 10½ Gns

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Court Circular

SANDRINGHAM, FEB. 8

The Revd. Canon C. S. Woodward has arrived at Sandringham.

FEBRUARY 9

The King and Queen, with the Ladies and Gentlemen in Attendance, were present at Divine Service in Sandringham Church this morning.

The Revd. Arthur Fuller (Domestic Chaplain to His Majesty) officiated and the Revd. Canon C. S. Woodward (Chaplain to The King, Canon of Westminster and Rector of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster) preached the sermon.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, FEB. 8

The Prince George, attended by Major Ulick Alexander, witnessed the Football Match between the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force, which took place at Twickenham to-day.

Marchioness Townshend returned to London on Saturday, for a short visit, from Raynham Hall, Norfolk.

The Marchioness of Exeter, acting on medical advice, has given up all public work for a time.

Countess Ahlefeldt-Laurvig is making satisfactory progress after her operation in Copenhagen, and she will return to London about the end of this month.

Lady Margaret Nicholson will return to 31, Pont-street on February 17 from Hampshire.

Lord Doverdale and the Hon. Aline Partington have left 10, Ennismore-gardens for Monte Carlo. They will be away for three weeks or a month.

The Hon. Mrs. Alastair Watson gave birth to a son on February 7 in a London nursing home.

Lady Hadfield has returned to 22, Carlton House-terrace from Canada.

Sir John and the Hon. Lady Shelley-Rolls have returned to South Lodge, Knightsbridge, from The Hendre, Monmouth.

Major-General Sir John Adye has left England for Italy.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Kenyon-Slaney have left London for abroad, and will be away for two or three months.

Captain and Mrs. Arthur Hope have arrived at 10, Cleveland-gardens, W.2, which is now their permanent address. (Telephone, Paddington 8143.)

Mrs. Humphreys Owen and Miss Elizabeth Humphreys Owen have returned to 44, Cadogan-place, which is now their permanent address. (Telephone, Sloane 1005.)

Lord Dewar and Lord Wyfold are among recent arrivals at the Royal Albion Hotel, Brighton.

The foundation-stone of the Memorial Chapel now being built at Bromsgrove School to the designs of Sir Gilbert Scott will be laid on March 2 by Mrs. Spreckley, wife of Mr. Herbert Spreckley, C.B.E., of Worcester, whose three Bromsgrove sons fell in the War. Those who wish to be present, and have not received a notice, are asked to write to the head monitor at the school.

The funeral of Miss A. K. L. Herbert will take place to-day at Wrockwardine, Shropshire, at 3 o'clock. A memorial service will be held at Holy Trinity, Sloane-street, at the same time.

HUNT AND COUNTY BALLS

THE SEASON'S LIST

We publish below a list of forthcoming Hunt, County, and Service balls. The list will not be published again.

FEBRUARY 12.—Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers Drag Hunt ball, Cobham Hall, Kent (lent by the Earl of Darnley).
Essex Territorial Officers' third annual ball, Hotel Cecil, 9 p.m.

FEBRUARY 14.—The Robin Hoods' ball, Palais de Danse, Nottingham (Newman's and the Robin Hoods' band).
Eighth Annual Military ball, 5th Battalion, K.O.Y.L.I., The Mansion House, Doncaster, 9 p.m. to 2 a.m.
Annual ball of the 3rd (Brecknock and Mons) Battalion, The Monmouthshire Regiment, the Angel Hotel, Abergavenny.

FEBRUARY 20.—Cambridge University United Hunts ball, University Arms Hotel, Cambridge.

FEBRUARY 28.—The North Warwickshire Hunt Club ball, The Shire Hall, Warwick.

MARCH 7.—Aldershot Command Drag Hunt ball, Officers' Club, Aldershot, 10 p.m.

MARCH 12.—National Hunt Race ball, Town Hall, Cheltenham.

MARCH 14.—West Surrey and Horsell Beagles Hunt ball, St. George's Hill Lawn Tennis Club, Weybridge (Dick Richards' band).

APRIL 22.—Annual Officers' ball, 4th Battalion, The Somerset Light Infantry (Prince Albert's), Guildhall, Bath.

APRIL 25.—Bath and County Club ball, Pump Room, Bath (Pilbeam's band).
The West Herts County and London Orphan School ball (in aid of the London Orphan School), The Mansion House (by permission of the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, Sir William and Lady Waterlow).
Puckeridge Hunt ball, Town Hall, Hertford (Clifford Essex band).

FOREIGN RESORTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS)

CAIRO, FEB. 1

The Hon. Robert and Mrs. Devereux, Sir Herbert and Lady Read, Sir Algernon and Lady Firth, and M. Bartiere have been staying at the Semiramis Hotel.

Admiral Sir Reginald Tupper and Miss Tupper are staying with Mr. Billyard Leake on Kashabarnati Island, Aswan.

Sir George and the Hon. Lady Barstow and Lady Norton-Griffiths have left for the Continent, and Major-General Sir Richard Bannatine-Allason has gone to the Sudan.

Lieut.-Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Spender-Clay left Aswan this week for the Second Cataract.

Lord and Lady Forester and Sir Philip and Lady Stott have left for a trip up the Nile.

Sir Arthur and Lady Keith have been staying at the Cataract Hotel, Aswan.

MENTON, FEB. 6

The annual meeting of the British Legion (Menton District Branch) was held at the Victoria Park Rooms last week. Major-General Sir Archibald Paris presided, and among those present were Brigadier-General A. J. Craven, Major-General C. H. Cowie, and Paymaster Rear-Admiral C. G. Byron.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Arthur Fanshawe has arrived in Menton, and is staying at the Hôtel de Malte.

Sir Steven and Lady Bilsland and Captain and Mrs. George Adair are staying at the Hôtel Imperial, and Sir Augustus and Lady Asher are at the Hôtel Royal Westminster.

THE LATE MR. PETER LARKIN

The Canadian Government, as a national tribute to the late Mr. Larkin, has arranged for the carillon on the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa to be played at the same hour as the funeral service, which takes place at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, to-day, at 12.15. The same hymns will be played. The flag on the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa has been flown at half-mast throughout the past week.

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Societa Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

THE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER AND MISS PONSONBY

The marriage arranged between the Duke of Westminster and Miss Lœlia Ponsonby will take place on Thursday, February 20.

MR. W. H. DIMSDALE AND MISS H. E BROWN

The engagement is announced between Wilfrid Hampden Dimsdale, son of the late Marcus Solithwell Dimsdale and Mrs. Marcus Dimsdale, Cambridge, and grandson of the sixth Baron Dimsdale, and Helen Easdale, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brown, of Bowdon, Cheshire.

MR. E. T. WILLANS AND MISS N. BROWN

The engagement is announced between Esmond Tetley Willans, of Stockton-on-Tees, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Russell Willans, of Hurworth-on-Tees, and Nancy, second daughter of Sir Frank and Lady Brown, Norton Priory, Stockton-on-Tees.

MR. R. C. BAYNES AND MISS DAY

The marriage arranged between Mr. Ronald Christopher Baynes and Miss Cecilia Day will take place at St. Mary's Church, Bryanston-square, on Wednesday, February 12, at 2.30.

PROFESSOR R. A. LIVESEY HAWORTH AND MRS. P. DARELL SEAL

The engagement is announced of Richard A. Livesey Haworth, M.A.(Oxon.), B.Litt., elder son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Haworth, of Blackburn, Lancashire, and Phyllis Darell Seal, daughter of the late James A. Hill, of Antwick Manor, near Wantage, Berks, and Mrs. A. W. Pratt, of Copse Cottage, Abingdon, Berks.

DR. C. W. MORRIS AND MISS D. F. TOMSON

The engagement is announced between Claude Woodham Morris, O.B.E., M.B., B.S., of 18, Nottingham-place, W.1, and Doris Florence Tomson, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Tomson, of Luton, Bedfordshire.

MR. R. M. CRESWELL AND MISS GRANNUM

The marriage between Richard Martyn Creswell, youngest son of Frank Stenhouse Creswell, Crumpsall, Wimbledon, and Dorothy Edmée Grannum, eldest daughter of Mr. R. C. Grannum, C.M.G., and Mrs. Grannum, will take place quietly in Nairobi, Kenya Colony, on March 14.

MR. S. W. ADEY AND MISS CHARLESWORTH

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place on Thursday, February 27, between Stanworth Wills Adey, elder son of Stuart Wills Adey and Mrs. Adey, of Chean House, Stoke Bishop, Bristol, and Joan Mary Margaret, only daughter of Francis Charlesworth, M.B., formerly of Zanzibar, of 7, Moreton-gardens, S.W.5, and of the late Mrs. Charlesworth.

MR. H. H. ROMER AND MISS MACKENZIE

The engagement is announced between Henry Herman Romer, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Romer, of Elmstead Wood, Chislehurst, Kent, and Edna Isobel Mackenzie, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Mackenzie, of Avenida los Leones, Santiago, Chile.

MR. J. M. G. BROWNE AND MISS MARTIN

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between John Michael Godfree, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Browne, of Cavendish-crescent South, The Park, Nottingham, and Monica, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Picton Martin, of Thirlings, Wooler, Northumberland.

MR. C. S. CHIESMAN AND MISS J. M. R. KNIGHT

The marriage arranged between Mr. C. Stuart Chiesman and Miss J. M. R. Knight will take place at St. James's, Piccadilly, on Saturday, March 8, at 1 p.m.

MARRIAGE

COMMANDER C. J. L. BITTLESTON, R.N., AND MISS HAMM

The marriage took place on Saturday, at the Catholic Church of Our Lady of Victories, Kensington, of Commander Colin John Lawrence Bittleston, Royal Navy, third son of the late Colonel G. H. Bittleston, Royal Artillery, and Mrs. Bittleston, of The Priory, Beckington, Bath, and Miss Agnes Miriam Hamm, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Harry Hamm and Mrs. Hamm, of Little Falls, Minnesota, U.S.A. The Rev. James Hathway officiated.

The bride, who was given away by Major N. A. Bittleston, wore a gown of parchment-tinted satin, with the long skirt dipping at the back. Her tulle veil, edged with gold lace, was held in place at each side with beads and orange-blossom, and she carried a bouquet of ilium auratum. She was attended by two children, Miss Barbara Fulbrook-Leggatt and Miss Joyce Tomkinson, who wore period frocks of white lace, and carried early Victorian nosegays of pink rosebuds. They had silver wreaths in their hair, and wore enamel link bracelets. Commander Henry Clanchy, R.N., was best man, and a reception was held afterwards at the Kensington Town Hall, where among the guests were:—

Mrs. and Miss Bittleston, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. N. A. Bittleston, Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. Mitchell, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Tomkinson, the Misses Tomkinson, Major and Mrs. Fullbrook-Leggatt, Miss Baker, Mrs. Ross Thomson, Mr. Harold Raymond, Mrs. Berners, Mr. Humphrey Baker, Mr. Adam Bittleston, Miss Kalmia Bittleston, Major and Mrs. R. L. Baker, Mrs. Benson, Vice-Admiral and Mrs. Ellerton, Captain and Mrs. Bellairs, Miss Bellairs, Commander and Mrs. Halifax, Colonel and Mrs. Bourne, Captain and Mrs. King, Commander Agar, Commander and Mrs. Schererdt, Captain and Mrs. Geil, Miss Doris Balfour, Commander and Mrs. Hodgson, Commander Maund, Commander and Mrs. Mauncy, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jagger, Commander Maclean, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wraith, Mrs. MacDermott, Commander and Mrs. Macleod, Lieutenant-Commander Hardy, Lieutenant-Commander Hutton, Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. Belben, Paymaster Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. Eyre Dugran, and Captain and Mrs. Cunningham.

CHRISTENING

The christening of the infant son of Count and Countess Anthony de Salis took place on Thursday, in the Cardinal's Chapel, Archbishop's House, Westminster. Cardinal Bourne officiated, and the child was named Charles John. The godparents were M. Roger Cambon, Counsellor to the French Embassy, Vicomtesse de la Panouse, and Miss Dawson-Damer.

DINNER

LADY RODD

Sir Rennell and Lady Rodd entertained the following guests at dinner on Friday night:—

Signor and Signora Grandi, the Italian Ambassador, the Marquess and Marchioness of Sligo, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Morrow, Mr. William and Lady Beatrice Ormsby-Gore, Sir Robert and Lady Kindersley, the Earl and Countess of Abingdon, Earl Winterton, Lady Fitz Gerald, Lady Gerald Wellesley, Mrs. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Elwes, Sir Ellis Hume-Williams, and Mrs. Rubens.

SERVICE DINNER

4TH BATTALION, ROYAL BERKSHIRE REGIMENT

The following present and past officers of the 4th Battalion, The Royal Berkshire Regiment, were present at the annual officers' dinner, at the Trocadero Restaurant, on Saturday:—

Colonels O. P. Sercold and G. A. Battcock; Lieutenant-Colonels J. C. Aldworth, S. Boyle, S. G. M. Auld, and G. S. Field; Majors A. C. Hughes, C. A. L. Lewis, M. Wheeler, and J. H. Simonds.

Captains C. H. Taylor, W. L. E. Gordon, F. C. Armitage, G. H. Cruttwell, R. Cruttwell, F. A. Willink, G. Moore, R. A. Hosarth, E. S. C. Hewetson, C. N. Lacy, L. T. Goodenough, C. E. Brooke, S. G. Ford, D. Gale, G. L. Worlock, A. S. Cooper, J. W. Johnson, G. M. Cathorne-Hardy, G. H. Smith, and E. S. Holcroft; Messrs. W. R. Nicholson, M. H. Fountney, C. W. Booth, E. G. Elliott, R. A. Lowry, R. W. Weis, J. M. F. Peters, D. M. Eyston, W. M. Slade, R. Hayo, W. G. M. Jones, W. P. Sercoeld, C. R. Watson, T. C. Keble, R. Davies, F. L. Plumer, W. O. Forder, and K. R. H. Hathaway.

MASTER TAILORS' FESTIVAL DINNER

The 43rd anniversary festival dinner of the Master Tailors' Benevolent Association was held on Thursday at the Connaught Rooms. Mr. W. WHITBY CRADOCK presided, and the company numbered about 500.

The CHAIRMAN, in proposing the toast of the evening, appealed for increased financial support. That association was the only institution that attended to the wants of old master tailors and their dependents.

The health of the Chairman was proposed by Mr. CHARLES G. JOHNSTONE, president of the association; and that of the festival stewards and branch committees, submitted by Mr. OSMOND HILL, hon. treasurer, was acknowledged by Mr. ANTHONY BRADLEY and Mr. J. E. BRADBURY. The toast of "The Visitors," proposed by Mr. H. A. ROGERS, was responded to by Mr. G. F. HIRD.

In the course of the evening subscriptions were announced amounting to £3,453.

FUNERAL AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

COLONEL SIR C. LONGMORE

The Bishop of St. Albans officiated at the funeral of Sir Charles Longmore, which took place with full military honours at Hertford on Saturday. The Hertfordshire Regiment, with their band, provided an escort, and six sergeants acted as bearers.

The chief mourners were Lady Longmore (widow), Major Elton Longmore and Major John Longmore (sons), Mrs. C. Tasker-Evans and Mrs. Lovel Smeathman (daughters), Mr. Philip Longmore (brother), Miss E. Longmore (sister), Lieutenant-Colonel Lovel Smeathman, Dr. and Mrs. R. Odell (brother-in-law and sister), Mrs. C. G. Longmore, Mrs. Elton Longmore, Captain and Mrs. G. S. Pawle, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Hawks (brother-in-law and sister), Miss E. Sworder, Sir Joseph Priestley, K.C., and Lady Priestley, Mr. W. B. Keen, Mr. S. W. Howe, Colonel A. E. Prescott, Colonel and Mrs. E. J. Christie, Major and Mrs. O. F. Christie, Mr. and Mrs. Cardew, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Kenyon, the Hon. A. Holland-Hibbert, Viscount Hampden, the Lord Lieutenant of Herts, and Viscountess Hampden, Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. M. Phillips, The Hertfordshire Regiment, Sir Charles and Lady Nall-Cain, and Mr. H. O. Danckwerts. Among others present were:—

The Marquess and Marchioness of Salisbury, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Walter Halsey, Sir Walter Lawrence, Admiral Sir Lewis Clinton-Baker, Rear-Admiral M. F. Sueter, M.P., Major G. M. Kindersley, M.P., Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Fremantle, M.P., Sir Dennis Herbert, M.P., Mr. J. C. C. Davidson, M.P., Sir Lionel and Lady Faudel-Phillips, Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey, Colonel Sir Hildred Carlisle, Judge Sturges, the Master of Hailebury, Brigadier-General Sir Henry Page Croft, M.P., Sir Herbert Nield, K.C., M.P., Major Sir Geoffrey Church, the Earl of Strafford, Major-General Sir Torquhil Matheson, Sir Arthur Peake, Brigadier-General R. B. Colvin, Sir George Saltmarsh, the Mayors of Watford, St. Albans, and Hemel Hempstead, and members of the County Council, and representatives of all the local authorities in Hertfordshire.

Colonel the Hon. Geoffrey Lawrence, K.C., was prevented from being present, owing to illness.

LADY MARY STEWART

The funeral of Lady Mary Stewart, eldest daughter of the third Earl of Norbury and wife of Sir Charles J. Stewart, took place on Saturday at St. Michael's, Chester-square. Canon Mitchell officiated, and the chief mourners were Sir Charles Stewart, Mrs. Colin Campbell, Mrs. J. N. Ritchie, Mrs. Charles Ritchie, the Earl and Countess of Norbury, the Earl of Caledon, the Countess of Caledon, Lady Charlotte Graham-Toler, Colonel the Hon. Harold Alexander, and Major the Hon. W. S. P. Alexander. Others present included:—

Lady Elizabeth Cochrane, Sir William and Lady Pleader, Lady Flora Hastings, Sir Bartle Frere, Lady Gray, the Hon. Evelegn Campbell-Gray, Miss Lindsay Campbell, Lady Anne Fane, the Dowager Lady Ragian, Lady Charlotte Amherst, Lady May Ponsonby, the Hon. Mrs. Cyril Ponsonby, Lady Jane Van Koughnet, the Earl of Dundonald, the Countess of Bandon, Sir Hugh O'Neill, M.P., Sir George and Lady Barnes, Sir Woodburn and Lady Kirby, the Hon. Mrs. Reginald Parker, Sir Frank and Lady Newnes, Mrs. Cameron Head, Captain and Mrs. Robert Loyd, Mrs. A. K. Loyd, Mr. and Mrs. George Stewart, Major-General F. Lorn Campbell, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Charles Fitzclarence, Mr. J. Aton, Mrs. Penton, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Armstrong, Miss Olivia Paget, Colonel and Mrs. Ian M. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Bucknell, Mrs. Frank D'Arcy, Mrs. Henry Bentinck, Mrs. Wilfred Loyd, Miss MacDougall of Lunga, Miss Thorpe, Mrs. Hugh Adams, Major and Mrs. McClymont, Colonel MacGregor, Colonel Preston, the Misses Graham-Toler, the Hon. Edward Strachey, Mr. Stevens (representing Mr. Ottway Graham-Toler), the Misses Godman, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Stewart, Mrs. Sorell Cameron, Mr. George Mitchell, Dr. Charles Morris, Mrs. Wilberforce, Miss Gaussen, Mrs. Montgomerie Charrington, Mr. A. Coombs (representing the St. George's (Conservative Association), Mr. Charles Thornton, Miss Evelyn Bradshaw (representing the Royal School of Needlework), Miss Hozier, Mr. H. J. Say (secretary of the London Fever Hospital), Miss Abney, and Mrs. Lancelot Farmer.

MRS. HORNBY

The funeral of Mrs. Kathleen Marion Hornby, of Kingsmead, Godalming, took place on Saturday at Compton Cemetery, near Guildford. The Rev. H. Highley (the rector) officiated. The chief mourners were Mr. Francis Villiers Hornby (husband), Mr. H. Moberly, and Mr. and Mrs. St. Barbe Goldsmith. Others present included:—

Sir Philip and Lady Henriques, Surgeon-Commander and Mrs. D. P. Chapman, Colonel E. Earle, Colonel and Mrs. A. M. Tringham, Captain H. N. Hume (also representing Dr. and Mrs. Corfield), Dr. W. Cliff Hodges, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Nanson, the Misses Cooper, Mrs. Howson Devitt, Mrs. More-Molyneux, Mrs. Remfry, Mr. Edwin Abbott, Mr. W. H. Du Buisson, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. J. Mallins, Mrs. Horace Terry, Mrs. B. Edzeler, Mr. L. C. H. Weekes, Miss Weekes, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Massey, Mr. O. H. Latter, Mr. and Mrs. A. Chaperez, Mr. W. H. Dawkes, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. L. Wilson, Mr. A. S. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Hulhead, Miss Law, Mrs. Norman Graham, Mr. R. H. Butterworth, Miss Leader, and Mrs. Trice.

MAJOR-GENERAL S. F. ST. D. GREEN

A memorial service for Major-General S. F. St. D. Green was held in the Chapel of the Queen Alexandra Military Hospital, Millbank, on Saturday. The Rev. C. C. Thacker, C.F., officiated. Among those present were:—

The Bishop of Bangor and the Hon. Mrs. Green, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Green, Mr. J. Green, Dr. Frank Green, Lieutenant St. J. H. Green, Mr. and Mrs. K. W. Green, Lady Leishmann and Miss Leishmann, the Hon. Everard and Mrs. Feilding, Colonel J. S. Bostock (Commandant, Royal Army Medical College), Colonel E. Ryan (Officer Commanding Q.A. Military Hospital), Colonel O'Sullivan, Colonel Eckersley, Miss L. E. Mackay (Matron to the Q.A. Military Hospital), Major Dickson, Major Barnsley, Major Hare, and Major Chapman (Royal Army Medical Corps), Major Lewis, Mrs. Morten, Mrs. Turner, Miss Halloran and Miss Croft, and Mr. and Mrs. Gunter.

The service was brief and simple, and there was no military ceremonial. The coffin, draped with the Union Jack, was conveyed to Paddington for interment, later in the day, at Albrighton, Shropshire.

MR. JOHN BOWES-LYON

A memorial service for the Hon. John Bowes-Lyon will be held at St. Michael's, Cornhill, at 12.30 p.m., to-morrow (Tuesday).

JOAN OF ARC MS. IN BRITISH MUSEUM

M. CHAMPION'S RESEARCHES

M. Pierre Champion, the Parisian publisher, who is an authority on the history of France in the 15th century, has been pursuing an interesting collation between the manuscript account of the Rehabilitation Trial of Joan of Arc in the Stowe Collection at the British Museum and those respectively in the Bibliothèque Nationale and the Library of Notre Dame de Paris. The British Museum copy has been largely neglected by French historians, though described in the British Museum's Stowe Collection catalogue, which is accessible in the Bibliothèque Nationale and elsewhere. A study of it was made by M. Champion last summer, and subsequent researches into the history of the various manuscripts in Paris have convinced him that the British Museum document is the original Royal copy of Charles VII. which disappeared in the 17th century. The grotesque heads which are to be observed in certain of the initials are taken by him to represent two of the judges. M. Champion's views have been communicated to the officials of the Manuscript Department at the British Museum.

Mr. Robin Flower, the Deputy-Keeper of Manuscripts at Bloomsbury, stated yesterday that he was unable to confirm M. Champion's surmises entirely, though the views of such an authority deserved the greatest respect and were by no means disproved by the evidence available. "The Stowe manuscript," he said, "has been well known for many years, and it can be traced back to the possession of Sir Thomas Astle, Keeper of the Records of the Tower of London at the end of the 18th century. Astle was a very capable palæographer and an authority on the history of handwriting in general, and it seems likely that he bought it himself. It has been suggested that he inherited it with the celebrated library of his father-in-law, Philip Morant, the Essex historian, and this is possible, though Morant's collection was probably rather more specialized. Since it has been in the Museum it has been accessible to many students and has been catalogued for over 30 years. So far as I know, it adds no important facts about the Rehabilitation Trial to the common text printed from the accounts in Paris.

"M. Champion's investigation, so far as I can judge from a very cursory survey, has suggested to him new views about the manuscript rather than new views about the Trial. That it is an official manuscript I have no doubt, but to be at all sure of the history he gives it, starting with royal ownership, the usual fly-leaf inscriptions by the various owners would be needed. Unfortunately, the fly-leaf is missing. It has been suggested that this indicates that the manuscript was purloined, but a fly-leaf is quite as likely to disappear normally in the process of rebinding. As for his identification of the original judge's heads in the initials, one grotesque does seem to be wearing a judge's cap, but we cannot be certain that it is a portrait. So far it can merely be said that M. Champion's views involve no improbability, and are exceedingly interesting as conjectures."

INCORPORATED SECRETARIES

The Incorporated Secretaries Association announces that the following awards have been made on the results of the December, 1929, half-yearly examinations:—

FINAL EXAMINATION.—D. F. Stanton (London), first prize and first certificate of merit; V. G. Biller (London), second prize and second certificate of merit. Honours.—J. R. Bicknell (Liverpool), F. Ashton (Blackburn), H. Franks (London).

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.—E. J. Fisher (London), first prize and first certificate of merit; R. E. K. Clare (London), second prize and second certificate of merit. Honours.—A. G. Wocklar (London), T. M. Ridley (Newcastle), S. Heslop (Birmingham).

SKATERS AND ICE

WINTER SPORTS AT HOME

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The enthusiasm for skating, which began with last winter's spell of hard frost, is unabated, and the ice-rinks in and near London are now crowded in the afternoon and evening, while the instructors have a host of pupils in the morning. Most of these pupils have some knowledge of roller-skating (the craze for which is revived every five or six years) and make rapid progress in the more difficult and delicate sister-art. So it comes about that a new generation of figure-skaters is now appearing and, even if they lack the easy virtuosity of, say, the finished products of the St. Moritz school, they find the rinks provide them with a delightful diversion.

And yet, as a famous Fen skater said to me as we watched Miss Freda Whittaker's graceful exhibition (she is never so acrobatic as to appear inartistic, like certain Continental experts) at the Hammersmith Ice-drome the other evening, the most exhilarating form of skating can never be enjoyed in a closed-in, circumscribed and crowded rink. Your true Fenman still retains his prejudice against figure-skating, his predilection for speed skating. He would not, to be sure, throw coppers on the ice after watching a combined figure, as he did in a day gone by, or cry "Sarve him right!" when a clever skater fell in the course of a Pennsylvanian grape-vine, or mutter "Hm! 'customed to ponds and such-like," while gazing at the execution of a reverse Q. But he is still secretly convinced that speed skating is the most joyous and virile ice sport, and he would not exchange a single day on Cowbit Wash or Lingay Fen for free admission to any London rink for the season.

When the writer remembers his various experiences of skating in the Fens, he is in sympathy with this point of view, and hopes there will be good black ice there "as the days lengthen and the frosts strengthen." All the weather-wise inhabitants of our English Holland, the ground-plan of which is Vermuyden's ancient drainage-system, seem to be convinced that we are to have a spell of real winter. February, indeed, though called "fill-dyke" in country proverbs, is nearly always the best month for ice and snow in this humid island. Three cold nights, during which there are at least 10 degrees (Fahrenheit) of frost, are enough to provide the necessary two inches of safe ice on many of the very shallow "washes," "drains," "lodes" or "eaus" (pronounced "e's") of Fenland, though in sheltered places, especially under bridges, there is then danger of a break-through. Do not be unduly alarmed by cracking noises; there is much truth in the local saying that "ice which cracks never breaks." It is when the crowded ice has been broken into large triangles, though apparently sound, and a thaw has acted on the edges, that the whole surface may suddenly give way without a sound of warning. The Latin proverb: *Via trita, via tuta*, should always be borne in mind. Of course, places where the water is moving, however sluggishly, should be avoided until there has been a week of continuous frost, and the rivers do not begin to bear unless the surface has been set by a fall of temperature to 20 degrees or so below freezing-point, a succession of slight frosts failing to have this effect.

After a week's frost you can be sure of excellent sport, whatever town is made your headquarters. Ely is perhaps to be preferred: for the sake of its noble Norman tower and lantern, which dominates the neighbouring scenes, rising above the silvery haze which so often surrounds "The Isle" in winter-time and makes it all a mystery. Ely, surely, is the city of the Feuman's soul. "Fen Skating," by Neville and Albert Goodman, though it was published nearly 50 years ago, contains a still serviceable map of the Fen waterways, great and small, and some cross-country itineraries for skaters. Since the famous skaters' rendezvous of Whittlesea, celebrated in the local rhyme:—

Yaxley stone mill.
Glatton's round hill
And Whittlesea Mere.
Are the three wonders of Huntingdonshire

was drained and made profitable dry land in the early fifties, there have been no great changes in the hydrography of the Fens, so far as the skater's pathways are concerned. And the stranger, who has a pair of skates for introduction, will find the Fen folk kindly and companionable, and have good talk about sport (especially wild-fowling) at the ancient hostelries he visits or stays at—let him be careful to find his lodging by sunset lest he be compelled to pass chilly hours in "The Pike and Eel."

For snow sports, such as skiing, the prospects in Great Britain are always most favourable in February. But you have to seek hills and moorlands which are not open to the western sea breezes that may strip the slopes of snow in a single day. Snowdon, for example, though it has an altitude of 3,650ft., does not live up to its name in providing suitable snow-fields for ski-ing because it has one foot on shore and one in the sea, so to speak. There is always plenty of snow on the English "high tops" (above the 1,500ft. contour), but it comes and goes and is seldom dry enough for the use of ski. The hilly region of Derbyshire, which is farther removed than others from sea influences, is the likeliest of all, and when a big snow-fall is followed by a few days of cold, settled weather, Buxton in particular resembles a popular resort in the Lower Alps. Hundreds of enthusiasts from the cities of Lancashire, Yorkshire, and the Midlands hasten thither, and enjoy ski-running, sleighing and tobogganing in the presence of crowds of spectators. More than once the writer has found a day or two in snow-bound Buxton a physical and mental tonic. At Middleton-in-Teesdale, where Yorkshire and Durham meet, there is another range of high moors where the snow is little, if at all, affected by sea influences, and there the best ski-ing south of the Border may sometimes be enjoyed for several days together. Every peak in Cumberland and Westmorland has been climbed by adventurous ski-runners, but the Lake Country hills, like those of Wales, provide better facilities for ice-climbing than the use of ski on their sunless faces, if they are also sheltered from the mild, moist sea-breezes.

In Scotland, to be sure, suitable snow, albeit liable to be utterly spoilt by a single day of "Scotch mist," is much more frequent and extensive than in England. But the snow-fields and snow-slopes of the Cairngorms (the best district for skiing in all Britain, no doubt, and far better than the Lochaber and Glencoe regions, which are much subject to sea mists) are difficult of access. There are adventures there for the adventurous, who have for guidance the snow-reports of the Scottish and English clubs. But a safer chance for sport is furnished by the ponds for curling, Scotland's national winter game, which are maintained along the loftier railway routes.

PARIS FASHIONS

DRESSES BY PATOU

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Jean Patou's fashions this year are marked by moderation and dignity. His evening dresses are made on the same lines as last season, with slight changes in drapery and fullness. Printed taffetas, chiffons, lace, and satins are among the materials of the more ceremonious dresses; georgette and other crêpes, including Patou's own crepeot, make simple dance and dinner frocks. The colours are sober; there are quiet harmonies of black and light grounds, and there is the new rose opaline which is a steady pink.

The long evening dresses do not pretend to any new line, except, perhaps, in the slight raising of the waist, which is softly draped. On full evening dresses trains are worn; the length of the dance frock is about the ankles. Flowers are set on the shoulders or at the waist; and with some evening dresses there are close fitting caps, trimmed with aigrettes: these are helpful in the transition period between short and long hair. With many evening dresses Patou puts long coloured suède gloves.

For the morning Patou makes simple tweed coats and skirts with washing blouses and dresses with lingerie fronts. His materials are often English, notably Bradford mixed tweeds. His present sport ensembles are of lace-tweed, which is as light and pleasant to wear as possible, and is much less common than jersey. For afternoon he makes the same sort of plain and printed silk crêpes and chiffons as have been worn for some months, since, as he explains, the afternoon dress is not so popular in summer as in winter. Only for garden parties and the races is real afternoon dress worn. His dance dresses, though quite long, are so cut as to be comfortable and easy to dance and walk in; printed chiffons, printed and plain georgette, light silk crêpes without patterns, and moiré, are the materials. Each dress has its little jacket, bolero, or cape, the material of which either matches the dress or is so like it as not to interfere with the outline.

It may be said that the neat, well-cut English tweed tailor-made of coat and skirt ensemble with washing blouse is more fashionable than it has been for some time. A well-made summer weight tweed coat and skirt with a light blouse of washing silk, satin, crêpe, or tussore, delicate shoes and bag, a bit of good jewelry, and a soft, becoming hat will do for any afternoon party. Touches of lingerie are right on little tailored dresses and on silk dresses with unlined coat to match. Usual colours are black and pink, blue and white, grey beige and white, and, for printed chiffons, black and yellow, yellow-green, and pink.

Expensive materials are essential if these fashions are to be at the best. The long evening dress, unless well made, is unwearable, so lacking in grace are its lines. The tailor-made coat and skirt have to be finely cut and fitted and in the best kinds of cloth or tweed if the whole is to look right. All the additions such as hat, shoes, bag, gloves, are now made to match the dress or coat and skirt, and it is said that stockings will soon have to match coloured dresses.

EATON SOCON CHURCH DESTROYED

FIRE IN BEDFORDSHIRE VILLAGE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ST. NEOT'S, FEB. 9

The parish church of St. Mary, Eaton Socon, Bedfordshire, was destroyed by fire last night. The fire broke out near the organ chamber about 9 o'clock and spread with alarming rapidity. In a short time the building was completely burnt out and now only the walls and pillars remain.

The Sandy and St. Neot's fire brigades were quickly on the spot, but could be of little use. The fine peal of bells escaped destruction and remain in the tower. Fortunately the registers, which date from 1566, and the Communion plate, dated 1609, were saved. The church was only separated from the Great North Road by the village green and was familiar to motorists. It was of the Perpendicular period and had a clerestoried nave of fine bays and a western embattled tower. It was restored in 1868 at a cost of £2,700. The ancient carved chancel screen was totally destroyed. The roofs were finely carved, and the church contained a number of old seats with tall 15th-century poppyheads of much interest. The Norman font, which is not greatly damaged, is a relic of an earlier church. Some of the brasses destroyed dated from 1400. The vicar is the Rev. E. P. Higham.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

Mr. Clynes at dinner of London and Suburban Traders' Federation, Hotel Metropole, 6.30.

Mr. Lansbury at quarterly meeting of London Head Teachers' Association, Church House, 6.

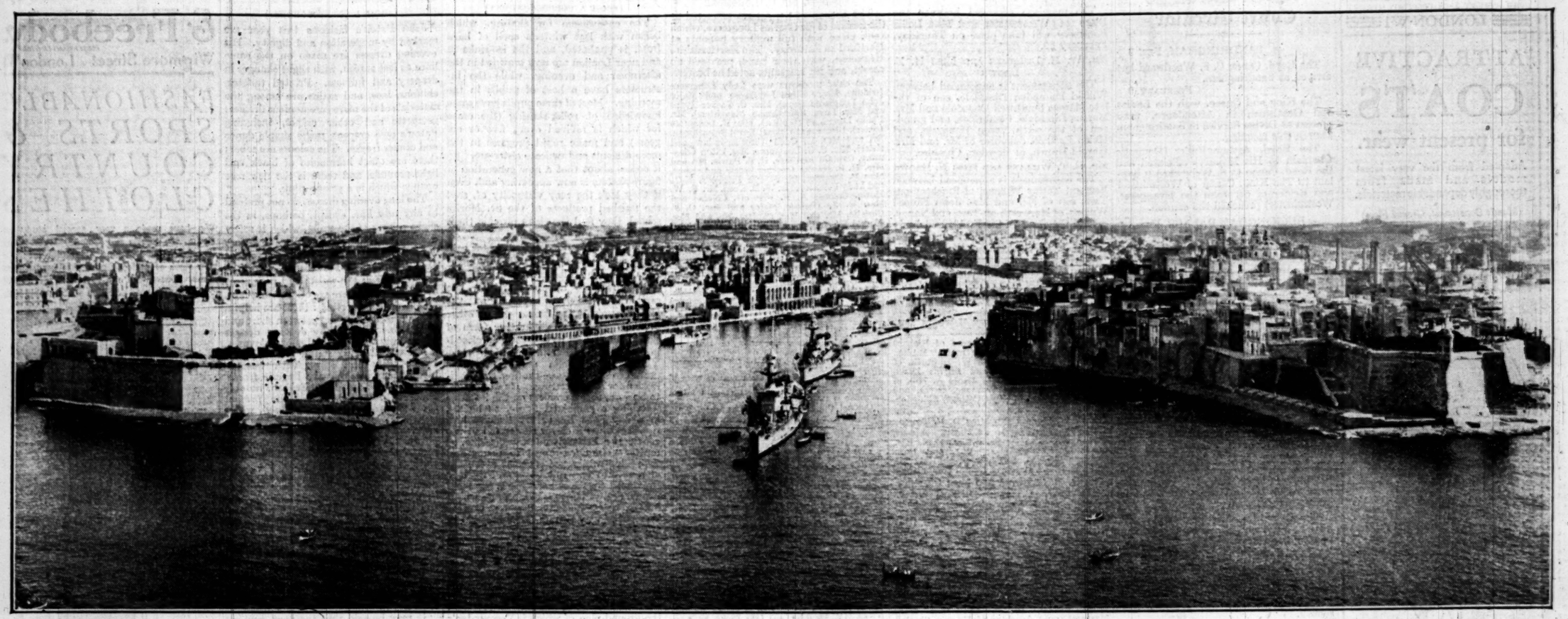
The High Commissioner for New Zealand and Mrs. Wilford entertain Lord Biedisloe, Governor-General designate of New Zealand, and Lady Biedisloe at dinner, May Fair Hotel, 8.

John Carpenter Club: Lord Mayor and Sheriffs at dinner, Hotel Victoria, 7.

Oxford Carlton Club: Sir Austen Chamberlain at annual dinner, Clarendon Hotel, Oxford, 8.

Rail-borne Coal Factors

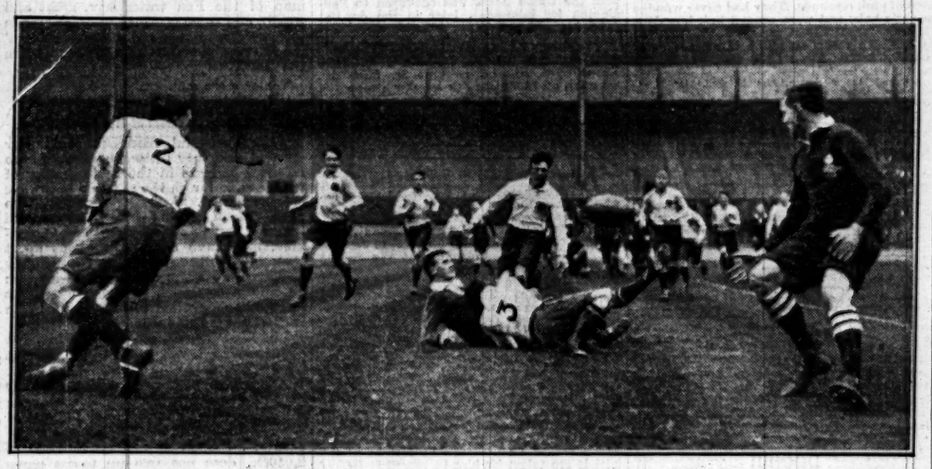
A PANORAMA OF VALLETTA



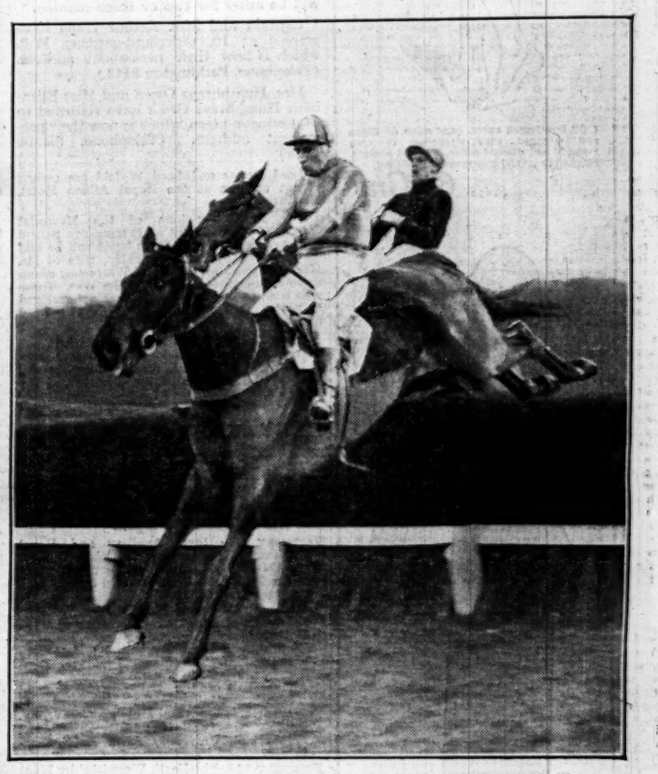
LOOKING ACROSS THE GRAND HARBOUR.—We publish on another page to-day an article explaining the origin of the quarrel that has arisen between the Maltese Government and the Church of Rome. Above we reproduce a photograph looking across the Grand Harbour at Valletta, the finest port in the Mediterranean, towards Fort St. Angelo and Senglea.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY

IRELAND'S RUGBY VICTORY.—Ireland beat England by a dropped goal to a try after a hard and fast game on the Lansdowne Ground at Dublin on Saturday. The photograph shows A. Key, the English scrummage half-back (who took the place of W. H. Sobey) getting away with the ball after a scrummage.

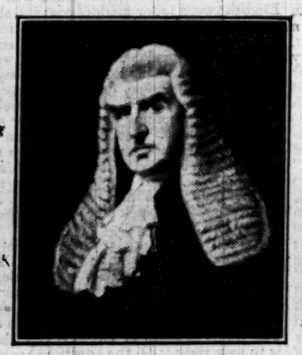


INTER-SERVICES TOURNAMENT.—An incident in the Rugby match at Twickenham on Saturday between the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force, which the former won for the fifth year in succession, scoring a goal and two tries to a try. A member of the Air Force team tackling a Royal Navy player.



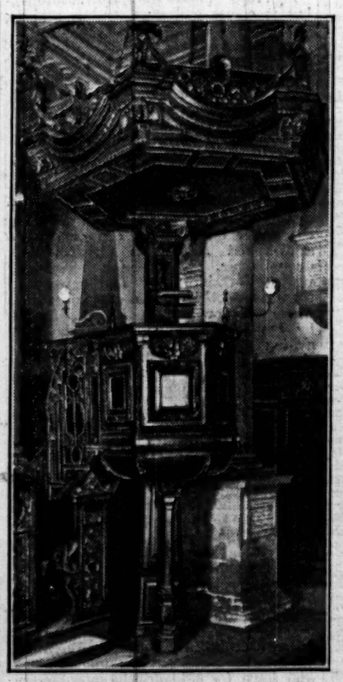
RACING AT LINGFIELD PARK.—Gib, winner of the Troytown Steeplechase, clearing the last jump. This was his eighth consecutive win. The other horse is Gregalach, winner of the last Grand National, who was second.

M. DE PERETTI DE LA ROCCA, the new French Ambassador to Belgium, photographed on leaving the Royal Palace in Brussels after presenting his credentials.

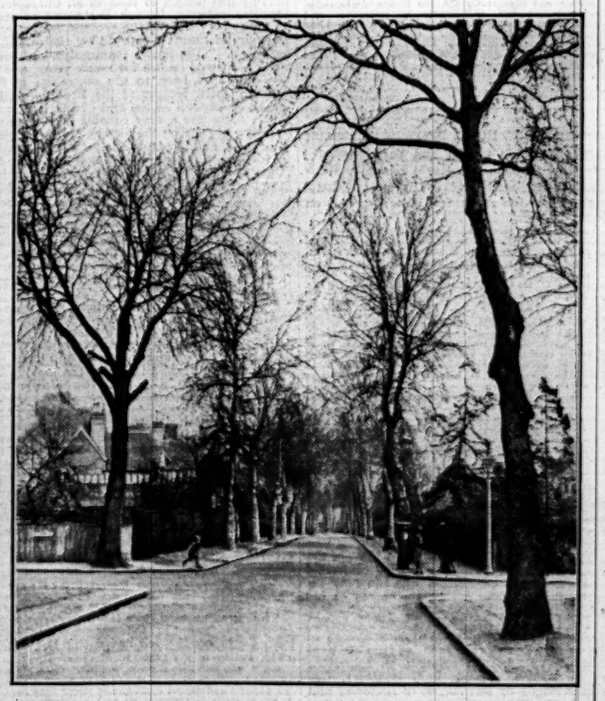


SIR LEWIS COWARD, for over 30 years Recorder of Folkestone, whose death at the age of 77 is announced. A portrait by Mr. J. St. Helier Lander.

CHURCH DESTROYED BY FIRE.—A view in the interior of the Church of St. Mary, Eaton Socon, Bedfordshire, after the fire on Saturday night. Records dating back to 1400 and the Communion plate were saved.



A CITY PULPIT.—The Grinling Gibbons pulpit in St. Stephen's, Walbrook, one of Wren's finest churches, which, as a letter on page 8 explains, stands in need of various repairs.



THREAT TO MERTON PARK.—The avenue of planes in Sheridan-road, Merton Park, which will be destroyed if the Surrey County Council's scheme to make a by-pass road through Merton Park in order to relieve congestion on the Kingston road is carried out. An alternative proposal has been put forward by the local authority.

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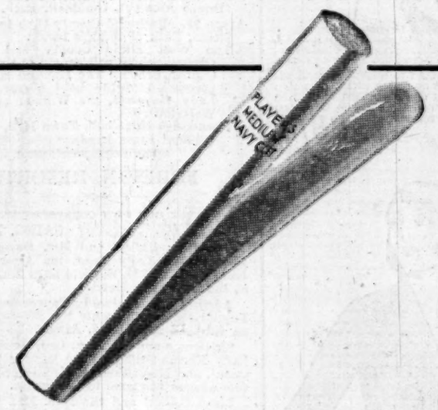

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Obituary

SIR LEWIS COWARD, K.C.

A RAILWAY AND CANAL COMMISSIONER

Sir Lewis Coward, K.C., a Railway and Canal Commissioner since 1921, and Commissary to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral, died on Friday night at his residence in Evelyn-gardens at the age of 77.

John Charles Lewis Coward was the eldest son of the Rev. John Henry Coward, rector of St. Peter-le-Poer, E.C., and a minor canon of St. Paul's, and was born on April 19, 1852. He was educated at St. Paul's School and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he was an exhibitioner and Mawson scholar in 1871 and a prizeman in 1874. He was called to the Bar in 1877 by Gray's Inn, of which Inn he was later a Bencher and for some years "Resident Bencher," and he served as treasurer in 1898. He was chairman of the House Committee from 1893 to 1923, when Sir Miles Mattinson, K.C., was chairman of the Finance Committee, and the two Benchers were entertained at a house dinner last July in recognition of their services, which had enabled the society to build the new library.

Standing 6ft. 6in. in height, Coward was believed to be the tallest barrister of his time. He was for long in chambers with Mr. Crump, Q.C., later the editor of the *Law Times*, who as a junior had an extensive practice, and when Crump took silk Coward fell into some of his work. He appeared in several cases that attracted much public interest in their day, such as the Colin Campbell divorce suit in 1886 and the Osborn pearl case tried before Mr. Justice Denman in 1891. He also appeared before Parliamentary Committees and he specialized in election petitions, which in those days were more frequent and remunerative than now, and at one time he occupied, we believe, the position of a kind of standing junior counsel to the Conservative Party.

Coward took silk in 1901, after which he was seen more frequently in the House of Commons Committee Rooms than in the Strand. He was knighted in 1918, and in 1921 he was appointed a Railway and Canal Commissioner. During his career he had usefully filled a number of posts. From 1886 to 1921 he was Recorder of Folkestone and received the honorary freedom of the borough on his resignation; he was at one time vice-chairman of the Council of Legal Education, and chairman of the Board of Legal Studies from 1914 to 1920. In December, 1913, he was appointed Commissary to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. He was a member of the Aerodromes Committee of the Air Ministry in 1917-18, and vice-chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Officers' Families Fund from 1914 to 1919. He was a horseman, a good shot, and a keen cyclist.

Sir Lewis Coward married first, in 1879, Millicent Horatia, daughter of the late Sir T. W. Clinton Murdoch; she died in April, 1927, leaving a daughter, who is the wife of Captain R. H. Montgomery, The East Surrey Regiment. He married secondly, last August, Miss Dorothy Irene Frost.

LORD LATHOM

Mr. F. N. Blundell writes:—

Will you allow one who knew Lord Lathom in his earlier days to record an impression of him which is perhaps different from that formed by those who only knew him as a writer of plays and an amateur in theatrical enterprises?

Many of his older friends will prefer to remember him as a very young man, fresh from Eton, with an enormous capacity for enjoyment and a gift for amusing himself and others in the simplest ways. Some, too, will not forget his brief military career. He was never an accomplished soldier, but all his brother officers will agree that he was an excellent good comrade. His men liked him because he was so perfectly good natured and so perfectly natural. When he fell off his horse, which he did at the slightest provocation, he was so good-tempered and so humble over his lack of skill that officers and men alike laughed with him. There never was a subaltern more ready to swap turns of duty to suit the convenience of others, and his equal as a mess president under difficult conditions has never been found. I for one shall remember him as a gay and friendly companion; I shall think of him singing comic songs to my mother to distract her attention when the squadron was ordered overseas, falling off "Strong John" and picking himself up with unabated good humour, or reading aloud the plays, neither advanced nor controversial, which he had composed in some squalid billet behind the line. I take my leave of him in the village "somewhere in France" where we celebrated his 21st birthday.

SIR ARNOLD RUSHTON

Lord Hampton writes:—

Although I had not had the privilege of his acquaintance for a longer period than three years at most, I should like, if I may, to add a tribute to the memory of Sir Arnold Rushton on behalf of myself and my colleagues at the headquarters of the Boy Scouts Association.

For many years Sir Arnold had found time among his other responsible duties to take a keen interest in the Liverpool Boy Scouts and had been chairman of that association for some time past. From the earliest days of preparation for the recent World Jamboree he was a keen and active supporter of the idea, and we were fortunate indeed in being able to persuade him to accept the position of chairman of the Local General Committee. It is no exaggeration to say that this great event could not have been carried through without the loyal help and expert advice of the members of that committee, drawn as it was from among the leaders in public life and business on Merseyside and in the near neighbourhood. Those who worked for the Jamboree's success both at headquarters and on the committee which he so ably led will bear witness to his never-failing tact, his ceaseless energy, and his grasp of our needs from the outset. While Liverpool mourns the loss of a leading citizen, we in the Scout movement would join with them in deploring the death of a true friend to Scouting and one who smoothed away so many difficulties for us during the course of the greatest event in our history.

MAJOR-GENERAL GREEN

General Sir George Kirkpatrick sends us the following tribute to Major-General S. F. St. D. Green, of whom an obituary notice appeared in *The Times* of Friday:—

He joined the Headquarters of the Western Command, India, in March, 1924, and remained there three years. During this period he displayed such knowledge, practical common sense, and sympathetic insight as to make him respected and beloved by all. He was indefatigable at all times and in all seasons in the supervision and inspection of all matters which concerned the health and welfare of the troops. His advice was invariably well considered, and he was always ready to make the best of such means as could be made available to carry out his recommendations, a very high quality for one in his position. He took great pride in his work, and was never more pleased than when asked to produce his graphics, which demonstrated the steady improvement in the health of the troops under the care of himself and his officers, whom he always supported and to whom he never failed to give all the credit which was their due. Himself a physician of high repute, he set an example to those who worked with and under him of simple, cheerful humanity, ability, and devotion to duty which will render his memory a precious one to those who were privileged to know him.

MR. H. C. EMBLETON

Mr. Henry Cawood Embleton, who was one of the best-loved figures in Leeds, died on Friday of pneumonia at the age of 75. He was a man of great wealth and was reputed to be a millionaire. Under the will of his aunt, Mrs. Emily Matilda Easton, of Felling-on-Tyne, who left a gross estate of over a million, he benefited considerably. Later, he and his sister, Miss Emily Maude Embleton, were residuary legatees under the will of their brother Thomas, who left a net estate of £291,000, and on the death of his sister in 1923 he came in for another substantial fortune, as he inherited virtually the whole of her estate, which was proved at £366,000. In spite of his riches, he was a man of simple tastes, but gave generously.

The son of a mining engineer, Mr. Embleton was a member of Embleton, Barton, and Stancliff, mining engineers, Leeds, but he had also wide interests in the coal industry, being chairman of the Bedlington Coal Company, Northumberland, director of the Barnsley Main Colliery Company, and director of the Wallsend and Hebburn Coal Company, Limited. He was well known in musical circles throughout this country and abroad. He was the creator of the Leeds Choral Union, being secretary and treasurer for 34 years. This meant that the society had no financial troubles, and on numerous occasions he took the whole choir, numbering several hundreds, at his own expense on tours to Germany, France, and other countries. Mr. Embleton had travelled much and had accumulated a large collection of art treasures. About 15 months ago he presented the greater part of his unique collection of old Leeds pottery to the Leeds Art Gallery. He was hon. freeman of Leeds. He was a bachelor, and his nearest surviving relative is a nephew, Dr. Embleton, of London.

MRS. F. V. HORNBY

Mrs. Kathleen Marion Hornby, wife of Mr. Francis Villiers Hornby, of Kingsmead, near Godalming, who died on Thursday, after a long illness, was a descendant of two families prominent in the history of last century and was thus a link with a fast receding past. A correspondent writes of her:—

Her father was John Hamilton, of Brown Hall, Co. Donegal (D.L. and High Sheriff), whose grandmother, Helen Pakenham, was a daughter of the second Lord Longford, another of whose daughters, Catherine, married Arthur, first Duke of Wellington. Her uncles, the late Lords Carlingford and Clermont, were distinguished Irishmen in the latter part of last century. The former, as Chichester Fortescue, was Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1865, and his brother was a popular and beloved landlord in the dark days of the Land League, though the family seat, Ravensdale, Co. Down, did not in recent years escape the fury of the Sinn Feiners.

On her mother's side Mrs. Hornby was descended from the Lemprières, Seigneurs of Rozel, Jersey, one of the oldest of the Island families and famous throughout its long history of 900 years in their fight for liberty and loyalty to the English Crown. Her maternal grandmother, Mary Jane Lemprière, when quite a child, was arrested with her father at Bordeaux in 1806 and confined for over nine years in the fortress at Verdun, and only released after Waterloo. She retained her faculties unimpaired till her death in 1890, and I can recall her relating her long life of 45 continuous years in India when the wife of the late Colonel Earle of the old East India Company, and how as a child she threw a petition into the carriage of the Empress Marie Louise asking for redress from severities practised on the English prisoners confined during the Napoleonic Wars at Verdun. Her eldest daughter, the late Mrs. Tytler, who was through the Siege of Delhi and the Indian Mutiny, assisted the late Lord Roberts, when writing his memoirs, with accounts of those eventful and historic days.

Mrs. Hornby was buried on Saturday in the beautiful churchyard at Compton, beside her mother, who predeceased her by a few years.

MR. H. ENTWISLE BURY

Mr. Henry Entwisle Bury, solicitor, of 47, Lincoln's Inn-fields, who died recently, was an ardent amateur of music and a keen supporter of various institutions for the advancement of the art in London. He was for some time a member of the governing body of the Royal Academy of Music, and his presence at the last concert of the Academy at Queen's Hall before Christmas showed the constancy of his interest. As honorary treasurer of the Vocal Therapy Fund he brought the art he loved to the aid of those who had suffered in the War, and his own loss of three sons by the War made him only the more eager in this cause. But the People's Concert Society, of which he was an original member and for many years honorary treasurer and chairman of the executive committee, was the institution with which he was most closely associated, and for the longest time. Founded in 1878 to increase the popularity of the best music by means of cheap concerts, that society has for over 50 years, with the generous cooperation of many distinguished performers, carried the finest works of chamber music to appreciative audiences in the poorest parts of London. Mr. Bury's interest in the scheme was of the most practical and personal kind. He did not merely treasure the society's small funds, devise means for their increase, and preside over committees, working in close cooperation with Mrs. E. L. Robinson Smith, the indefatigable secretary, but he delighted to attend the concerts themselves, even those in the most remote parts of London. When seven years ago concerts were specially planned for children, he took the greatest pleasure in attending these, sitting among the children and talking with them about the music. At several centres he gave prizes for essays on the music which the children wrote at home. It will be difficult to fill his place but in laying plans to carry on and extend their work, especially that for children, the Committee of the People's Concert Society desire to make it, in some sort at least, a memorial of his life.

MR. A. H. GODFREY

Mr. Albert Hamilton Godfrey, of Brook Street House, Ash-next-Sandwich, died on Thursday night at a nursing home at Ascot, where he had been lying ill for two months. He was 65. The son of Colonel A. H. Godfrey, late 73rd Regiment, he came of an ancient family of Kent. He was admitted a solicitor in 1885, and acquired a large practice at Woking, where for some years he was chairman of the Urban District Council.

In 1916 he succeeded his uncle, Mr. Ingram Godfrey, in the Brook House Estate, and since he went to live there he had taken an active and useful part in the local affairs. He had been a member of the Kent County Council and of the Kent Agricultural Wages Committee, and till his death was chairman of the Eastry Board of Guardians, a member of the Eastry Rural District Council, and chairman of the governors of the Sir Roger Manwood School, Sandwich. He interested himself in the boys from the union homes, and secured for many of them an excellent start. Mr. Godfrey was also interested in the housing and other provision for the new populations brought into East Kent by the development of coalmining. He represented the Eastry Rural District Council on the East Kent Regional Town Planning Committee, and also the two housing companies, Aylesham Tenants, Limited, and Elvington Tenants, Limited. A keen Conservative, he frequently addressed meetings in the district, and as a member of the Kent County Cricket Committee he served on the Canterbury Sub-Committee. At agricultural and other gatherings he was a familiar and popular figure, and his loss will be greatly felt. He married a daughter of Major-General E. M. Lawford; she survives him with a son and two daughters.

PROFESSOR SCOTT

"D. F. F.-H." writes:—

There is something very sad about the death of James Matthews Duncan Scott, Professor of Physiology at Saskatoon, for he was quite a young man, a sound physiologist, and an excellent lecturer. Duncan Scott, as we always called him at St. Andrews, was one of the brightest of my students there, and was far ahead of the man who came next to him in the class of 1908. Scott had taken his degree in Arts before coming to the study of physiology, and had thus equipped himself for his scientific studies in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. He gave one the impression of a student who enjoyed learning and who was never satisfied merely with the "required minimum." He attended the wholly optional class of lectures on the nervous system and the senses. Your correspondent has referred to the honours to which he attained in his subsequent career, but by the death of Professor Scott physiology has lost an able worker and exponent, and I have lost a friend in whose memory it is but a melancholy satisfaction to write this imperfect tribute.

MR. A. G. LUPTON

Mr. Arthur Greenhow Lupton, a member of a well-known Leeds family and former Pro-Chancellor of Leeds University, died at his home at Leeds on Saturday, at the age of 70. For many years he had been prominent in the electricity industry, and was chairman of the Yorkshire Electric Power Company, which has grown from small beginnings into a very large undertaking. Mr. Lupton was the senior partner in the firm of William Lupton and Co., woollen manufacturers, a business founded 160 years ago. He was Pro-Chancellor and Chairman of the Council of Leeds University from its foundation in 1904 until 1921. He had been active in higher education since 1886, when he was elected to the council in the Yorkshire College, and eventually became chairman. He is survived by two daughters. His son, Michael, died recently from an accident in the hunting field.

Mr. Walter Benward Travers, who died last week at Cheesecake Farm, Garrowby Park, Yorkshire, in his 78th year, was a native of Mumby, Lincolnshire, where his father was vicar for about 50 years. His family has been associated with India since the days of "John Company." Educated at Uppingham School, before entering business in Liverpool, from which he retired about 30 years ago, Mr. Travers was studying music in Germany at the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War. Since living at Cheesecake Farm, with his son, farms for Lord Irwin, Viceroy of India, he manager for Lord Irwin, Viceroy of India, he had made many friends, for he was fond of all countryside pursuits and was a congenial companion.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

MARSHAL FOCH

FERDINAND FOCH, Marshal of France, of Rue de Grenelle, Paris, who died on March 20, left property in England of the value of £623. The will reads:—

"I beg of her [his wife] to hand a few of the souvenirs which were given to me in France or in the Allied countries to my former War Officers, General Weygand, Gen. Destiken, Gen. Pajeux, Putnier, Boutal.

"Also to hand some articles of uniform or equipment to the Polytechnic School and the Museum of the Army.

"I bequeath the remainder of these articles which shall not be kept in the family to the Town of Tarbes, for a collection in memory of one of its children, Marshal of France, of Great Britain and of Poland."

Mr. KENWARD WALLACE ELMSLIE, of May Place, Broom-road, Teddington, and of Messrs. William Elmslie and Son, average adjusters, of Great St. Helens, E.C., and of Lloyds, died on December 28, aged 73, leaving property of the value of £113,914, with net personalty £107,499.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ALBERT EDWARD ENGLAND, late R.A., of Soulderne Manor, near Banbury, Oxon, died on December 19, leaving estate of the gross value of £20,614, with net personalty £20,337. Subject to a life interest and other bequests he gives:—

The residue of the property to Major Harold Lane, "and I make this bequest to him in recognition of the gallant and devoted manner in which he served his King and Country in the European War," hoping he will take the name of England in addition to his own.

ELIZABETH MARGARET LADY MILBANKE, of Eccleston-square, Westminster, S.W., who died on October 31, aged 81, widow of Sir Peniston Milbanke, ninth baronet, left £1,098, with net personalty nil.

Mr. THOMAS SCANLAN, of Campden Hill court, Kensington, W., and of Pump-court, Temple, E.C., barrister-at-law, Metropolitan Police Magistrate 1924-27, who died on January 9, aged 56, left £7,506, with net personalty £4,746.

Mr. THOMAS HORROCKS OPENSHAW, C.B., C.M.G., F.R.C.S., of Wimpole-street, W.1, who died on November 17, aged 73, left estate of the gross value of £29,808, with net personalty £25,549. He left:—

£200 to Miss Edgerton, if still in his employ, and £50 and cases of fish to the Red Spinner Angling Society.

Mr. EDWARD CARDWELL, of Laurel Bank, Lancaster, retired surgeon dentist, chemist and druggist, who died on December 22, aged 85, left estate of the gross value of £24,880, with net personalty £17,027. He left:—

£100 to the Building Fund of the Royal Lancaster Infirmary and a further £100 to the General Fund of the said infirmary, and £100 each to the Wesleyan Methodist Foreign Missionary Society and the Royal Albert Institution.

Mr. WALTER GEORGE GIBBS, of The Cottage, University-road, Leicester, secretary of Leicester University College, formerly editor of the *Leicester Daily Post*, who died on November 23, aged 56, left estate of the gross value of £2,214, with net personalty £1,999.

Mr. WILLIAM HARKER VERNON, of Eversley, Woodside-lane, North Finchley, who died on December 14, aged 68, left £5,897, with net personalty £4,235. He left:—

£250 to the Protestant Truth Society, St. Paul's Churchyard, and £50 to the Hermitage Home, Coiney Hatch-lane.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
BARTON, Mrs. Lucy Georgina, of Russell Hotel, Tunbridge Wells (net personalty £6,005)	£6,113
BEAL, Mr. Mark (83), of Westbourne Park, Scarborough, retired farmer (net personalty £4,012)	4,942
BEATER, Dr. Orlando Palmer, M.D. (80), of Brighton-road, Rathgar, Co. Dublin, solicitor, a director of Messrs. Arnott and Co., Limited, and of Messrs. Cherry and Smalldridge, Limited (personal estate in England and the Irish Free State)	12,207
BLANKLEY, Mr. Charles Thomas, of College-street, Leicester (net personalty £381)	4,402
BOWSKILL, Mr. William (65), of Cleveland-street, Birkenhead, Cheshire, licensed victualler	7,707
BYTHWAY, Mrs. Caroline (76), of The Limes, Leigh, Lancs, widow of T. Bythway (net personalty £66,201)	66,471
COLE, Mrs. Anna Maria (91), of Combe Park, Bath, widow of Captain G. C. Cole (net personalty £13,020)	17,836
CUNNINGHAM, Mr. William (64), of Woodlands Grieve-street, Dunfermline, linen manufacturer, a partner in the firm of William Cunningham and Co., of Dunfermline, and of Bowlane, London, E.C. (personal estate in Great Britain £67,574) (personal total estate)	68,572
EDDISON, Mr. Joseph Cooper (77), of Arundel-road, Eastbourne (net personalty £13,818)	20,007
ELKES, Mr. Charles Henry (69), of High-street, Uttoxeter, founder of the firm of Messrs. C. H. Elkes and Sons, biscuit manufacturers, of Uttoxeter (net personalty £7,885)	13,482
GLOYNE, Mr. Robert Maynard, of Burton Grange, Christchurch, Hants (net personalty £5,885)	6,251
JOHNSON, Mr. George Charles Ashton (68), of Carlisle-mansions, Victoria-street, S.W.1 (net personalty £20,555)	20,659
MANN, Dr. Arthur Henry, Mus.Doc., of King's College, Cambridge, Fellow and organist of the said college (net personalty £1,419)	1,630
MAYERS, Mr. John Ellis, of Dee Hill Park, Chester (net personalty £2,913)	4,498
PALLANT, Mr. Thomas, M.I.C.E., of Palace-mansions, West Kensington (net personalty £26,533)	26,633
PORTEOUS, the Rev. John, M.A., B.D. (75), of Hunterhill-road, Blackhall, Paisley (personal estate)	6,762
POTTER, Alderman William, J.P. (80), of Westfield, Sleaford-road, Boston, Lincs, retired bank manager (net personalty £11,375)	12,655
RUNCHMAN, Mr. Matthew Samuel, of Marlow House, Bourne End, Bucks, and late of the Stock Exchange, London, and South Africa (net personalty £1,459)	1,509
SMITH, Mr. George Edward, of Northfield House, Henlow, Beds (net personalty £5,433)	10,152
SOUTAR, Miss Mabel Wilson, of Nethergate, Dundee (personal estate)	6,764
WALLACH, Mr. Henry, F.R.G.S., of Wembley Park-drive, Wembley, Middlesex, and of the London Stock Exchange	900

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

The King has approved the appointment of the REV. ALFRED ARTHUR BOXLEY, vicar of All Saints, Leyton, to the vicarage of Terrington St. Clement, vacant by the cession of the Rev. A. E. Penney.

The trustees of the Church Trust have appointed the REV. ROBERT RICHARD NEILL, vicar of St. John's, Brockley, S.E., to the vicarage of St. Andrew the Less, Cambridge.

The Rev. JOHN HENRY BLIGH, vicar of St. John, Worksop, has been appointed to the vicarage of Snettisham, Norfolk—patrons, the C.P.A.S. Board of Patronage Trust.

The Lord Chancellor has nominated the REV. E. C. S. UPCHER, rector of Great Dunham, in the diocese of Norwich, to the perpetual curacy of Weyborne, in the same diocese.

The REV. A. O. LUKYN-WILLIAMS, vicar of Holy Trinity, Hinckley, Leicestershire, has been appointed rector of King's Stanley, in the diocese of Gloucester.

NOTES

Miss Picton-Turbervill, M.P., will lecture on "An International Harvest" at St. Edmund's, Lombard-street, on Wednesday, at 1.10 p.m.

The Bristol Diocesan Conference will meet in Bristol on Tuesday, February 18. The Bishop of Gloucester will speak on "The Principles of Reunion, with special reference to the South Indian proposals."

MINERS' GRATITUDE TO DEPTFORD

An illuminated address has been presented to the Mayor, corporation, and citizens of Deptford by the Ushaw Moor, Durham, committee responsible for the distribution of the Mayor of Deptford miners' relief fund. The address, which will be hung in the Mayor's Parlour, states:—"We feel that your committee and the people of Deptford must have made many sacrifices in order to carry out the self-imposed task of 'the adoption of Ushaw Moor.' You can rest assured that the people of Ushaw Moor will never forget your noble action in coming to their assistance during a time of dire industrial distress." The illumination of the address was done by a working miner.

DEATH OF MRS. HORATIO BOTTOMLEY

Mrs. Horatio Bottomley died on Friday at the Dicker, Hailsham, Sussex, in the presence of her husband and their daughter, Mrs. Jefferson Cohn. She would have celebrated her golden wedding on May 16 next. A sad coincidence is that Mr. A. H. Clapp, the estate steward, was accidentally killed, his gun going off while he was passing through a hedge on the estate just about the time that Mrs. Bottomley died.

Mr. John William Brown, who for a quarter of a century had been coroner for North Devon, died suddenly at his home, Instow, near Bideford, on Saturday, at the age of 61. Late on Friday night he held an inquest near Barnstaple, when he committed for trial three persons on a charge of manslaughter. Mr. Brown, who was a land agent and agriculturist, was formerly mayor of Barnstaple and a county councillor for Devon.

MUSIC THIS WEEK

BELA BARTOK AT QUEEN'S HALL

The Hungarian composer Bela Bartok will appear at the B.B.C. concert at Queen's Hall on Friday, when he will play the solo part in his own piano concerto. Elgar's *The Apostles* will be sung by the London Choral Society on Wednesday, and *The Sorcerer* will be revived at the Savoy on Thursday. Concerts are still not numerous.

TO-DAY.—Mr. Albert Coates will conduct a Wagner programme for the L.S.O. (Queen's Hall, 8.15); considerable extracts from *Siegfried* will be sung by Miss Florence Austral and Messrs. Gwynne and Widdop. Miss Fay Ferguson will give a second piano recital (Wigmore Hall, 8.30).

TUESDAY.—Herr Artur Schnabel will play sonatas by Schubert (Op. posth.), Mozart (k. 332), and Beethoven (Op. 106) at Queen's Hall at 8.30.

WEDNESDAY.—The soloists in *The Apostles* (Queen's Hall, 8) will be Miss Dorothy Silk, Miss Enid Cruickshank, Mr. Bruce Flegg, Mr. Walter Saull, Mr. Kenneth Ellis, and Mr. Frederick Woodhouse; Mr. Arthur Fagge will conduct. Mr. Thomas McGuire will conduct a small orchestra at Æolian Hall (8.15) in a programme containing symphonies by Mozart and Schubert and serenades by Brahms and Wolf; Mr. Parry Jones will sing. Mr. Moiseiwitsch will play a Chopin programme at Wigmore Hall at 8.30.

THURSDAY.—A violoncello concerto for violoncello and orchestra by G. Coleman Young will be introduced at the concert of the London Concert Orchestra, conducted by Mr. Arthur Parfrey (Æolian Hall, 8.15). A group of new pieces by modern Italian composers will be played by Signor Arturo Bonucci at his violoncello recital (Wigmore Hall, 8.30). The opera at the Old Vic is *La Bohème* (7.45).

FRIDAY.—The B.B.C. concert (Queen's Hall, 8) will be conducted by Sir Henry Wood; the programme will include Brahms's second symphony. Miss May Harrison will play a new rhapsody for violin and piano by Lawrance Collingwood, and sonatas by Sammartini, Ireland, and Ravel at her recital at Wigmore Hall at 8.15.

SATURDAY.—Piano recitals will be given by Miss Elly Ney (Wigmore Hall, 3) and by Miss Harriet Cohen (Æolian Hall, 3), who will introduce a new piano work by Vaughan Williams, and take part with the Virtuoso Quartet in quintets by Bax and Franck. The Lener Quartet will play quartets by Schubert, Brahms, and Dvorák at Queen's Hall at 3.

SUNDAY.—Mr. Paul Robeson will sing at the Albert Hall at 3, and Mr. Alfred Cortot will give a piano recital at the Palladium at 3.15.

UNPUBLISHED WORK OF DVORAK

ACQUISITION BY BRITISH MUSEUM

The Department of Manuscripts of the British Museum has purchased the holograph manuscript of a 'cello and piano concerto in A by Dvořák, which, it is believed, is as yet unpublished. The work, dedicated to Ludwig Peer, is dated June 30, 1865, and signed by the composer. A few very neat corrections are pasted in the pages.

The Trustees of the Museum have acquired with the aid of a subscription from Mr. Iolo A. Williams two volumes of poems in holograph written by Samuel Wesley the Younger, brother of John and Charles. While the writing is believed to be that of the author, and is attributed to him in an inscription inserted in one of the volumes in another hand, the evidence is purely internal, as the Museum does not posses for comparison any examples of Samuel Wesley's hand otherwise authenticated. The inscription asserts that the volume concerned was given to the care of Harvey Mortimer by Dr. Whitehead, to whom the papers of John Wesley were delivered, and that Mr. Mortimer gave it to Miss Wesley, the daughter of Charles Wesley. That it is in fact the author's own fair copy is made more likely by the discovery in it of several unpublished poems and verbal corrections. Notably, one whole verse is cancelled and replaced in the "Hymn to God the Father" of 1730. The two volumes are not uniform, one being in a contemporary calf binding, the other in calf.

The Maharaja of Burdwan has presented to the Museum the manuscript of Sir Edwin Arnold's "Gita Govinda" or Song of Krishna, published in 1875, while Lord Northbrook and Mr. J. H. Baring, acting as trustees under the will of the late Lord Ellingham, have given an interesting charter dating from about the end of the 12th century, whereby John de Builli confirms the grant by his father, Richard de Builli, of certain lands to the Abbey of Kirkstead.

LINK WITH BORROW

The Department of Printed Books has acquired a Dutch translation of Defoe's "Colonel Jack," printed at The Hague in 1729, and bearing the signature and pencilled notes of George Borrow. Purchase has also been made of three 16th-century printed books from Spain, including the earliest production of Brocar, the printer of the Compiutensian Polyglot Bible. The Department has also acquired a number of small books and pamphlets printed in Great Britain in the 17th century. The earliest of these is a school book printed at Oxford in 1616 for the use of the boys of Winchester College and preserved with a manuscript dedication of the copy to Nicholas Love, the contemporary headmaster of the college, by the author, Hugh Robinson. The book is in Latin, in three parts, (1) *Preces*, (2) *Grammaticalia quaedam*, (3) *Rhetorica Brevis*, and there is a small synopsis of ancient history as an appendix. The only other known copies of this work are one at Winchester and one in the Bodleian Library. These acquisitions include a verse account, printed by Dring in London in 1667, of the Great Fire of London. The author describes it as "A Short and Serious Narrative of London's Fatal Fire, with its Diurnal and Nocturnal Progress." He follows the fire day by day in its attacks on Cornhill, Cheapside, St. Paul's, Fleet-street, and other districts of the City, with a fair accuracy of timing.

Mr. H. Scott Bridgwater, the engraver, has presented to the Department of Prints and Drawings 25 selected prints which illustrate his work, hitherto poorly represented in the Museum's collection. A number of private plates of portraits after Herkomer are included, notably one of the Duke of Connaught, and several fine engraver's proofs from published plates after Hoppner, Lawrence, and other artists are among the gifts. Four fine early drawings by the late Sir Frank Dicksee, P.R.A., have been presented to the Department by the artist's sister. Gifts to other departments include a Chinese pottery head of a horse belonging to the period of the Wei dynasty (A.D. 386-532), presented by Dr. Osvald Sirén.

HYDE PARK CARILLON

RECITAL BY A WOMAN PLAYER

A great crowd assembled round the New Zealand War Memorial Carillon in Hyde Park yesterday to hear a recital given by Miss Nora Johnston. Her choice of pieces was popular and there were many requests for encores, "Londonderry Air" being most in demand. Miss Johnston, who is the first woman to specialize in the difficult art of carillon playing, was a pupil of the Malines School. Since then she has played on every type of carillon in Europe, and has just returned from a tour during which she played the bells of 24 different churches in Belgium in 22 days.

In addition to the hand recitals this week there will be playing by the electric-pneumatic system of a single item each hour from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m., with the following programme, issued by the *Daily Sketch*:—

To-day.—"Minuet" (Bach).
To-morrow.—"The Bailiff's Daughter of Islington."
Wednesday.—"Musette" (Bach).
Thursday.—"Prelude" (Gebruers).
Friday.—"Les Cloches de Corneville."
Saturday.—"Ten Bell Changes."

Two blind boys are to be shown how the carillon operates and allowed to play a few simple tunes this afternoon. The boys are the best organists of the music pupils at the Swiss Cottage School for the Blind. In conjunction with the National Institute for the Blind the *Daily Sketch* is arranging for a special carillon recital to be given for blind ex-Service men and others. Mr. Michael W. Shanly has undertaken to reserve chairs free for these blind listeners.

£1,000 FOR MUSIC PRIZES

The council of the Royal College of Music announce that Mr. W. W. Cobbett, F.R.C.M., who has for many years presented prizes of 50 guineas for the encouragement of Chamber Music at the college, has now created a permanent endowment for this object by a gift of £1,000.

BRADLEYS

CHEPSTOW PLACE W2 :: PARK 1200

SPECIAL BETWEEN SEASONS PRICES

ONLY TWO WEEKS now remain during which orders may be placed at special Between Seasons prices. Advance Spring Models in Tailor Suits, Gowns, Wraps, Hats, Sports-wear, etc., are being shown.

This Redingote is being made in our Tailoring Department in navy and white spot Hopsack, finished with piqué slip at collar and cuffs.

MADE TO ORDER

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The CAPE is designed in Navy Tricotine.

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Ten minutes' Taxi from the Hyde Park Hotel.

THE BURDEN OF ARMAMENTS

MR. SNOWDEN'S BROADCAST ADDRESS

CONFERENCE AIMS

The following is the text of a speech by Mr. Snowden which was broadcast yesterday from London to the United States and Canada:—

The eyes of the world are on the Five-Power Naval Conference which is now sitting in London. High hopes and expectations have been raised that the outcome of this Conference will be, in the words which President Hoover recently addressed to Congress, to reduce the friction in the world and to reduce the great economic burdens of naval armaments.

If this Conference does not succeed in making a definite advance in both these directions a shattering blow will have been inflicted upon the hopes of the peace-loving peoples of the world, and the impression will have been created that the loudly expressed desires of statesmen for peace and the declarations embodied in the solemn undertakings of the Paris Pact are nothing more than sounding brass and tinkling cymbals.

I am sure it is the aim of the Conference to succeed in realizing popular expectations and desires to come to an agreement which will not only give nations the feeling of security in the pacific intentions of all Governments, but which will promise the peoples some relief from the crushing burden of the cost of armaments. The Conference so far is progressing satisfactorily, and its conclusions, I believe, will advance the nations on the way towards universal disarmament.

The reduction of armaments will not only relieve the world from the nightmare of another and still more devastating war, but it will release for useful production the numbers now employed in preparations for war, and it will release the sums spent annually on these purposes for industrial development and a higher individual and social life. It is on this financial aspect of the armament problem that I wish particularly to speak to you. I am afraid the magnitude of the burden of armaments and the cost of wars is not sufficiently appreciated by those who have to bear it.

Though the United States spends upon its armaments budget a much smaller percentage of its national income than other countries, the total figure is much higher than that of any of the other Great Powers of the world. Great Britain's armament expenditure last year was £115,000,000; in 1913 it was just under £80,000,000. The average annual expenditure of the United States on armaments, including ordinary pension charges, in the four years before the outbreak of the Great War was £92,000,000; 10 years later it had risen to £175,800,000.

Every one of the Great Powers of the world, except Germany, who has been compulsorily disarmed, is spending much more on armaments than it spent before the Great War. This is a sad commentary on the hopes that were entertained that an Allied victory would result in relieving the nations from the burdens of armaments. The nations of Europe are spending annually on armaments £520,000,000. The world expenditure on this purpose is £900,000,000, of which 60 per cent. is expended by European countries, about 20 per cent. by the United States, and 20 per cent. by the rest of the world.

The annual cost of armaments, however, is but a small part of the burden which nations have to bear as a result of this policy of relying upon force for national security. Armaments are a preparation for war. The foolish maxim that to be prepared for war is the best policy to avert it has been proved to be utterly wrong. Armaments are a provocation to war, and they are maintained and strengthened in the belief in the possibility or probability of war. They maintain the war mind, and when international differences arise there is always the temptation to resort to their use for the enforcement of a nation's demands.

War, it is true, never settles anything. It never increases a sense of security, even in the victors, though, as a matter of fact, there never are victors in a war. As a British writer has said: "War is the only game from which both sides rise the losers."

These truths are well proved by the after-results of the Great War, for, as I have shown, it has been followed by greater efforts on the part of the reputed victors to strengthen their war forces and to employ every scientific device to make the next war more cruel and devastating.

The present cost of maintaining the armed peace is but a small part of the financial burdens of war now borne by the belligerents in the Great War. May I illustrate this by a few facts about the war burdens of Great Britain—facts which apply in a smaller but still considerable measure to the other European countries which engaged in the Great War? Great Britain spent some £10,000,000,000 on its part in that colossal tragedy. This is apart from the loss of the wealth-producing capacity of some millions of men drawn for four years from useful employment.

The War has left Great Britain with a debt of over £7,000,000,000. We have to raise each year from taxation a sum of £350,000,000 for the service of this debt without making an appreciable impression on the amount of the debt. At the present rate of repayment of the debt it will take 140 years to liquidate it. Our taxpayers have to pay on our debt services £1,000,000 a day, £40,000 an hour, over £600 a minute. It takes the whole-time labour of 2,000,000 workers, year in, year out, to produce the means to pay the annual cost of our debt service. Add to this the £115,000,000 we annually spend on the fighting Services, and £56,000,000 we pay yearly for war pensions, and we get a total of £520,000,000 a year, £1,000 a minute, which the people of Great Britain have to provide for war purposes.

We have to raise annually from taxes for national expenditure a sum of £606,400,000. Three-quarters of our taxes are spent on paying for past wars and preparing for future wars. Our people are the most heavily taxed in the world. The average amount of national and local taxation works out at about £100 a year per family. We have an income-tax of 4s. in the pound and a super income-tax running up to an additional 16s. in the pound. In addition, the duties on estates passing at death range as high as 40 per cent. The whole of the yield of these heavy taxes is only sufficient to provide two-thirds of the cost of providing for the annual war debt charges, war pensions, and the fighting Services.

With such a burden as this upon our shoulders, with all the destruction, all the waste, all the sacrifice, all the disorganization of industry and society that it implies, is it any wonder that we have suffered industrial depression as the aftermath of the War? Nay, the wonder is that we have been able at all to maintain our position. It says much for the financial and industrial power of Great Britain that we have a larger number of people in employment than we had before the War. But if the incredible sums we have to provide for the wasteful purposes of war could have been devoted to national and industrial development, how different things would be. It passes the power of the most imaginative mind to conceive what prosperity and happiness could be added to the world if we could divert our efforts and resources, now so largely wasted in the barbarous and inhuman obsession of war, to the advancement of human welfare.

Are not the tragic facts I have given, apart from the still more terrible horrors of the slaughter and suffering which war inflicts, a great call to the peoples of the world to make this generation the glorious inaugurator of the reign of peace? This has been the dream of seers and prophets in all ages. Let us rise to the majesty of our great opportunities, let us banish war from human thought and practice, and our children and our children's children will rise up and call us "Blessed."

** Mr. Snowden gave his figures in dollars for the convenience of his hearers.

AN ADDRESS BROADCAST TO JAPAN

MR. WAKATSUKI'S HOPES

In an address which was broadcast to Japan from the Dorchester station yesterday, Mr. Wakatsuki, the head of the Japanese delegation to the Naval Conference, said:—

Our delegation is collaborating with those of other Powers in accordance with our fundamental policy, on the one hand, to help to effect a positive naval reduction and establish international peace and harmony, and, on the other hand, to retain such naval strength as is adequate to guarantee our national security. We are making every effort to fulfil the expectations of our people. It goes without saying that the Conference, dealing, as it does, with questions of supreme importance affecting the security of the nations concerned, must face a number of delicate and difficult problems, which require the most careful and patient handling.

However, in view of the earnest effort made by all the delegations, and of the manifest desire of all peoples to ensure the peace of the world, I believe that the great task of naval limitation will be accomplished, increasing thereby the mutual good will and concord among the Powers and contributing materialy to the advancement of the fraternity of mankind. A wonderful invention by scientists such as this, which can carry the human voice from London to Tokyo, should inspire us all to resolve and make a redoubled effort to overcome any obstacles that hinder the world's progress to peace.

ORGANIZATION OF "BLACK-COATS"

CONFERENCE IN LONDON

The organization and needs of non-manual staffs were discussed at a conference of clerical, technical, administrative, and supervisory workers at Caxton Hall, Westminster, on Saturday.

Between 20 and 30 organizations were represented, including railway clerks, engineering and shipbuilding draughtsmen, electric power engineers, supervising engineers, foremen, commercial travellers, shop assistants, women clerks and secretaries, women teachers, Press telegraphists, operative printers, insurance officials, women sanitary inspectors, journalists, theatrical employees, correctors of the Press, actors, bank officials, assistant schoolmasters, builders' foremen and clerks of works, and cable and wireless telegraphists.

The conference was convened by the National Federation of Professional Workers, whose president, Mr. G. Lathan, M.P., said the purpose of the organizers was to link up more closely as many as possible of the organized non-manual or "black-coated" workers with the federation. There was considerable scope for development in that direction. The federation represented between 80,000 and 90,000 non-manual workers, and its leaders believed that this figure could be immeasurably increased by affiliation for the mutual consideration of questions common to them all.

Non-manual workers had not been sufficiently vocal in the past in regard to their needs, and there was, he thought, a large measure of agreement as to the need for greater cohesion. The federation was not seeking to set up any organization to compete with the Trades Union Congress, but thought it might be advisable to establish friendly relations with that body for consideration of questions in which they might have a common interest.

Mr. A. Creech Jones, national secretary of the Workers' Travel Association, in opening the discussion, argued that the organization of non-manual workers into greater units was increasingly necessary to meet modern needs. Referring to the Mond-Turner discussions, he urged that any machinery set up to secure greater cooperation in industry should provide means through which the non-manual worker could express his needs. Matters ought not, he said, to be settled by a mere counting of heads, but should have due regard to the functions represented in industry.

Mr. Stephen W. Smith, the federation secretary, detailed a list of subjects in which he thought there might be common ground for cooperation. Among them he mentioned the proposed extension of social insurance to non-manual workers in a different form than the present industrial insurance, superannuation, provision for fatal or other accidents, and for loss of employment, adequate air space in offices, better office lighting and sanitation, limitation of hours of labour, sufficient holidays, where possible a five-day week, and abolition of radius agreements and private employment agencies.

After about two hours' discussion, in which the greater number of the delegates touched upon the special needs of their respective organizations, the chairman said it was clear that there was a considerable measure of common agreement, which might form the basis of further discussions at a convenient time. He invited delegates to communicate with the federation on any detail of further inquiry. In reply to a question raised during the discussion, he said he could not at that meeting express any opinion on the merits of equal pay for men and women. It was also difficult, he added, to make provision for the representation of small groups in the Mond-Turner discussions, and he thought that any approach on that point ought to be a collective one.

The greatest display of British Goods ever assembled for Trade Buyers

The British Industries Fair is being held this year in London at the specially enlarged OLYMPIA, and in Birmingham at CASTLE BROMWICH. It will comprise the most comprehensive exhibit of the products of British manufacturers ever brought together. Buyers from every corner of the world will be present in greater numbers than ever before. No home trade buyers can afford to miss this wonderful opportunity for business which the Fair presents.

Although goods will be sold to Trade Buyers only, the Public will be admitted to the Fair as follows:—OLYMPIA—each evening from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. except Saturday, February 22nd, when admission will be from 1 p.m. to 8 p.m. ADMISSION 1/-. CASTLE BROMWICH—daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. ADMISSION 2/6. Come to this great National Trade Fair and see for yourself the efforts British manufacturers are making to maintain the supremacy of the world's trade.

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C.F.H.

Political Speeches

MR. ALEXANDER AND DISARMAMENT

LAND AND AIR FORCES OF OTHER POWERS

Mr. A. V. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking at the annual prize distribution of the 12th London Regiment (Rangers) on Saturday, said:—

Britain's Navy is the principal arm of defence of the British Empire, and we have proved our good faith by being willing to confer on reduction in its armament. The Prime Minister has intimated, however, that there will be further conferences on naval disarmament, and any further reductions that this country might be able to agree to at such conferences will have to be governed to a large extent by the contributions which have been made in the meanwhile to general disarmament by other Powers in land and air effectives.

I, personally, enter this the greatest conference the world has ever seen, not in the spirit of the pre-War pacifist, but in the spirit of those who have been through all the hell and horrors of modern warfare, and as one who feels that humanity demands that every possible step should be taken by the nations to settle their disputes by some other means than an appeal to the arbitrament of war, which spells bloodshed, poverty, death, and misery in the homes of the people.

I know that the Territorial Forces on land and sea—because I am also in touch with the R.N.V.R.—are actuated, not by a spirit of aggressiveness, but by the feeling that they are training themselves only for use if a crisis should come upon the nation. That is the spirit which makes men after a hard day's or week's work devote themselves to the task of making themselves as efficient as this battalion is. In these circumstances, I hope that employers will assist in every possible way to see that men who give their time and services so willingly have the necessary facilities for training.

CRITICS OF GOVERNMENT

MR. CLYNES ON "ABSURD TALK" OF REVOLTS

Mr. J. R. Clynes, the Home Secretary, addressing his constituents at Miles Platting, Manchester, last night, referred to the "absurd talk" of splits in the party. "We do not conceal," he said, "that in hammering out policy differences of opinion among both rank and file and the leaders now and then appear. We are not a machine; but the task of splits and revolts within the Ministry and on the part of the main body of its supporters is absurd or wicked, according to the purpose."

Not merely in this country, but in most countries of Europe, unemployment was present in an aggravated form. Confidence and financial stability had been disturbed by a crop of criminal activities in the sphere of finance by men who were not yet all in gaol.

There were a few Socialists and Tory leaders who were strangely alike in their criticism of the Government. Their motives were different, but both requested the Government to prove that Socialism was, according to the Labour Party pledges, due in the first Parliamentary Session. Their ideas were equally fantastic. At the last election the Labour Party gave pledges on a few dozen subjects, but it never pledged itself during a period when it did not possess Parliamentary powers to make those pledges good in the first Parliamentary Session.

"A few members of our own party are indulging in pharisaical protest to show they are not as other men. But they are making no contribution to the constructive work of the Government which they were elected to support. Not a single idea of substance or even hint at an alternative plan which is capable of immediate application has yet been tabled by them. In the sphere of constructive statesmanship and helpfulness they have shown themselves to be completely barren and unserviceable. If they have any ideas the party meeting is open to receive them at any time they wish and a consultative committee elected by the Parliamentary members is ever ready to hear from them what alternative they have in mind, apart from vague and unsubstantial complaints expressed upon public platforms."

SAFEGUARDING AND AGRICULTURE

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S CRITICISM OF MR. BALDWIN

Lord Beaverbrook, addressing a meeting of Lancashire agriculturists at Preston on Saturday, said that Mr. Baldwin believed that the safeguarding of manufacturing industries was the most efficient weapon for the manufacturers, but he said it was not applicable to agriculture. Why? He did not deny that agriculture needed it; in fact, he drew the most depressing picture of the condition of agriculture. He said that bankruptcy was knocking at the door of the farmer and the ghost of unemployment was stalking about the cottage of the labourer.

What was the reason, then, for refusing this most efficient weapon of safeguarding in one branch of industry, farming, and giving it to another branch of industry, the manufacturers? It was safety first again. Mr. Baldwin was afraid to put a tax on foreign food. He knew it was right, but he thought people would not vote for it. But, after all, those who supported Empire free trade must recognize that Mr. Baldwin had come half-way with them. He would help them to break down the system of free imports, and that was something.

DISSATISFIED LABOUR M.P.

Mr. E. Sandham, Labour M.P. for the Kirkdale Division of Lancashire, at a meeting of the I.L.P., at Wigan on Saturday, said that he was profoundly dissatisfied with the way things were carried on at Westminster. There were many just as sick of the whole silly game as he was, he continued. They entered the House believing that there was some real work for the private member. Instead of that they found that they had no say in the nature of the legislation. If there was one question on which they were all pledged to the hilt it was to provide work or maintenance. On both heads the Cabinet had failed to do as much as it ought to have done. So far as providing work was concerned, he thought Mr. Thomas was bound to fail, because his whole policy was based on the assumption that the nation and the world was suffering from under-production, when, as a matter of fact, it was suffering from over-production. In spite of the fact that most of the back benchers were opposed to the wording of the Unemployment Insurance Bill, the Cabinet refused to alter it until they saw that they were likely to be defeated by their own followers. Then by some mysterious process the Treasury, which could find no money when only 20 of them revolted, was suddenly able to produce £5,000,000 when most of the back benchers revolted. From that they would see that the only thing that was wrong in the revolt was the small number of members who supported it. But those who said they should have done nothing for the unemployed until a new Budget was introduced had now a serious responsibility. It was now up to them to demand that a fresh Unemployment Bill be introduced after the Budget.

MR. THOMAS'S FAILURE

Speaking at Exning on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Guinness said that the Sheffield election result seemed to show that the great industrial centres, which brought the Socialists into office, were now beginning to realize how completely they had been duped by the promises made by the Socialists at the General Election. People saw that in spite of the Socialist promise that they had a short way out of the unemployment problem there were more people out of work now than before the election. It was pathetic to hear in the House of Commons Mr. Thomas's confession of failure to deal with the problem. All that the Socialist Government could show was an orgy of expenditure which must fall upon production, and, therefore, make employment more difficult.

MR. RAMSAY MUIR AND EMPIRE FREE TRADE

Mr. Ramsay Muir, addressing the Lancashire, Cheshire, and North-Western Liberal Federation's annual meeting at Birkenhead on Saturday afternoon, said that Empire free trade was one of the most impudent aliases for protection they had yet come across. He emphasized the need of making the Liberal Party financially self-supporting and warned his hearers that the Central Fund was not a permanent element. His job was to try and put the Liberal Party on a self-subscribing membership, and if that were accomplished Liberals would take an active part in every constituency at the next General Election. They had the biggest fight of their lives before them for free trade. It would be a much more difficult struggle than the earlier ones, because this generation was so ignorant of economic questions.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

CAPTAINS' NEW COMMANDS

Four new appointments of captains, R.N., were announced by the Admiralty on Saturday, including one to the Admiralty. Captain E. L. S. King, M.V.O., will complete two years as Assistant Director of Plans at the end of April. His successor is to be Captain Tom S. V. Phillips, from the command of the Sixth Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet. Captain Phillips took the first staff course held after the War, and has previously served in the Plans Division. He is the son of the late Colonel T. V. W. Phillips, R.A., and the eldest grandson of Admiral Sir Algernon de Horsey.

The new captain (D) in the Sixth Flotilla will be Captain A. J. L. Murray, D.S.O., O.B.E., who for two years has commanded the Anti-Submarine School, Portland. He will be relieved there by Captain J. G. Crace, Second-in-Command of the Sixth Flotilla in the Valhalla, where Captain C. F. Harris, from the Senior Officers' Technical Course, will succeed him. Captain Harris formerly served in the Naval Air Division at the Admiralty.

CRUISE OF THE DAFFODIL

His Majesty's sloop Daffodil, Commander A. G. B. Wilson, D.S.O., is due to leave Victoria, Cameroons, to-day to continue a cruise on the West Coast of Africa. Her next ports of call are to be:—Calabar, February 10-18; Lagos, February 20-24; Accra, February 25-27; Takoradi, February 28-March 4; Sierra Leone, March 8-15; and Bathurst, March 17-28. The Daffodil will remain off this coast until early in June, when she goes down to Simonstown to refit and rest her crew. The Delphinium, Commander C. E. S. Farrant, her sister-ship in the West Coast Division, is now at the base at Simonstown.

FATHER OF THE NAVY

Admiral Claude E. Buckle, of whom an obituary notice appeared in *The Times* on Saturday, had been, since the death of Admiral the Hon. Sir Edmund Fremantle a year ago to-day, the senior officer of his rank on the retired list. This distinction now passes to Admiral Sir Thomas Sturges Jackson, K.C.V.O., who thus may be regarded as the father of the Navy. Sir Thomas was born on March 6, 1842, and entered the Service in 1856. He was Admiral-Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard from 1899 to 1902.

POST FOR COMMANDER USHER

The appointment, which dates from to-day, of Commander W. A. Usher to the Tamar, for duty with the Captain-in-Charge at Singapore, recalls the loss of the sloop Valerian in a hurricane off Bermuda in October, 1926, with the greater part of her crew. Commander Usher and the few survivors were in the water for about 21 hours before being picked up by the cruiser Capetown. The Court-martial found that everything possible was done for the ship's safety, that all were at their posts until the last, and that naval traditions were maintained by their exemplary conduct. In August, 1927, Commander Usher was appointed to the Naval Intelligence Division. As a lieutenant, he specialized in navigation, and during the War he navigated the cruisers Dartmouth and Endymion, in the Adriatic and Mediterranean, and the battleship Superb, in the North Sea. He graduated at the R.N. Staff College in 1919-20, and was promoted to Commander in December, 1921.

33RD DIVISIONAL ARTILLERY

The recent attempt to reunite the men of the 33rd Divisional Artillery has met with conspicuous success. Already over 250 names of old comrades have been received by the organizing secretary, Mr. F. W. Price, 42, Kilmartin-avenue, S.W.16, who is endeavouring to get into touch with as many men as possible. The first reunion dinner is to be held at the Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell New-road, S.E.5, on Saturday, April 5. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Frederick Hall, M.P., Brigadier-General C. G. Stewart, and Colonel O. M. Harris have promised to be present.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

Aden, Feb. 6.—Effingham arrived.
Antigua, Feb. 6.—Wistaria arrived.
Chatham, Feb. 7.—Trinidad arrived.
Henjam, Feb. 6.—Triad arrived.
Hong-Kong, Feb. 6.—Stormcloud arrived.
Ichang, Feb. 7.—Mantis arrived.
Knysna, Feb. 5.—Verbena left.
Malta, Feb. 6.—Second Destroyer Flotilla (less Stuart, Viceroy, and Winchelsea) arrived.
Muscat, Feb. 5.—Triad left.
Nassau, Feb. 6.—Durban, Champlain, and Vancouver arrived.
New Plymouth, Feb. 7.—Laburnum arrived.
Plymouth, Feb. 7.—Carstairs arrived.
Port Elizabeth, Feb. 5.—Verbena arrived.
Portland, Feb. 7.—Blackwater left for Portsmouth.
Portsmouth, Feb. 7.—St. Cyrus and Blackwater arrived.
St. Kitts, Feb. 6.—Wistaria left.
Simonstown, Feb. 6.—Delphinium arrived.
Torquay, Feb. 7.—Carstairs left for Devonport.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty on Saturday:—

Capts.—C. F. Harris, to Valhalla; J. G. Grace, to Osprey; A. J. L. Murray, D.S.O., O.B.E., to Campbell (April 24); and T. S. V. Phillips, to President, for duty at Admiralty (April 24), and as Assistant Director of Plans (May 1).
Comm.—C. H. Lush, to London (March 24).
Lieut.-Comms.—H. E. Heaton, to Malcolm (Jan. 31); P. H. W. Haig-Fercuson, to Effingham (Feb. 28); E. K. H. St. Aubyn, D.S.C., to London (Feb. 14); and C. B. Turner, to London (March 24).
Lieuts.—T. G. P. Crick, to Magnolia (Feb. 21); and H. H. L. Dickson, to London (March 3).
Lieut.-Comm., F./O., R.A.F.—I. R. Grant, to Glorious (on coming).
Lieuts., F./Os., R.A.F.—N. S. Luard, A. M. Pilling, H. Dutton, and E. H. S. Roundell, to Glorious (on coming).
Lieut. (E.)—F. Tarrant, to Velox (Feb. 8).
Paym. Comm.—W. Cove, to Victory (Feb. 11), and to Eagle (March 11).
Cb. Engrs.—F. J. Stonestreet, to Magnolia (Feb. 10).
Cb. Master-at-Arms.—W. R. Saunders, to Victory (Feb. 15).

ROYAL MARINES

Capt.—V. G. Clayton, to Dolphin.

NATIONAL CAGE BIRD SHOW

WINNERS IN CANARY CLASSES

The closing day of the National Show of Cage Birds at the Crystal Palace was attended on Saturday by a larger number of visitors than on the other days, breeders and fanciers coming from all parts of England and Scotland, and some from other countries. A special stand was devoted to the exhibition of the valuable collection of cups and other trophies which were competed for. In *The Times* of February 8 a list was given of first-prize winners in the classes for foreign and British birds. The following is a list of the winners of first prizes in the largest section of the show—namely, canaries, of which there were over 3,000 entries:—

Open Norwich Classes.—W. N. Turrer, Manchester; H. Brash, Edinburgh; J. Prescott, Darwen; J. K. Hartup, Accrington; Hughes Bros., Carnarvon; C. Wells, Cardiff; E. Beck, Exeter; P. Dennison, Hatfield; Roberts and Davidson, Falkirk; F. Pearce, Truro.
Open Novice Norwich Classes.—H. A. W. Fletcher, Paignton; Blackburn and Catchpole, Lowestoft; T. Birkenshaw, Leeds; W. J. Bowley, Hampstead; A. Stephens, Fraserburgh; J. A. Slater, Peckham, London.
Norwich Limit Classes (Champion or Novice).—J. Prescott, Darwen; J. Fielding, Harwood, near Blackburn.
Open Green Norwich Classes.—S. W. Walsh, Blackburn; F. Handley, Wavertree, Liverpool; Jeffrey Walsh, Ramsgreave, near Blackburn.
Open Cinnamon Classes (Norwich Type).—A. Bounds, Northampton; Roberts and Davidson, Falkirk; E. Knoll, West Green, London, N.
Open Novice Cinnamon Classes.—W. Warwick, Charlton, London, S.E.
Open Yorkshire Classes.—P. Hirst, Skelmanthorpe, near Huddersfield; W. Ormondroyd, Bradford; F. Stothard, Stockton-on-Tees; E. C. Morgan, Risca, Mon.; J. A. Greenslade, Bristol.
Green Marked Classes.—W. H. Harrison, Liverpool; E. Self, Great Horton, Bradford; E. Norton, Leeds; F. Stothard, Stockton-on-Tees.
Cinnamon Marked Classes.—G. A. Bennett, Manningham, Bradford; J. Arundale, Colwyn Bay; C. Pickles, Cudworth, Yorks.
Unflighted Classes.—J. Arundale, Colwyn Bay; A. Gardiner, Barry, Glam; G. A. Neal, West Burnham; William Walsh, Baildon, Yorks; F. Stothard, Stockton-on-Tees; R. H. Gardner, Tarporley.
Open Novice Yorkshire Classes.—J. Robinson, Bradford; J. J. Fawcett, South Shields; W. H. Cox, Streatham Vale, London, S.W.; W. Moore, Stockbridge, Sheffield; R. Taylor, Bradford; Mrs. E. L. Golder, Norwich; A. E. Day, Heckmondwike; H. Hayes, Stockton-on-Tees.
Yorkshire Limit Classes (Champion or Novice).—Sam Wilcock, Eccleshill, Bradford; W. G. Weston, Sampler, Yorks.
Open Green Yorkshire Classes.—J. W. Metcalfe, Liverpool; W. H. Harrison, Liverpool; S. W. Tanner, Bath; F. Handley, Wavertree, Liverpool; E. Burling, Kirkdale, Liverpool; W. Langley, Bath; H. Chadwick, Bootle, Liverpool.
Open Border Classes.—W. J. Bobbett, Bridgewater; W. S. Clark, Irvine, Ayr; W. Wylie, Dundee; H. H. Howell, Maesteg, Glam; D. Campbell, Lanark; William Thomson, Dalkeith; W. Cockburn, Roxburgh; Mrs. G. T. Wheeler, Port Talbot, Glam; T. McCredie, Dumfries; A. Walker, Lanark; J. H. Nixon, Carlisle; J. Macinarlin, Glasgow; James Johnston, Walkerville; W. H. Ellis, Reigate; Robert Welsh, Creetown, Kirkcudbright; Mrs. D. Mallam, Redhill; W. Haddow, Hamilton; W. A. More, Wishaw, Lanarkshire; J. T. Little, Musselburgh; J. W. Duncan, East Wemyss, Fife; D. C. Murray, Haddington.
Border Limit Classes (Champion or Novice).—Mrs. H. Jackson, Stockport; W. Tait, Blantyre, Lanarkshire; J. Ferguson, Kilmarnock.
Open Novice Border Classes.—I. Hopping, Swansea; R. F. Hardy, Cambridge; Mrs. Wharton-Tigar, Knockholt, Kent; T. C. Cosnett, Douglas, I.O.M.; H. L. Penfold, Thornton Heath; W. G. Clark, Lingfield, Surrey; R. Johnston, Stewarton, Ayrshire; T. G. Mackrill, Redhill; J. McAllister, Dunoon.
Open Crest Classes.—M. Norwood, Sutton-in-Ashfield; W. A. Shepherd, London; J. N. Norwood, Sutton-in-Ashfield; Miss V. Onslow, Brockenhurst, Hants; J. Shanks, Ardrossan; J. R. Smith, Kessingland.
Open Novice Crest Classes.—G. S. Grocock, Bolton; Mrs. Inglefield, London; A. Paterson, Bo'ness, Scotland; Mrs. F. White, Nuneaton.
Open Lancashire and Lizard Classes.—J. Rukin, Rawtenstall; W. P. Barnes, Grantham; W. Hambleton, Glossop; Miss E. Rukin, Rawtenstall; W. Adams, Rochdale; W. Hardy, Oldham.

RIFLE SHOOTING

QUEEN ALEXANDRA CUP

(FROM OUR BISLEY CORRESPONDENT)

The completion now of the third stage in the competition for the Queen Alexandra Cup, for which in former seasons entries did not close until April, is caused by the decision of the S.M.R.C. to stage the final, not at a national meeting, but at an early date on a neutral range convenient to the four qualifying counties.

The counties which qualified in the third round are Surrey, Derby, London, and Suffolk. Lincolnshire, the cup-holders, after a good shoot in the second round, fell away, and Yorkshire, second last year, missed getting into the final by a single point. Bedfordshire or Buckinghamshire might well furnish the range for the final shoot. Either would be fairly central, and a small-bore rifle meeting of so much importance could be used as a preliminary to the establishment of a county association. Altogether 908 individuals shot in the competition and they represented 165 clubs and 42 counties. These figures indicate an improvement only so far as England is concerned. The entries from Scotland showed a falling off that cannot be explained by diminished interest in rifle shooting. Nor can the objection of unfair expense be lodged, as it could when the final was shot at the Bisley meeting. The new rule, with a Scottish team included among the final four, would set the shoot probably somewhere in Yorkshire.

The scrutiny of the Army team cards is not nearly completed, although the last of them arrived on February 4. Capable scrutineers are few, and the S.M.R.C. prefers the delay occasioned by the smallness of its staff of experts to the possibility of mistakes inseparable from inexpert handling.

With 200 teams of 10 and each man shooting two cards the society has to handle 4,000 targets in connexion with the Regular Army match; but that number, a record, will be exceeded in the Territorial Army team contest. Over 580 entries by teams of eight have been received, and although each man shoots only one card, that implies 4,640 targets to be examined, with a prospect of similar delay after all the cards are received.

In the statistics of the Queen Alexandra Cup, printed below, the second and third stage are shown for comparative purposes, but the qualification for the final is furnished by the third stage alone.

TERRITORIAL ARMY R.A.

The answers from Commanding Officers of the Territorial Army have not been favourable to a scheme mooted last July at a council meeting of the T.A.R.A. It was suggested then that divisions wished to enter more than one team for the N.R.A. China Cup and the prospect of raising extra funds in order that more "free list" tickets might be issued was discussed.

A compulsory increase of the annual battalion subscription from £3 to £5 is considered inadvisable; but, to meet the wishes of units which desire to receive an extra "free list" ticket, the Executive Committee has decided that all units which increase their annual subscription to £5 shall receive an extra ticket for the central meeting. The Bisley entrance forms are now obtainable from the secretary, T.A.R.A.

RESULTS

Queen Alexandra Cup.—Results of second and third stages (.22 bore rifle; county teams of six; two cards a man deliberate and two cards time limit at each stage; h.p. team score, 2,400 points; first four counties to shoot in final stage).—1, Surrey, 2,357 (second stage) and 2,350 (third stage); 2, Derbyshire, 2,339 and 2,344; 3, London, 2,353 and 2,340; 4, Suffolk, 2,344 and 2,338; 5, Yorkshire, 2,347 and 2,337; 6, Gloucestershire, 2,352 and 2,330; 7, Middlesex, 2,351 and 2,330; 8, Essex, 2,327 and 2,326; 9, Somersetshire, 2,347 and 2,322; 10, Kent, 2,347 and 2,317; 11, Oxfordshire, 2,353 and 2,316; 12, Devon, 2,339 and 2,314; 13, Lincolnshire, 2,345 and 2,313; 14, Hampshire, 2,337 and 2,310; 15, Hertfordshire, 2,336 and 2,310; 16, Lancashire, 2,334 and 2,306; 17, Sussex, 2,344 and 2,305; 18, Glamorganshire, 2,297 and 2,296; 19, Perthshire, 2,292 and 2,295; 20, Fife, 2,276 and 2,294; 21, Bedfordshire, 2,282 and 2,288; 22, Northamptonshire, 2,278 and 2,286; 23, Nottinghamshire, 2,304 and 2,285; 24, Cheshire, 2,293 and 2,284; 25, Durham, 2,274 and 2,240; 26, Berkshire, 2,306 and 2,272; 27, Buckinghamshire, 2,303 and 2,271; 28, Northumberland, 2,250 and 2,262; 29, Banffshire, 2,227 and 2,243; 30, Worcestershire, 2,298 and 2,238; 31, Leicestershire, 2,236 and 2,225; 32, Staffordshire, 2,233 and 2,236; 33, Warwickshire, 2,294 and 1,901; 34, Inverness-shire, — and 1,895; 35, Dumfriesshire, 2,246 and 1,870; 36, Berwickshire, — and 1,147.

Angus, Stirlingshire, and Cambridgeshire could not raise full teams for the third round; Norfolk, Monmouthshire, and Lanarkshire did not return cards.

RANKER OFFICERS' GRIEVANCE

RETIRED PAY PLEA

A meeting of the re-formed Army Ranker Officers' Association was held at the Memorial Hall, London, on Saturday night to resume the demand of its members for retired pay as officers of the Army.

Major Samuel North, who presided, said that since the association first began its fight many of the members had passed away, but he trusted that the result of the new efforts would be to bring comfort to those they had left behind. Their association, 2,500 strong, had the sympathy of the whole Service, and if necessary they would have the votes of all in the Service. He had been amazed at the number of replies they had received in sympathy with their demand. These included over 250 from members of Parliament to date, and in addition they had 100 staunch supporters in the House of Commons. Though only a month had elapsed since the association was re-formed, from zero they had developed a wonderful organization. He could assure them that they would have a very strong Parliamentary Committee of 15 members, and that members of all three parties were supporting them. Mr. Shaw, the present Secretary of State for War, threw the onus of the blame for their position on the Conservative Party. He (the chairman) looked upon that as not being clean politics, though he could not say that the Conservative Party was one whit better than the Labour Party in the matter.

In 1924 486 members of the House of Commons were pledged to support the claim of the ranker officers, and yet time after time meetings between leaders of parties and party whips were held to see how they could get out of their pledges. Sir Laming Worthington-Evans was personally a gentleman, but as a politician he had been the worst enemy of the Army rankers' claim.

"PLAY THE GAME"

"I make a strong appeal to the present Secretary of State for War to play the game," proceeded the chairman, "and to see that we are given the free vote of the House of Commons we were promised in 1924. When we get that free vote we shall get justice. Our claim is that the service of pensioners of the Regular Army who served as officers during the Great War be reckoned as service for retired pay under the conditions that governed the retired pay issued to Navy and Marine pensioners who served as officers during the War. We consider that a just claim, and no Britisher should prevent it from being given.

The War Office forced us to take commissions in the interests of the Service, and from the day we took commissions the conditions of the Service should have applied to us in their entirety. No mention has been made of that compulsion to the present date. Why has the War Office overlooked that fact?

"We will not stop claiming justice until the last member of this association dies. If the House of Commons does not do justice to us, it is my intention to test the case in the High Court. We do not wish to go there, but I believe if we once get there we shall get justice." (Cheers.)

Captain A. J. Todd, M.P., said he thought the majority of the members of the House of Commons would want to give them justice. If the conscientious objectors could receive consideration at the hands of the Government surely members of the association ought to receive first place! This country could not have expanded its Army as it did without the assistance of the pre-War N.C.O.s, who were absolutely vital to the formation of Kitchener's Army. The country had been filled with marble memorials, and he thought they would agree that the best memorial was to look after those who were lucky enough to come through the War.

On the motion of Captain W. T. Perkins, seconded by Captain R. J. Rowell, a resolution was unanimously carried in these terms:—

"This association will never be dissolved until such time as the Houses of Parliament acknowledge our just claims for retired pay as officers of His Majesty's Army."

Georges Anquetil, proprietor of the defunct newspaper *La Romeur*, has been condemned by a Paris Court to four years' imprisonment and 3,000 francs fine for blackmail. His accomplice, Lebouys, was sent to prison for 13 months. A third accused man, Mimoum Amar, was acquitted. The charge of blackmail was brought by Mme. Hanau, the proprietress of the *Gazette du Franc*, the forced liquidation of which caused a serious financial scandal in December 1928.

BIOLOGY AND THE HUMANITIES

PROFESSOR HUXLEY AND "BRIDGE" TO SCIENCE

A plea for new methods of teaching biology so as to make it less technical, bring out its intrinsic interest, and use it as a "bridge" study in schools, linking the humanities with science, was made by Professor Julian Huxley in an address to members of the School Nature Study Union at University College, London, on Saturday.

Professor Huxley, whose subject was "The Aims of School Biology," said the two main things they wanted to do were to make biology a cultural subject and not merely a technical subject; and to avoid teaching it as if all the pupils in schools were going on to the university afterwards to become specialists in advanced biology. With a few exceptions it was not taught as English and history were taught—because of its intrinsic interest and because it was thought that every educated man should know it. Too often it was taught as a preparation for a specialized career in medicine, agriculture, forestry, or veterinary science, or as a highly technical subject which people had to learn in a very technical way because they were going to teach it afterwards in a technical way to those of the next generation, who were going to learn it in a technical way.

BIOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

He was convinced that a biological background should be part of the general thought in any civilized community. Biology was

Agriculture

COST OF DRAINING AND LIMING

SUGGESTED STATE ACTION

BETTER USE FOR MONEY

(FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT)

The need for draining and liming agricultural land is generally acknowledged. The defects that due attention to either proceeding would rectify are serious impediments to the proper development of the areas affected. The imperfections are often associated, but they prevail also in separation and the approximate extent and degree of their adverse influences can be measured only by careful inquiry, or by trial. While liming and draining may not be responsible for all the ills and disappointments that are attributed to them, it is well to recognize that where waterlogging or excessive acidity obtain, vegetation of the more valuable forms—the types we wish to cultivate—does not prosper and yield in reasonable abundance. The health and general well-being of farm and garden crops are injured and restricted by excesses of any description, as well as by deficiencies in the soil, and the presence of stagnant water or acidity is among the more effective hindrances to bountiful production.

Regarding the hampering influences of the disorders indicated there can be no division of experienced opinion. The difficulties and uncertainties arise when schemes for repairing the evils are under consideration or application. Agricultural land can never be at its best that needs either liming or draining ; it will not be wholly useless, but it cannot do itself justice or its occupier completely effective service if the balance of moisture and chemical composition be disturbed so seriously as the imperfections in question imply. The crucial problem centres in the application of the corrective processes. Both draining and liming are well understood, and evidence in plenty exists to guide the work and ensure efficiency. This fact reduces the solution to a monetary form. The work of repairing the defects can be undertaken without difficulty, but since it is inalienable from the question of cost it becomes formidable and far-reaching.

PRIVATE RESOURCES EXHAUSTED

It has been suggested that the State might take the lead, or at least an active part, in repairing the imperfections in point. Private owners have failed to keep their land in a healthy productive state, and under present economic conditions heavy expenditure on land of limited responsive capacity can hardly be expected of the private individual. In the vast majority of cases it is inability to reconcile the outlay that would be entailed with the revenue that could reasonably be counted upon that explains the prevailing need for lime and drains. Before the State drained the owners of land—far more thoroughly than it now proposes to drain the land—the owners maintained their estates in good working order, but progressive exhaustion of private resources led inevitably to contraction of expenditure on the properties, and hence, as a rule, the unfortunate condition that obtains to-day.

The average landowner finds it beyond his power to do all that is required to repair protracted involuntary neglect. Even where capital derived from other sources is available, the individual often examines the position from the business or commercial point of view. He may possess the money required, but hesitates to invest it in this way, for this purpose, on the ground that no adequate return, if any return at all, would result from the outlay. Sometimes land will be drained and limed from motives of sentiment, and where the soil is exceptionally rich and its bearing capacity beyond the ordinary in crops saleable in lucrative markets both processes may be undertaken on strict business lines. But the abnormal instances are always able to take care of themselves. In average circumstances the heavy expenditure of money in repairing worn-out drains, or in cutting new, or in giving soils the lime they need is an uninviting if not an impossible investment for the owners.

AN UNCERTAIN INVESTMENT

The proposal to ask the State to take over these responsibilities, and presumably with them the ownership of the land, suggests recognition of the financial difficulties of land ownership. It may be assumed from this view of the position that the State, unlike the private individual, can afford, and may be required, to disregard the ordinary principles of sound business or finance. The present earning capacity of average agricultural land is known definitely enough to enable competent authorities to calculate the nature of the outlay incurred in such improvements as liming and draining—improvements that would cost a figure bearing an unattractive relationship to the selling value of the land. Private owners shrink from undertaking the project, not always because money could not be found for the purpose, but on account of the unwise or uncertain nature of the investment. The question arises as to whether the State can be less respectful to sound business finance than private landowners.

From whatever aspect the problem is examined, it looks as if the individual or authority that takes in hand the draining and liming of land will be heavily out of pocket in the result. The country, in generous mood, may make itself accountable for the capital required, but since the expenditure will be largely or wholly unremunerative, it would be advisable to consider whether the contribution thus made to the work of agricultural production could not be employed to better advantage in some other direction. It might be prudent, for instance, to inquire whether it would not be more fruitful of benefit, industrial and national, if something were done to improve prices of farm produce and to leave the management of estates and farms in the hands of those who are experienced and competent in work of the kind. The whole problem in its broader and enduring aspects centres upon a sound economic foundation, and the expenditure of capital for purposes that offer, in present circumstances, little or no prospect of a profitable reward is advisable neither for individuals nor for the State.

FARMING NOTES AND COMMENTS

HOME AND IMPORTED MEAT

(FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT)

Evidence accumulates in favour of the relative superiority of home-fed meat over imported. Public bodies, as well as private householders, have been buying the imported grades in the belief that they were getting better value for their money. In the absence of careful investigations it was thought that the price per pound represented with sufficient accuracy the advantages gained by using seaborne beef and mutton. The test of practical experience is showing that this interpretation of prices is mistaken. Several public bodies have recently been buying home-fed beef only, and the result is a saving of considerable significance. Mr. George Edwards, always considerate, as most agriculturists are, of the welfare of the consumers, was emphatic on this point at the meeting of the Council of Agriculture on Thursday, and others in possession of similar experience in the use of British meat for local public institutes testified to the same effect. The evidence already obtained is adequate to warrant any housewife in preferring the fresh article, on the ground that "it goes farther," on strict economic reckoning. The weighing of cooked as well as of uncooked joints would be instructive. On this testimony the suggestion that the Services might be fed on British meat seemed to be perfectly reasonable and sound.

LORD BLEDISLOE

When Lord Bledisloe leaves on Friday next for New Zealand he will take with him the warmest wishes of British agriculturists for the success of his term of high responsibility in that Dominion. His colleagues at the Royal Agricultural Society last week passed a resolution recording their appreciation of the valuable work Lord Bledisloe inspired and performed as a member of that body, especially in connexion with the Research Committee. Sir Archibald Weigall is to represent the society at Lord Bledisloe's departure from Waterloo Station.

THE "SCRUB" BULL

The position of the "scrub" bull is gradually being undermined and menaced. The existence of this class of bull is unquestionably a hindrance to improvement in the quality of the ordinary stock of the country, and if owners of milking herds in particular could be induced to select and use bulls of better breeding and better individual quality there would be improved opportunities for rearing calves of a more responsive description. Sir Merrik Burrell raised the subject again at the Agricultural Council, and the result is the prospect of an agreed measure for the registration of bulls.

VETERINARY RESEARCH AND TEACHING

Reference has been made before in these columns to the urgent need for improved facilities for veterinary research and teaching. The Royal Veterinary College at Camden Town is falling into a state of dilapidation, while the stockowners of the country are calling loudly for more qualified veterinary surgeons, combined with such wider and deeper researches into the numerous diseases that afflict their animals as would improve the position both as to preventive and curative methods of treatment. The present condition is not only anomalous, but its continuance cuts at the very root of all schemes designed for raising the standard quality of our live stock. Sir Arthur Hazelrigg put the case for greater and immediate attention to this matter very forcibly at the meeting of the Council of Agriculture on Thursday, and it is to be hoped in the best interests of the farming industry, that the subject will have the practical, as it, of course, has, the sympathetic, support of the Government. Sir Arthur was fully entitled to suggest, as he did suggest, that veterinary research and the suitable training of veterinary surgeons were of more urgent importance than the appointment of additional county organizers. As the need for more organizers appears to have arisen it may well be supplied, but it is right to view these questions in a correct perspective, and if this procedure be observed there can be no doubt as to the prior claims of the health of our herds, flocks, and studs. The one subject is basic and the other largely administrative. In the absence of sound understanding of diseases and even of minor ailments, the value of the class of work undertaken by organizers is likely to be heavily discounted.

INOCULATION OF LUCERNE SEED

Examples of benefit from the joint work of the Royal Agricultural Society and Rothamsted in discovering and testing bacterial cultures for the inoculation of lucerne seed, multiply in reassuring manner. The report of this work presented at the council meeting of the society last week showed that in 1929 sufficient prepared cultures were distributed from Rothamsted to inoculate more than 12 tons of seed, or enough to sow about 2,200 acres. Lucerne was found to be so useful in the dry summer of 1929 that a substantial increase in the area may be expected this year. Those who contemplate either a first attempt to grow the crop, or the extension of their present acreage, would be well advised to consider the merits of inoculation as an inexpensive precaution against possible failure, especially in the Western and Midland counties, where the rainfall is heavier and the land naturally less suitable for the crop. Supplies of the cultures can now be obtained from Messrs. Allen and Hanbury, who are preparing the material in collaboration with Rothamsted.

HIGH FEEDING OF STOCK

A point of interest concerning the feeding of live stock arose the other day in conversation with an experienced buyer from the South American pedigree market. Visitors from abroad, especially from the Argentine, last year complained that there were fewer good bulls suitable for export in this country now than formerly. Our breeders were reluctant to admit the truth of the statement, but increasing evidence is forthcoming to indicate that at least oversea breeders genuinely believed that their estimate was correct. The exporter in question stated that a case is known to him in which an intending buyer abstained from making purchases here on account of, as he thought, lack of accustomed merit. An explanation of the apparent deterioration of young bulls—Shorthorns in this case—in this country is that the only difference is due to restricted feeding. The blood is as good as ever, and the conformation and constitution of the animals equal to former standards, but in the absence of brisk markets, recourse to expensive feedifg has to be limited. At the Royal and other shows it was largely or wholly a matter of moderated feeding, which, many contend, is an advantage in breeding stock. But the buyer dictates the order in which the animals he buys shall be presented, and the exporter explained that South American owners insist upon high condition in the stock they select. It is useless to argue with them, for their experience is usually extensive and intimate, and the only course is to adopt the policy they prescribe, if their custom is to be retained.

IN DEFENCE OF HIGH FEEDING

The action of South American buyers of cattle can easily be justified. Whatever ill effects may be induced by high feeding, they are more than counterbalanced by the proof which the system provides of the sound constitution and responsive properties of the animal. The buyer, who may know little of the animal, its origin and history, or the management adopted by its owner, feels confident that he is on fairly safe ground in securing a high-conditioned bull or heifer that has attained its present state without loss of symmetry, evenness of flesh, or gaiety of style, whereas the appearance of the lean or moderately fat animal may be attributable to inability to respond profitably to indulgent dieting. The experienced stockman assumes, in the absence of personal knowledge, that all sale or show animals are fed generously and deduces that those that are in the primest condition belong to the strains or families that it would be best to acquire and to cultivate. There is wisdom in the policy implied.

IMPORTED FEEDING STUFFS

A correspondent of the *Scottish Farmer* calls attention to the risk of introducing foot-and-mouth disease that may be incurred by using feeding stuffs imported from the Continent. It is known that the disease is normally common on the Continent, and if we take bran, middlings, pollards, &c., from areas where the disease exists we are almost certain to contaminate our live stock. The point has been raised before, but it is well that it should be emphasized from time to time in order that the authorities should be put on their guard and that stockowners should be warned against taking imports of this type on to their farms.

BREEDING DAIRY CATTLE

If members of the young farmers' clubs that are springing up in many districts are to be accorded counsel of the class given by Professor Scott Watson at Reascheath, Cheshire, recently, it will be their own fault if they set out on defective lines. The advice to which the students listened may have seemed a little discouraging, perhaps, especially to any who may have been led to believe that there were short ways to success in the breeding of dairy cattle or any other branch of farming. The beginner will make a mistake if he forms the opinion—and the teaching will be wrong that gives rise to such an opinion—that established systems are defective, and new and untried ideas will be an improvement. Any real progress in stockbreeding and management should begin on the farm and be developed on the farm, in the light of increasing experience as tested in the performance records of the animals. Careful breeding and management have led to the formation of certain ideas, more or less adaptable, as to the correct way to proceed, but, as Professor Scott Watson indicated, all the theoretical conceptions of breed and physical evidences have to be accepted with considerable caution. They are not to be ignored, but anything approaching infallibility has not yet been attained in matters so little under human control.

FEEDING EXPERIMENTS

The planning of experiments in the feeding of livestock is open to criticism whatever the method adopted. At college and institute farms there are to be seen in progress systems of feeding cattle, sheep, or pigs—usually pigs—and sometimes the mixtures used are of a sort that experienced farmers have long ago proved to be unworthy of adoption. Obviously it would be advisable to avoid the retrial in this way of foods whose fitness for pigs—or other stock—has already been tested and found deficient. I have heard farmers who have seen trials of this class protest vigorously against the want of knowledge reflected and denounce such experiments as wasteful in time and material. The object of experiments of the kind should be to take up the work at the point that has already been reached and proceed in pursuit of fresh information. At a number of the teaching institutions this policy is followed, and the result can be seen in the good work that emanates from the enterprising and progressive centres.

STANDARDIZED EGG MARKETING

QUESTION OF COMPULSION

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Important developments in the practice of egg marketing were foreshadowed so long ago as October last, when the conference of registered egg packers under the National Mark scheme submitted recommendations, some of which were of so drastic a nature as to convey the impression that they were impracticable. It is questionable, however, whether any measure can be too drastic if it assures better conditions of marketing for producers and distributors, and assures more adequate service for consumers.

Moreover, it is obvious that the National Mark scheme for eggs, having achieved a definite, though limited, success, has arrived at a stage where further progress depends upon the adoption of a standardization scheme for marketing throughout the country. The National Mark packing stations have won back lost markets and are penetrating new ones with their standardized products ; and it is vitally necessary that they should go on doing so in order to develop outlets for increasing home production. But at present they are handicapped by the fact that, whereas they are bound to market eggs to weight and grade standards, dealers and others outside the scheme are free to buy and sell practically as they please, so that with their inferior service and lower working costs they have a competitive advantage over the National Mark stations. It is inconceivable that an expanding market for home produce can be built up by such opportunist means; and it is apparent that sooner or later—preferably sooner—a drastic step must be taken to control egg marketing by making it compulsory for all home-produced eggs to be sold by weight or by statutory grade.

While the need for action is generally recognized, the most effective means of attaining the purpose in view has yet to be decided. It may be stated, however, that in response to pressure from many sources the Ministry of Agriculture has gone so far as to submit alternative proposals for the consideration of national organizations of producers and distributors interested in the home trade, so that the views of these organizations may be placed before the Poultry Advisory Committee. The general principle is that legislation must be introduced to compel the marketing of home produced eggs under certain defined conditions; and the points to be decided are whether the principle of selling by weight shall be applied to the wholesale trade only, or to both wholesale and retail trade, and whether our national egg-marketing practice shall be based upon (i.) weight or statutory grade, (ii.) weight only, or (iii.) statutory grade only.

It will be apparent that by applying the principle of selling by weight or statutory grade to the wholesale trade only, interference with producer-consumer transactions and with the ordinary retail trade in eggs would be avoided, while all intermediate trading would be put upon a weight basis—either net weight or statutory grade. There may be something to be said for the policy of compelling all transactions in British eggs to be by weight, either including or excluding producer-consumer transactions; but in this case it is obvious that it would entail the submergence of the present statutory grades. There is the alternative of compelling all transactions in British eggs to be by statutory grade, which simply means making the present, or an alternative, grading scheme compulsory.

These various proposals are of sufficient interest to the general body of egg-producers to justify this intimation of the important issues now under consideration, and should there be any conscientious objection to the principle of standardizing egg-marketing by legislation it should be possible to dissipate it by the contention that a rational scheme of marketing is impossible while one section of the community is selling a superior article by means of better service, and another section is competing against it by selling home-produced eggs without restriction. If egg-marketing is worth while in the interests of producers and the public generally it justifies wholesale application, whether it is eventually decided to apply the principle on the basis of weight or statutory grade, weight only, or statutory grade only.

WORLD POULTRY CONGRESS

COOPERATION OF COUNTY EDUCATION STAFFS

Apart from the opportunity for the study of modern poultry problems, the Ministry of Agriculture regards the World Poultry Congress, which is to be held in London in July next, as an occasion which will give an immense stimulus to home production and promote a movement to recapture the home market, or a substantial part of it. The county staffs that look after agricultural education have been invited by the Ministry to lend their aid in promoting the success of the congress, and they have been asked to secure delegates and members of the congress to organize parties to visit the Crystal Palace between July 22 and 30, and to help to give publicity to the event in every possible way. In this way it is hoped that the county educational authorities will convey to the general public an impression of the important work that is being undertaken in rural areas, and that the lessons of the congress may be carried to the farmers and others to whom the increasing demand for home-produced eggs and poultry presents such excellent opportunities.

The Ministry of Agriculture suggests that many of the oversea delegates will welcome the opportunity to see more of the British livestock industry, and that breeders of cattle and other pedigree livestock would do well to consider the possibilities presented by the presence in Great Britain of so many visitors interested in other branches of agriculture besides poultry-keeping.

For delegates to the congress an official tour of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has been arranged. Delegates will leave London on July 31 and return on August 11. A pamphlet giving full details may be obtained from the Secretary, World Poultry Congress, Ministry of Agriculture, 10, Whitehall-place, London, S.W.1.

DUTCH ELM DISEASE

A BAFFLING EPIDEMIC FROM THE CONTINENT

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

No satisfying explanation of the rapid spread of the Dutch elm disease has yet been evolved, nor of the vehicle by which the disease was first introduced to this country from the Continent about three years ago. Mycologists attribute the epidemic to a fungus which is always present on affected trees, and, though it is possible that the spores of the fungus may be airborne from one tree to its neighbours, and even perhaps across the sea, some more tangible carrier is probably at work.

The *Gardeners' Chronicle* reports that in his researches into the disease, Dr. J. G. Betrem, the Dutch entomologist, has found that the elm-bark beetle is a carrier of the infection. In Holland this insect has two breeding periods annually—early in June and again in August. For a few days the larvae feed on the elm bark and the sapwood, as well as on the buds of the topmost branches, and then the females burrow into the bark of the diseased or weakened trees. Examination of beetles taken from diseased trees reveals the presence of the fungus in their intestines and suggests a likely source of infection of healthy trees. Whether the beetle is the sole carrier of infection or only one, remains to be proved, and the point must remain undecided until some plan of control of the insect has been found.

It is, unfortunately, inevitable that all methods of control of such insects and of the fungus itself must be exceptionally difficult, if not impracticable, where large trees like elms are concerned. At present the destruction of affected trees is the only remedy experts can offer, and it is too costly for general application. It is to be hoped that, as in the case of the leaf-roller moth, which caused much damage to British oaks in recent years, the epidemic will die out in course of time. The casualty list is already a long one.

NATIONAL PONY SHOW

An entry of 297 has been received for the 38 breeding classes at the National Pony Show at the Royal Agricultural Hall on March 7 and 8, stated LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. E. CECIL, the president, at a council meeting of the society. The council has decided to appoint a sub-committee to investigate the question of whether the society's encouragement of pony racing under the rules of the Pony Turf Club would prove advantageous to polo pony breeders.

THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE

COOPERATION IN RESEARCH

WORK IN DOMINIONS

(FROM OUR SCIENTIFIC CORRESPONDENT)

In his stimulating Presidential address to the British Association at Oxford in 1926 the Prince of Wales advocated the co-ordination of research throughout the Empire both for the advancement of knowledge and the development of industry. The last report of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, summarized in *The Times* of January 31, contains an appendix giving a gratifying account of what is being done in the organization of industrial research in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India. In all those countries large sums, derived partly from Governments and partly from private sources, are being spent on the pursuit of knowledge with an immediately practical bearing. In Canada, in the year 1927-28, more than 200,000 dollars was allotted, of which 170,000 was a direct grant from Parliament and 10,000 a gift from the Sun Life Assurance Company. In Australia the last annual expenditure was over £80,000, and although figures are not given for New Zealand, South Africa and India, the range of the work carried out shows that the cost must have been great.

If research is to be carried out there must be researchers. Canada and South Africa, like the Department in this country, have devoted funds to the training of workers. In one year Canada awarded five Fellowships, 16 studentships and 27 bursaries. Of the recipients 25 are now employed in industries, 25 in Government service, and 22 are continuing their studies. But 65 are engaged in teaching, a side-tracking of effort which has been familiar in many countries. Education is an honourable occupation, but the primary purpose of training persons under industrial research schemes is that the men should pass into industry. After the Great Exhibition last century the South Kensington scheme was founded with the intention of providing trained students for the arts and sciences, but lapsed almost entirely into a training of teachers. In South Africa, since 1918, the Research Grant Board has allotted 29 scholarships to research students, 160 grants to research workers and six oversea commercial scholarships.

NATURE OF RESEARCHES

Much work is being done on the methods for storing and transport of foods. Canada, Australia, and New Zealand are studying warehousing and cold storage of fruits; Canada is working on the chemistry of fishcuring; Australia and New Zealand are paying attention to the cold storage of meat. Forest products, including the suitability of different kinds of timber for the production of paper pulp, silviculture and plant diseases and parasites, are the subjects of investigation in India, which for many years has had the most active Forest Department in the world, and also in Australia, South Africa, and Canada.

Many inquiries into problems of local importance have been instituted. Canada, for example, has investigated through a committee the Inglewood gas field as a possible source of helium, the non-inflammable gas desired for the inflation of airships. It was found that the available supply was extremely limited. As an instance of the advantage of correlation in research, it may be noted that the British Department has also been making promising investigations into the extraction of helium from monazite sand. Monazite sands have commercial importance primarily as a source of thorium for incandescent gas mantles, and there are deposits, said to be of commercial value, in the mica mines near Quebec, as well as in the better-known sources of supply in New South Wales and Ceylon. Australia is paying attention to radio research and to geophysical investigations, and New Zealand to the selective breeding of wheat and the improvement of flax.

All these Dominions are encouraging, either through committees or by direct grants, the investigation of a multitude of practical problems similar in kind to those which are occupying Great Britain and other countries.

CO-ORDINATION OF RESEARCH

There are many advantages of independent inquiry into scientific problems, as each set of investigators tend to approach their subject from a fresh angle. But much effort is wasted by repetition of inquiries that have been made before, and by the absence of concerted and simultaneous attacks on the same problem. The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research will add to its services to science and industry if it can arrange cooperation of Empire Research on a very wide scale.

There is a still more difficult problem. Investigations have to be published before they can be of general service either in direct benefit to industry or in assistance to other researchers. The output of scientific literature is greater to-day than at any past time, and it has been estimated by the Association of Scientific Workers that, excluding economics and medicine, about 13,000 books and about 500,000 articles published in about 14,000 periodicals appear annually. Doubtless only a proportion of this output could be useful to industry and industrial research, but even this proportion is not available until it has been collected, classified, and indexed. Only a central library on a large scale could attempt this task. There are a number of excellent specialized annual indexes already in existence, such as the index prepared by the Chemical Society, the Zoological Record, and the Bulletins of the Imperial Bureau of Entomology. The Science Library at South Kensington is making a great effort, with insufficient funds, to collect the periodicals and to index them, and it performs the invaluable service of preparing photostat copies of papers, at cost price, for research workers. Co-operation between the Science Library, the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in this country and similar Departments in the Dominions and Dependencies might prove of untold service.

LAYING TRIALS IN NORTHERN IRELAND

The Ministry of Agriculture, Northern Ireland, has issued a report of the seventh annual laying test which was held at Stormont, Belfast, from October 16, 1928, to September 16, 1929. Of a total entry of 606 pullets 567 survived the 48 weeks of the test, and the average production of these birds was 187.59 eggs a bird. The average price realized for the eggs, 1s. 10.02d., was higher than in any year since 1925-6 ; but the average cost of feeding during the test, 11s. 0.25d. a bird, was higher than in any previous test. The gross return per bird over cost of food was 16s. 8.75d., which was also the highest figure since 1925-6, though it compares unfavourably with 23s. 2.35d. a bird in 1923-4.

FARM WORKERS' WAGES

The Agricultural Wages Board has made orders carrying into effect the decisions of wages committees fixing minimum and overtime rates of wages for Worcestershire and Denbigh and Flint. Copies of the orders in full may be obtained from the Secretary, Agricultural Wages Board, 7, Whitehall-place, S.W.1.

COOPERATION IN FARMING

DUTCH EXPERIENCES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Sir Thomas Middleton's letter in a recent issue of *The Times* will have been read, I expect, with more than ordinary interest by all who are occupied with the present problems of agriculture. It may be of some use to your readers if I add to it one or two remarks about experiences in my country, that has known, and still knows—though, thanks to a highly developed system of cooperation, now in a lesser degree—the difficulties in which English farmers are placed.

In Holland also the need for cooperative marketing organizations of the farmers themselves has been felt, and, what is more, to a great extent fulfilled. A number of these organizations have, during the several years of their existence, amply proved that Sir Thomas is quite right in advocating them. They have achieved splendid results in several fields (especially dairy, nursery, and flower and vegetable growing). A proof of their success is their continual extension ; *e.g.*, there has been set up quite recently a cooperative organization for the export of bacon.

But—and this is my second remark—it is generally felt in Holland that cooperative marketing organizations are not enough to raise agriculture out of its difficult situation. The farmer should not only get more for what he has to sell, he should also pay less for what he has to buy, including his credit. In these two respects, too, the farmers, if they wish, can help themselves by cooperation. Cooperative buying organizations (of fodder, &c.) reduce the farmer's expenses : it has been proved in my country by the huge success of these cooperative organizations, which have shown a rapid growth and are still considerably expanding. Cooperative banks reduce the cost of credit, and procure also the advantage of a higher interest for deposits. The Dutch cooperative agricultural banks grant loans and credits for an interest of, on the average, about 5 per cent., and give nearly 4 per cent. for deposits. These very favourable rates mean for the farming population a yearly advantage of several millions of guilders.

If I am allowed to make a third remark, I would like to give it as my opinion that cooperative societies will not, as a rule, prove a success if they are not organized locally. Cooperation in agriculture needs—much more than consumers' cooperation—a cooperative spirit. This spirit can exist in a comparatively small society, working over one or two villages. It can hardly exist in a society working over a huge area, *e.g.*, a county, or several counties. This does not mean that big cooperative societies cannot exist at all. They should be organized as central organizations of the local societies. This method of organization is, according to the current opinion in Holland, the only really effective method.

If anybody would like to know particulars concerning these institutions in Holland (particulars for which I cannot, of course, ask room in your columns), I shall be pleased to give them.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

C. WESTSTRATE, Juridical Adviser to the Coop. Central Raiffeisen-Bank at Utrecht.

Fred. Hendrikstraat 75, Utrecht, Holland, Feb. 5.

WEST INDIAN SUGAR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Lord Passfield's speech on the West Indian Sugar Commission made in the House of Lords on February 6 is a remarkable statement from a Minister of the Crown responsible for a great department of state. He acknowledges that he has been aware of the crisis for six months. Lord Olivier's report, or a summary of it, was cabled to him on December 31, 1929. The Colonial Secretary has therefore been acquainted with the purport of the report for more than five weeks, not five days as he endeavoured to persuade the House of Lords. Is it possible that after so long a period of reflection Lord Passfield has been unable to formulate a policy ? Is it possible that he has neglected to bring the question before the Cabinet until compelled by a pending motion in the House of Lords ? What other explanation can there be of his plaint that the Government cannot make up its mind in 24 hours ?

The sugar planters in the West Indies are, at this moment, faced with the necessity of making a grave decision—grave, not only from a personal aspect, but from the point of view of the Governments and populations of the Colonies in which they work. The canes, as I write these lines, are ripening, and must be reaped at once. If the Government persists in its declared policy it will pay the planters better to let the canes rot upon the ground than to manufacture sugar at a loss of approximately £4 a ton. The reaping of the crop will probably begin this week. The product is at present almost unsaleable ; even if there were storage room (which there is not) the cost of insurance, double handling, stores rent, and increased interest on bank overdraft would so raise the cost of production that the planters could not afford to wait until the Government has made up its mind.

Lord Passfield doubts whether subsidies have caused the over-production of which he speaks. Does he maintain that the British sugar-beet industry would exist but for a subsidy ? Does he believe that the sugar-beet of Central Europe could compete with West Indian sugar without subsidies ? Does he maintain that the British Colonial planter is alone unentitled to look to his Government for help in time of need ?

My own knowledge of the sugar industry is confined to the Island of Barbados, which has a population of 1,100 persons to the square mile. Unless something is done, and done quickly, it is inevitable that a large proportion of the planters on the island must cease production, with the result that this huge negro population will be faced with starvation, a possibility fraught with consequences too awful to contemplate.

It seems that there are three courses, and three only, which can avert this catastrophe. (1) To guarantee a price which would cover cost of production (without interest on capital) ; (2) to grant a temporary subsidy of half that at present given to home-grown beet ; (3) to increase the existing preferences by at least 2s. per cwt. Any one of these remedies, temporary though it might be, would help to tide over the present crisis, provided that a decision is announced immediately. If an announcement is delayed till the introduction of the Budget, three-quarters of the crop will already have been reaped and perforce sold at a loss.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD LASCELLES.

Linton Spring, Wetherby, Feb. 7.

IMPORTED BUTTER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The sale of one agricultural commodity after another is being regulated, either on a compulsory or a voluntary basis, and it would seem that the time has come to extend the system to butter. At present very little butter, except Danish, is marked with the country of its origin ; the remainder is usually sold in a way which might lead the unwary to suppose that it was produced in England. Very few consumers give a moment's thought to the subject, or know that only about a tenth of the butter sold in England is made from English milk. The bulk of non-Danish butter is a mixture, and the confusion is increased by the fact that many of the blenders seem deliberately to have placed their factories in the old dairying counties, from which they buy small quantities of local butter to mix with and "freshen up" the imported Argentine and Siberian butter.

Butter cannot be brought under the Merchandise Marks Act, but some action seems to be necessary in order to enforce its proper designation. The present system injures those few farmers who sell English butter as such, though many, of course, are content with selling rather poor grade butter to the blenders. It also affects adversely those importing countries, like New Zealand, which produce an article which is really superior to that coming from Asia or South America. The Siberian farmer is happily free from health inspectors and from Milk and Dairies Orders. The English consumer may be willing to take the risk, but he or she should at least know what they are buying, and not be lured to think that they are getting the produce of Devonshire or Buckinghamshire, when the only English part of their purchase is the wrapper, and perhaps 5 per cent. of rather low-grade butter bought from a farm which for some reason or other cannot sell fresh milk.

Yours,

G. T. GARRATT.

West Green Farm, Barrington, Cambs, Feb. 7.

James Ritchie, 23, bank teller, formerly employed by the North of Scotland Bank at St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, was on Friday sentenced by the Lord Justice Clerk in the High Court, Edinburgh, to four years' penal servitude for embezzlement of £43,000 within a period of 11 months.

WINTER WASHING AND PRUNING

WORK IN THE ORCHARD

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

During the month of February the grower is given almost a last time in which to prepare his plantations and his fruit trees for the summer cropping. The winter washing with tar-distillate washes—the most efficacious to use—if not done during December or January may be done during this month ; but the work should be completed without delay. These tar-distillate washes, so effective in killing the eggs of insect pests, have a powerful action also on growing foliage, and so the washes can only be applied to dormant trees. Bud growth this year is forward, and even now plums, pears, and peaches are showing signs of activity, so that the washing this year must cease early or damage may result. It should be safe, however, to apply the washes at strengths of 7½ per cent. until the middle of the present month, but not later.

This is the month, too, when the tree pruning should be finished and the trees got into tractable order. The winter pruning may be done at any time during the dormant season, i.e., from November to March ; within this period there is no time that can be selected as being the best. Usually little or no pruning is done during periods of heavy frosts, but unless low temperatures are experienced no very great damage would be done. Trees which have not been pruned should now be dealt with and the work completed. There are so many ideas on pruning and theories concerning the advantages of spur pruning and leader tipping that to add more might prove superfluous. It seems to the writer, however, that the practical grower sets about the pruning of the trees in a perfectly sensible manner.

Without considering the principle or otherwise of pruning, one can begin work with the saw (and not the knife or secateurs) and remove any branches that seem superfluous. At times one or more of the main branches should go. This treatment may seem drastic, but the fault with most of the trees in an orchard is that the heads are too thick, so that the sun cannot penetrate to the centre to colour the fruit and ripen the wood. These dense heads on the trees may be due to our humid climate or to our existing systems of pruning, or both causes may have a share in encouraging this dense wood growth. That is immaterial, provided the defective growth is admitted and recognized, and steps taken to remove it. When doubtful as to which branches to remove the guiding principle should be, Nature. Remove branches until the sun's rays can reach every part of the tree on the sunny side and be able to colour a part of every fruit it bears.

When the removal of superfluous branches has been completed, the saw can be set on one side and the work completed with the knife or secateurs. The leading shoots then may be tipped so that one-third is removed and the side shoots may be shortened back to long spurs, or some other similar kind of treatment practised. All soft green shoots—water sprouts as they are sometimes called—should go, for they yield no crop if spared, and in any case they spring up at places which are quite inconvenient for symmetrical growth. The weather now is ideal for pruning work, and progress should be made rapidly.

LIVESTOCK SALES

BRISTOL, YEOVIL, AND READING

With one exception every lot catalogued at the annual Shorthorn sale at Bristol last Tuesday was sold. The auctioneers were Messrs. John Thornton and Co., acting in conjunction with Messrs. George Nichols, Hunt and Co., of Bristol, and 42 head realized £1,248 9s., with an average of £29 14s. 6d. The only animal to pass out of the ring unsold was Messrs. A. H. W. Osborne and Sons' two-year-old bull, Bricklington Wanderer, which has won many prizes, including second at the Royal Show last year. At Bristol it led its class and gained the perpetual challenge cup presented by the Prince of Wales for the champion bull. Trade on the whole was very level with a leading price of 46 guineas, given by Mr. J. Collins, Somerset, for Mr. E. Bryan's Trumpeter, a dark roan yearling bull, which headed a good class for dairy sires. Mr. A. M. B. Criddle's Glanteify Record, after being placed at the head of another class for dairy bulls, realized 44 guineas to Mr. H. Lear, Doynton, Bristol. The Bristol Shorthorn Association arranged the fixture.

Yeovil annual show and sale of Shorthorn bulls, chiefly pedigree animals, was conducted by Messrs. W. Palmer and Co. on Friday. Trade was not quite as good as 12 months ago, but 59 lots changed hands, the total realized being £1,735 15s., and the average price £29 8s. 4d. The British Dairy Farmers Association's medal for the best bull, out of a milk recorded dam, was won by Mr. E. J. Francis, Stower Provost, Gillingham, with Stower Springtime, a roan calf, which also led a good class, and was sold for 42 guineas to Mr. A. Pickford, Wincanton, Somerset. The principal price was 52 guineas, obtained by Messrs. W. Bown and Sons, Sherborne, Dorset, from Mr. A. H. Hannan, Tisbury, Wiltshire, for their roan yearling, Cornhill Musician, which gained a premier award. Mr. H. Marsh, Newick, Sussex, paid 48 guineas for Yeabridge Conjuror, a second-prize winner shown by Messrs. J. F. Broughton and Son, Yeabridge, South Petherton, and many other bulls changed hands at prices ranging upwards from 30 guineas.

The first of several sales of pure-bred Guernsey cattle to be held this year at Reading took place on Wednesday last, when Messrs. John Thornton and Co. made £2,791 8s. 6d. for 82 head entered by various breeders. The all-round average was £34 0s. 10d., and the total of the sale was increased to £3,376 10s. by 21 non-pedigree animals. An outstanding bull was Wintergreen's Sequel II. of Rusper ; this yearling of famous blood was entered by Captain Conyers Lang, Chute Standen, Andover, who made 100 guineas, the top price of the day, by its sale to Whitworth Hall, Stevenage. The chief price for a female was 80 guineas, given by Major Astor, M.P., Hever, Kent, for Hazelby Gold Spring's Treasure, a young cow, entered and bred by Captain Cosmo Douglas, Hazlebury, Newbury, Berks. Several other females caused some keen competition, one of the most fancied being Mr. Geoffrey Lawrence's Pollyanna of Highlands, a four-year-old cow, claimed at 68 guineas by Messrs. E. G. and J. E. Grace, Dundry, Bristol. The next best price was 60 guineas, given by Chaureth Farms, Limited, Broxted, Dunmow, for Captain Douglas's Langlois Snowflake, and several other females made from 50 guineas upwards.

MORE FARM FIRES IN ESSEX

After an interval of several months, two more farm fires occurred in the Romford district on Thursday night. Two stacks of straw were destroyed at Hobby Hall, Upminster, and considerable damage was done to farm buildings at Bell House Farm, Dagenham. It took the Upminster, Romford, and Dagenham brigades several hours to extinguish the flames at the two fires.

POTATO-HARVESTING MACHINERY

Trials of potato-harvesting machinery in the Holland Division of Lincolnshire are being arranged by the Agricultural Institute and Experimental Station, Kirton, near Boston, Lincs, and manufacturers who intend entering their machines are requested to communicate with the institute at an early date.

The Estate Market

SALES THIS WEEK

HAMMERSMITH SHOPS

Only seven auctions of real property will be held in the City this week. Hammersmith licensed and other freeholds in King-street and freehold ground-rents will come under the hammer of Messrs. Marler and Marler to-morrow. An annual payment of 1s. is all that has to be made in respect of the leasehold portion of a property, No. 11, Netherhall-gardens, Hampstead, the rest being freehold. Messrs. Maple and Co., Limited, will sell the house on Wednesday. Auctions on Thursday include leases in Peckham and Camberwell by Messrs. Alex. Robertson and Sons.

In the Kentish outer-suburbs, near Hayes and Keston Commons, a modern freehold of nearly two acres may be bought for £5,500 through Messrs. F. L. Mercer and Co. (Sackville-street), and more land can be had, if desired. A like sum is quoted for a modern house and 50 acres, midway between London and Brighton. These, and property near Walton Heath golf course, were shown in *The Times* on Friday (p. 26).

Terms are stated by Messrs. Shoolbreds (Tottenham Court-road) for Regent's Park Crown leaseholds, a Hampstead House, and one on the Bedford estate,

The List of Applications will be closed on or before Wednesday, 12th February, 1930.

HASTINGS CORPORATION

ISSUE OF £750,000 5% Redeemable Stock, 1947-1967.

Sanctioned by the Council of the County Borough of Hastings and authorised by the Hastings Improvement Act, 1885, and the Hastings Corporation Act, 1900.

LLOYDS BANK LIMITED, as Bankers to the Hastings Corporation, are authorised, in pursuance of a Resolution of the Council of the Hastings Corporation, to receive at their City Office, 20, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.4, and at any of their Branches, applications for the above amount of Stock.

PRICE OF ISSUE

£99 PER CENT.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:—

On Application	.. ..	**£ 5 per cent.**
On Allotment	.. ..	**£14 ,,**
On 3rd March, 1930	..	**£30 ,,**
On 2nd May, 1930	..	**£50 ,,**
		£99 per cent.

Trustees are authorised under the "Trustee Act, 1925," to invest in this Stock, unless expressly forbidden by the instrument (if any) creating the Trust.

INTEREST WILL BE PAYABLE 1st APRIL and 1st OCTOBER.

A first payment of £2 10s. per £100 Stock (less Income Tax) (being a full six months' Interest) will be made on the 1st October, 1930. Warrants will be forwarded by post at the holder's risk half-yearly.

The Stock will be repaid at par on 1st April, 1967, unless the same shall have been previously cancelled either by purchase in the open market or by agreement with the Stockholders, but the Corporation will have the option of redeeming the same at par at any time on or after the 1st April, 1947, on giving three calendar months' notice to the Stockholders in writing or by public advertisement.

The Stock will be registered and transferable by deed (free of transfer stamp duty and registration fees) at the office of the Borough Accountant, 38-40, Wellington Square, Hastings, who has been appointed Registrar of this Stock.

The Corporation are required by Act of Parliament to make annual provision for the ultimate redemption of their Stock by means of Redemption Funds, and to furnish to the Ministry of Health returns showing the position of their Redemption Fund Accounts.

The Stock and the Interest thereon are secured upon all the Rates and Revenues of the Corporation arising from Land, Undertakings and other Property for the time being of the Corporation, and will rank equally in this respect with all other issues of Hastings Corporation Stock.

STATISTICS.—Hastings is a County Borough.

Population (1921 Census) as per Registrar-General's revised figures for Seaside Resorts ..	59,500
Estimated 1929 (Midsummer)	62,600
Rateable Value (which is steadily increasing, in 1920 being £409,799)	£645,878
A Rate of 1d. in the £ produces ..	£2,575
Rates in the £, year ending 31st March, 1930	9/8
Net Debt at 14th January, 1930—	
Electricity and Water Undertakings .. 46·2 per cent.	£824,270
Housing Purposes .. 16·0 ,,	285,984
All other purposes .. 37·8 ,,	674,684
100·0 ,,	£1,784,938

The £1,784,938 includes an amount of £219,656 which has been borrowed temporarily and will be repaid out of the proceeds of this Issue.

The proceeds of the present Issue of Stock will be applied for Electricity Works, Water Works, Street Improvements, Parade Extension, and other purposes, including the Expenses of Issue of this Stock, and for repayment of the temporary loans above referred to.

No application must be for less than £50 of Stock, and all applications must be in multiples of £50. The Stock once registered may be transferred in multiples of one penny.

In case of partial allotment the balance of the amount paid as deposit will be appropriated towards the payment due on allotment and any balance returned to the applicant. Default in the payment of any instalment at its due date will render the amount previously paid liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be charged on overdue instalments.

Payment in full may be made any time after allotment, and discount at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed upon prepayment from 19th February, 1930, or from any subsequent date.

Scrip Certificates will be issued, if desired, after payment of the amount due on allotment, and such Certificates when paid in full will be convertible into Registered Stock on presentation at the office of the Borough Accountant, 38-40, Wellington Square, Hastings.

A commission of 5s. per £100 Stock will be allowed to Bankers and Stockbrokers on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp.

A quotation on the London Stock Exchange will be applied for in due course.

Copies of this Prospectus and the Forms of Application may be obtained from any Branch of Lloyds Bank Limited or from :—

Messrs. Grieveson, Grant & Co., 40, Coleman Street, London, E.C.2 ; or the Town Clerk, Town Hall, and the Borough Accountant, 38-40, Wellington Square, Hastings.

D. W. JACKSON, Town Clerk.
G. R. BUTTERWORTH, F.S.A.A., Borough Accountant.
10th February, 1930.

This Form of Application may be used.

HASTINGS CORPORATION
5% REDEEMABLE STOCK, 1947-1967.
Issue of £750,000 Stock at 99 per cent.

To LLOYDS BANK LIMITED,
20, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.4
(as Bankers to the Hastings Corporation).

I/We hereby apply for :—

*£.....(see note below)
(say.....pounds)
of the HASTINGS CORPORATION 5 PER CENT. REDEEMABLE STOCK, 1947-1967, according to the conditions contained in the Prospectus of the 10th February, 1930, and undertake to accept the same or any less amount that may be allotted to me/us and to pay for the same in conformity with the terms of the said Prospectus.

I/We enclose the required deposit of £....., being £5 per cent. on the **nominal amount** applied for.

Signature.....

Full Name (in block capitals).....

.....

(State whether Mrs. or Miss, and title, if any)

Address (in full).....

.....

Date....., 1930.
(Please write distinctly.)

***N.B.—Applications must be sent to LLOYDS BANK LIMITED, 20, King William Street, London, E.C.4, or Branches. No application must be for less than £50, and all applications must be in multiples of £50.**

Cheques should be made payable to BEARER and should be crossed thus :—

LLOYDS BANK LIMITED
a/c HASTINGS LOAN.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

THE NEW INDIA LOAN

HASTINGS CORPORATION ISSUE

Subscriptions are invited to-day for the Indian Government loan of £6,000,000, the principal details of which were published on Saturday. The loan takes the form of short-term bonds, and the price of issue is 99. The bonds will be repayable at par on June 15, 1932, or a year later at the option of the borrower at 101. On these terms the yield is attractive; for the shorter period the average return will be £6 9s. per cent., or for the longer period £6 12s. 3d. per cent. The decision to issue a short- instead of a long-term loan is due to market conditions, which would have made a long-term issue expensive. This is part of the price that India is having to pay for the foolishness of a handful of agitators at the Lahore Congress. The threats of repudiation uttered by these persons on that occasion undoubtedly upset many nervous investors, but those in the closest touch with Indian affairs regard them as having no real significance, because the bulk of Indian opinion is not in favour of repudiation now or at any time. It will be recalled that on January 28 it was officially announced that "His Majesty's present Government have no intention of allowing a state of things to arise in India in which repudiation of debt could become a practical possibility." This important declaration should suffice to remove all reasonable doubt as to the security of India loans.

India's Debt Position

During the current financial year the Government of India estimated to spend £25,000,000 on railway capital purposes, of which £12,750,000 was to be spent in England, £5,250,000 being for the acquisition of the Southern Punjab Railway Company. In connexion with the loan operations of the Government of India, an interesting statement was made by Sir George Schuster in his Budget speech. He furnished a list of the main items representing the interest-bearing obligations of the Government of India at the close of each financial year to March, 1929, with a statement of the interest-yielding assets held against them. For the last four years the relevant figures were :

—	Year ended March 31 1926	1927	1928	1929
	Rs. crores	Rs. crores	Rs. crores	Rs. crores
Total interest-bearing obligations ..	996.36	1,006.19	1,026.37	1,074.16
Productive assets held against the above obligations :—				
(1) Capital advanced to railways ..	605.61	635.61	668.60	698.60
(2) Capital advanced to other commercial departments	17.77	19.16	20.60	21.75
(3) Capital advanced to Provinces	114.60	120.17	126.34	136.95
(4) Capital advanced to Indian States and other interest-bearing loans ..	11.84	12.11	13.91	15.43
Total productive assets ..	749.82	786.90	829.45	872.73
Cash, bullion, and securities held on Treasury account ..	51.96	37.48	24.26	30.57
Excess of interest-bearing obligations over above assets	194.58	181.81	172.66	170.86

From the above table it will be seen that the amount of the deadweight debt has been declining for a number of years. On March 31, 1924, the corresponding figure was about Rs.205 crores. After providing for the interest on the capital invested in them, the railways yielded a surplus of Rs.10.85 crores in 1927-8, the last year for which complete accounts are available. This figure was sufficient to provide interest at the rate of about 6¼ per cent. on the amount of the debt not covered by the assets mentioned above.

Railway Expenditure in England

The total amount of new sterling borrowing by the Government of India in the four years referred to in the above statement was :—

	£ (nominal)
1925-26	Nil
1926-27	Nil
1927-28	7,500,000
1928-29	10,000,000

as against railway capital expenditure in England during the four years of :—

	£
1925-26	10,119,000
1926-27	10,379,000
1927-28	10,895,000
1928-29	10,264,000

These expenditures included £2,575,000 for the purchase of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in 1925-6, £3,000,000 for the purchase of the Delhi, Umballa Kalka in 1926-7, and £3,000,000 for the acquisition of the Burma Railways in 1928-9. Thus the amount of new sterling borrowing by India in recent years has been much less than the sterling capital expenditure on Indian railways which has in the main been provided out of funds remitted from India.

Hastings Corporation Loan

The prospectus appears to-day of the Hastings Corporation loan of £750,000 in the form of Five per Cent. Redeemable Stock, 1947-1967, which is offered at 99 per cent. Payments are required as to £19 on application and allotment, £30 on March 3, and £50 on May 2. A first payment of £2 10s. per cent., less tax, being a full six months' interest, will be made on October 1. Statistics show that in recent years the growth of Hastings has been considerable. The population is estimated at 62,600, having increased from 59,500 since 1921, and the rateable value, which 10 years ago was £409,799, is now £645,878. Of a net debt amounting on January 14 to £1,784,938 (which includes £219,656 of temporary borrowings to be repaid out of the proceeds of the present issue) £824,270, or 46.2 per cent., has been spent on electricity and water undertakings, and £285,984, or 16 per cent., on housing. The borough has recently reduced its rates, which are at present 9s. 8d. in the pound. The new stock is a full trustee investment.

British Automatic Debenture Issue

Arrangements have been completed for the issue within the next day or two of £250,000 Debenture stock of the British Automatic Company. The new stock will bear interest at 8 per cent., and will be offered at 95 ; subscribers will also be granted a conditional right to share in the equity, this right being conveyed by the issue of option certificates entitling the holder to subscribe at par at any time before July 1, 1940, for one Ordinary share of £1 in respect of each £1 of stock allotted. As the British Automatic Company has been a consistently successful undertaking during an existence of more than 40 years, the question might naturally be asked why it is now having to borrow on such onerous terms. The fact is that a year ago, through the acquisition of nearly the whole of the Ordinary capital by a newly-formed financial company (Associated Automatic Machine Corporation, Limited), the British Automatic Company came within the so-called Hatry group. The avowed object of this step was to effect an amalgamation with a number of other automatic machine-owning companies. This object is being fulfilled—the financing of it will be completed by means of the new Debenture issue—and the arrangements have been made only after a reconstitution of the board. As the Hatry influence has been removed, and the British Automatic Company will be able to show that the new stock has behind it a good margin of both capital and income, the unusual terms which it has had to concede must be regarded as largely due to the unpleasant sentiment left by what, though recent, is a past episode in the company's career.

Harrods' Record Profits

The satisfactory statement published a few days ago by Dickins and Jones has proved a trustworthy forerunner of the annual figures of the controlling establishment—Harrods, Limited. This leading West End store announces a net profit for the year ended January 31 of £834,188, which establishes another record in the company's long career of progress. For 1928-29 the profit was £775,156, and increases have been continuous year by year since 1921-22. This year's profit includes the final dividend of £44,865 for 1928-29 upon D. H. Evans and Co.'s shares. For the previous year the amount credited from this source was an interim dividend of £29,840. No change is made in the dividend, which for the third year in succession is 20 per cent., but the amount placed to special reserve is £50,000 against £25,000, and the balance carried forward is raised from £116,033 to £149,699.

Eagle Oil Preference Shares

It will be remembered that on December 23 notice was given that the 400,000 Preference shares of £5 each of the Eagle Oil Transport Company would be repaid at the price of £6 per share, together with any accrued dividend, on July 2 next. As there seems to be doubt in the minds of some people as to the company which is acquiring these Preference shares, it is desirable to explain that the Mexican Eagle Oil Company, by virtue of a contract made between that company and the Midland Bank Executor and Trustee Company on December 14, 1912, had the option to acquire at any time the whole of these shares at the price mentioned. Under the agreement subsequently made between the Mexican Eagle Oil Company and the Canadian Eagle Oil Company, the Canadian Company took over from the Mexican Company the benefits of, and the obligations under, the Mexican Company's chartering agreement with the Eagle Oil Transport Company, and undertook to release the Mexican Company from the guarantee to pay the dividend of 6 per cent. on the Transport Company's Preference shares. In turn the Mexican Company assigned to the Canadian Company the right to acquire these shares from the holders. This was explained in the circular issued to the Mexican Eagle Company's shareholders in February, 1928, when the Canadian Eagle Oil Company was formed. Consequently, although the Mexican Company—being the only company which could do so—has given notice to the Preference shareholders of the Eagle Oil Transport Company to acquire their shares, such notice is only being given at the request, and on behalf of, the Canadian Eagle Oil Company, which will, in fact, acquire the shares.

Argentine Coal and Grain Freights

In view of the continued weakness in the homeward grain market from the River Plate—further vessels were ordered home from Argentina to Europe last week in ballast, involving their owners in serious losses—it is natural enough that higher rates for coal from this country should now have had to be offered to owners to induce them to send their ships to that part of the world. Rates to South America were raised by about 1s. a ton last week, but that increase did not induce any enthusiasm among owners, owing to the unfavourable prospects of securing remunerative rates for the homeward voyage. At the end of the week the basis for the voyage from South Wales to Rio was about 15s. a ton, and to Buenos Aires about 16s., whereas for early loading the rates from Buenos Aires to the Continent were only about 10s. a ton, and from the up-river ports to the United Kingdom or Continent about 12s. or 12s. 6d. When there is a fair demand for ships to load grain in the River Plate for Europe the homeward rates are usually much above the outward coal rates, and while, as was the custom for several years, Argentina was shipping grain on a large scale, she secured tonnage to carry coal outwards very cheaply indeed. Now, with little employment in the homeward trade, it is inevitable that she should have to pay more for coal.

Russian Timber Trade Warnings

Some hope for an improvement in the freight markets later is offered by the prospect of considerable exports of timber from Russia during the forthcoming season, which will open when the northern ports are free from ice. In past years the timber has been carried chiefly in the little, or handy-sized, vessels, but so great was the demand for tonnage last year that larger vessels were taken for the trade, and already a number of ships of between 5,000 and 6,000 tons are reported to have been secured on time charter for the new season. In view of the expectations of considerable exports the Baltic and International Maritime Conference has now issued a warning to owners which indicates that Russian charterers will seek to maintain the same chartering conditions as last year—*i.e.*, those of the "so-called adapted Merblanc Charter." These, it is declared, gave rise to serious complaints, which, it is feared, may occur again. The statement points out that among the most serious difficulties encountered last season were the long delays at the loading ports, for which owners did not receive any compensation. The suggestion is made that to meet this difficulty owners should stipulate that loading should start four hours after the arrival of the vessels at the outer Customs stations at the loading ports, and that the time for loading should be limited to a definite number of running days. Another point made is that difficulty may again arise owing to the stipulation that the stevedores at the ports of discharge should be appointed by the charterers. It is stated that in one case of a vessel which discharged at Sunderland last season the rate debited to the owner was 11s. a stand, whereas the usual rate was 6s. 6d. The Baltic and International Maritime Conference has made a close study of the conditions of the timber trade, and it is ready to place its experience at the service of owners.

THE LOWER BANK RATES

SMALL EFFECT IN WALL-STREET

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, FEB. 9

The outstanding event of the week was the reduction of the New York Federal Reserve Bank's rediscount rate from 4½ to 4 per cent. and the reduction of five other reserve banks rates which followed the lowering of the rates of the central banks in England, France and Germany. Twice before in a fortnight the New York Bank had sought to lower its rate, but each time it had been refused permission by the Federal Reserve Board, although money rates in the open market here as well as in other great markets of the world had been steadily declining.

There was no immediate response either in general business or in the stock market to the lowering of the bank rates but the bond market showed a decided improvement and there is now, in consequence, a much more cheerful feeling in investment circles. Bankers are in general agreement, however, that it is important to keep within moderate bounds offerings of new securities if a sustained investment interest is to be built up.

RISE IN STOCK PRICES

Stock prices on the whole advanced during the week, but the movement of the market seemed to indicate that short covering was the principal cause of the rise and for the time being that source of strength was exhausted. Buying for the rise continues to be deliberate. There is still much stock coming out from bank loans. For all the rapid revival of steel production in the latter half of January and the somewhat less rapid expansion of motor-car production, there is nothing in the business situation yet to indicate that the recession is at its end. On the contrary, there are many elements which are a cause of concern.

Railway car loadings were worse in January than in December, and the December earnings of the railways promise to be considerably less than a year ago, and while there was a sharp rise in railway shares at the end of the week it probably was due less to anticipations of an early betterment in earnings than to readjustments in the technical position of such shares. The business situation in general is one of much irregularity with over-production in a number of lines still to be considered.

THE DECLINE IN COMMODITY PRICES

The world-wide decline in commodity prices is a matter of special anxiety. In this country, in particular, there has been a disconcerting fall in prices of such commodities as cotton and wheat in face of concerted efforts to stay the movement. Cotton last week fell to the lowest price since the spring of 1927 and wheat fell to $1.12 a bushel, as against a price of $1.33⅞ in January, both prices being considerably below what the Federal Farm Board last autumn said were unreasonably low for these commodities. As of February 1 Bradstreets index of commodity prices stood at the lowest point in eight years. Prices of 51 commodities were unchanged in January and those of 15 advanced, but those of 40 others declined. Dun's Review reported an increase in business failures in the week, and bank clearings were not only much lower than in the corresponding week of a year ago, but lower than in the last week of January this year. Reports of manufacturing mercantile corporations for the last quarter of 1929 which are now coming to hand are generally disappointing, many of them showing a much larger decline from the last quarter figures of 1928 than was generally anticipated.

PROPOSED CITY OF SYDNEY LOAN IN U.S.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, FEB. 9

The City of Sydney is negotiating for a loan here from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000, the first borrowing it has ever done in this market.

U.S. LOAN FOR CUBA

£16,000,000 FOR PUBLIC WORKS

According to an official statement made public yesterday, the Chase National Bank of New York has concluded negotiations with the Government of Cuba for the purchase of $40,000,000 (£8,000,000) Public Works Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Gold Bonds maturing in 1945 which, it is stated, will be issued shortly for public subscription by a banking consortium consisting of the Chase Securities Corporation, Bancamerica-Blair Corporation, Equitable Corporation of New York, and the Continental Illinois Company Inc. The proceeds of the loan, which is part of a total authorized issue of $80,000,000 (£16,000,000), are to be used to finance an extensive public works programme throughout the Republic.

In order to enable the Government to carry forward this programme without interruption, an intermediate credit of $20,000,000 (£4,000,000), to be funded later out of the authorized bond issue, has also been arranged. Pending the funding of the credit, it will rank equally in lien with the loan, which is secured on revenues derived from 90 per cent. of certain taxes specified in the Cuban Public Works Law. These include taxes on motor-cars and other vehicles, imports and consumption of petrol, exports of money, rents, income from real property, and property rights. The amounts collected from such taxes, it is stated, increased from about $12,000,000 (£2,400,000) in 1926 to over $18,000,000 (£3,600,000) in 1929. They are estimated to yield $18,000,000 (£3,600,000) annually for the next 16 years.

DUTCH EAST INDIES AND TIN RESTRICTION

BATAVIA, Feb. 8.—Replying to questions in the Peoples Council the Government spokesman has declared that the Dutch authorities are watching with great interest the developments looking toward the restriction of tin production in Malaya and other countries. The period since Malaya started ceasing work on certain days was still too short, he said, and the results of the innovation too slender to form an opinion as to its actual influence upon output.

The speaker then pointed out that five-sixths of the Banka output was obtained from open grooves in which the maximum day's work was 10 hours. Moreover, there was one rest day a week in addition to the 15 regular annual holidays, so that in point of fact the measures taken to reduce output in Malaya were not so far-reaching as the conditions already existing in Banka.—*Reuter.*

BRITISH AND HUNGARIAN BANK PROFITS

BUDAPEST, Feb. 8.—The board of directors of the British and Hungarian Bank in Budapest will submit to the general meeting to be held on February 27 a balance-sheet showing a net profit of 3,482,618 pengoes, as against 3,477,339 pengoes in 1928. A dividend of seven pengoes a share will be proposed. The gross profits are given as 8,200,000 pengoes, as against 7,300,000 in the previous year. The capital of the bank is given as 40,000,000 pengoes, as against 31,500,000 pengoes in the previous year. The amalgamation of the British and Hungarian Bank with the Budapest branch of the Anglo-International Bank will be proposed to the meeting. Should the proposal be accepted, Mr. Peter Bark, former Russian Imperial Finance Minister, would be elected to the board of the British and Hungarian Bank to represent the Anglo-International Bank.—*Reuter.*

NEW ZEALAND WOOL SALES

WELLINGTON, Feb. 8.—Over 14,000 bales were offered at the Timaru wool sale to-day. As compared with Wednesday's Dunedin sale, merinos were 1d. per lb. dearer and half-bred ½d. to ¾d. dearer. Three-quarter bred and crossbred were ½d. dearer. The bulk of the offerings were secured by Continental firms. —*Reuter.*

MONEY MARKET

FRENCH EXCHANGE HIGHER

As expected, conditions in Lombard-street on Saturday were very comfortable. Old loans carried at variable rates were renewed at 3½ per cent., and borrowers were able to obtain all the fresh accommodation they required at 2½ per cent. The tone of the discount market was easy. For three-months remitted bills the discount houses charged 3 15-16 per cent., but business in competition was usually arranged at 3¾ per cent., and the Continent was a moderate buyer at 3 13-16 per cent. "Hot" Treasury Bills were offered at 3 27-32 and 3 13-16 per cent.

The Bank rate is 4½ per cent., to which it was reduced from 5 per cent. on February 6. The banks' deposit rate is 2½ per cent. and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 2½ per cent. at call and 2¾ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)		Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)			
Day to day	For short periods	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months
2¾–3⅞	3⅛	3⅛–⅛	3⅞—3⅛–⅛	3⅞–3⅛–⅛	3⅝–⅛—4

Discount (Treasury Bills)		(Fine Trade Bills)		
2 Mths. %	3 Mths. %	3 months	4 months	6 months
3⅞—3⅛–⅛	3⅞—3⅛–⅛	4½—5	4¾—5	5—5⅛

CALLS OF THE WEEK

Feb. 13	Benskin's Brewery shares ..	5/-	£114,000
,, 14	Brighton Corporation, 5% ..	14⅛%	159,500
,, 14	Ldn. Cnty. Freehold Prop. sh.	15/-	157,791
,, 15	Sec. Anz.-Scott. Invest. sh. ..	£3	150,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The French exchange continued to move in favour of London, the closing rate on Paris being 124f. 12c.—a rise of 3½c. on the day and 14½c. on the week. Premiums on forward francs were higher, being quoted at about 8c., one month, and 16c., three months. The American and German exchanges were steady at $4.86⅛ and 20m. 36pf. respectively, forward dollars being quoted at ⅜c. premium to par for all positions. The Italian and Danish exchanges moved slightly against London, while the Swiss and Dutch rates went fractionally in favour of London. The Spanish exchange was steadier, and pesetas were quoted at 37p. 00c. (against 36p. 87½c. on Friday). There was a further rally in Argentine currency, the final rate on Buenos Aires showing a rise of 7/32d. at 42 17/32d. ; on the week this exchange shows a fall of 1 15/32d. The Rio exchange was quoted at 5½d.—a fall of ½d. The following ranges of quotations were current :—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'ge	Feb. 8	Feb. 7
New York	$ to £	4.863	4.86 7/16–17/32	4.86 15/32–11/16
Montreal	$ to £	4.863	4.90 1/32–00/32	4.90 1/32–91/4
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	124.07½–13	124.03–124.11
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.90-34.90¼	34.89¼–91½
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.89-92.92	92.90-92.95
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.19–25.19½	25.18¾–25.20
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374⅞–375¼	374⅞–375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	193.40-193.60	193.40–193.60
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	36.75-37.10	36.70-37.45
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108⅛–108⅜	108⅛–108⅜
Amsterdm.	Fl. to £	12.107	12.12-12.12½	12.13¼–12¾
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.35½–36½	20.35¾–36¼
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.583	34.54¾–57	34.53–34.58
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.81-27.86	27.81-27.85
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164⅛–164⅛	164⅛–164½
Warsaw	Zloty to £	43.38	43.36-43.41	43.35–43.40
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.24-25.29	25.24–25.28
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-819	817–820
Constople.	Pst. to £	110	1,030-1,050	1,025–1,050
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	275⅞–276¼	276–276¼
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48½–49	48½–49
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.850	668-675	668–675
Reval	E.Kr. to £	18.150	18.17-18.24	18.17–18.24
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.150	18.21–21¼	18.20¾–21¼
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.150	18.13-18.13½	18.12½–13¼
Copenhgn.	Kr. to £	18.150	18.17½–18½	18.18–18.19⅛
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97⅛	97 1/16–97⅛	97¼–97⅜
Bombay	Per Rup.	18d.	1/32 15/16	1/32 15/16
Calcutta	Per Rup.	18d.	1/32 15/16	1/32 15/16
Madras	Per Rup.	18d.	1/32 15/16	1/32 15/16
Hong-kong	Per Dol.	—	1/6¼–1/7	1/6¼–1/7 1/16
Kobe	Per Yen	24.58d.	2/01¼–2/01⅜	2/01¼–2/01⅜
Shanghai	Per Tael	—	1/11 9–2/0 1/16	1/11¼–2/0⅛
Singapore	Per Dol.	2/4	2/32 15/32–3/32	2/32 15/32–3/32
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.12½–13½	12.12½–13½
Manila	Per Dol.	24.066d.	2/07⅛	2/07⅛
Rio de Jan.	Per Mil.	5.899d.	5½–5 15/32	5 15/32–5⅝
B. Aires	Per Dol.	47.577d.	42½–42⅝	42 15/32–42 9/16
Valparaiso	$ to £	40	39.80	39.70
Montevideo	Per Dol.	54d.	43½–44	43 29/32
Lima	£ to £P.	Par	22% Prem.	22% Prem.
Mexico	Pesos to £	9.76	10.15-10.35	10.15-10.35

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at $2.90-3.03 to 100kr. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
On :—				
Australia ..	96 10 0	95 18 9	95 7 6	94 16 3
New Zealand ..	96 10 0	95 18 9	95 7 6	94 16 3
Africa & Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 2 6	97 10 0	96 17 6

SELLING RATES

—	Demand	Cable Transfers	Demand
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
On :—			
Australia	98 0 0	97 12 0	97 12 0
New Zealand	98 0 0	97 12 6	97 12 6
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9	99 13 9

The Bank of England announced on Saturday the sale of £1,727 in BAR GOLD. Since Wednesday last there has been a net efflux of £115,406, as shown below :—

ARRIVALS	£	WITHDRAWALS	£
Feb. 6—		Feb. 6—	
Bar gold ..	7,487	Bar gold ..	100,000
		Bar gold ..	6,837
Feb. 7—		Feb. 7—	
Bar gold ..	1,636	Bar gold ..	11,965
		Sovs. ..	4,000
Feb. 8	Nil	Feb. 8—	
		Bar gold ..	1,727
Net efflux ..	115,406		
Total ..	£124,529	Total ..	£124,529

Net influx for 1930 to date, £4,623,494 ; efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market the price of gold was quoted at 84s. 11½d. per fine ounce.

Chinese support caused a rise of ¼d. to 20 7/16d. per ounce in BAR SILVER for cash and a rise of 7/16d. to 20¼d. per ounce in the forward quotation. The market was not very active, the smallness of offerings facilitating the advance.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call Money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	4½	3⅞–3 15/16	3¾–3½
New York	4	3½–3¾	Nominal
Paris	3†	2¾	2¾
Berlin	6	5⅝	5¾–7¼
Swiss Bank places	3½	3	—
Milan	7	6¾	—
Amsterdam ..	4	2 15/16	3½
Brussels	3½	3⅜	2¾

† The Bank of France rate for advances is 4½ per cent.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MONTREAL, Feb. 8.—The market showed greater strength and activity to-day, sentiment becoming generally more optimistic. The feature of trading was the strength and extensive accumulation of Canadian Pacific Railway new stock. Paper stocks were firm, due largely to the oversold condition of the market. The close was firm at about the best of the day.

REUTER'S QUOTATIONS

—	Feb. 8	Feb. 7	—	Feb. 8	Feb. 7
Abitibi ..	26¾	26¼	Cons. Mining ..	269½	270
Alberta Pac. Grain ..	No bid	No bid	Dom. Bridge ..	78	76¾
Asbestos ..	2½	2½	Dom. Textile ..	No bid	77
Do., Pref. ..	9	9	Fam. Players ..	51¾	53
B.C. Packers ..	No bid	8¾	Fraser Cos. ..	15½	16
Braz. Tract. ..	37¾	38	Hollinger ..	No bid	No bid
B.C. Pwr., A ..	38	38	Int. Nickel ..	39½	89¼
Do., B ..	18	17¾	Massey, H. ..	39	96½
Brit. Emp. Steel ..	1¾	1½	Montreal L'gt ..	134	132½
Do., 1st Pref. ..	26¼	26¼	Nat. Brew. ..	No bid	No bid
Do., 2nd Pf. ..	4¾	4¾	Nat. Steel Car ..	No bid	71½
Brompton ..	25	25½	Port Alfred Pulp, Pref.	No bid	No bid
Calgary ..	155	155	Power Corp. ..	78½	78
Can. Car. ..	27⅞	27	Price Bros. ..	No bid	No bid
Do., Prefd. ..	30	30	Quebec Pwr. ..	65½	65
C. Cement ..	16⅜	16	Shawinigan. ..	79¾	79¾
Do., Pref. ..	93½	93½	S. Canada Power ..	34	34
C. Cottons ..	No bid	No bid	Steel Co. of Canada ..	48¾	45
C. Indus. Alcohol, A ..	9¼	9⅞	W'peg Elec. ..	48½	48½
Do., B ..	8¼	9	Bk. Montreal ..	311½	311
C. Power ..	12½	11	Can. Bank Com. ..	264	262
C. Steamship ..	No bid	No bid	Royal Bank ..	310	310
Do., Prefd. ..	71	71			
Cockshutt ..	20½	20½			

* Ex dividend

The annuity payable by the Anglo-Argentine Tramways Company to the City of Buenos Ayres Tramways Company (1904) having been received the accounts for 1929 show a net revenue balance of £72,501 against £73,346), including the balance brought forward. It is proposed to pay a final dividend of 1s. 3d. per share (the same), making 5s. per share or 5 per cent. for the year (the same); the sum of £10,000 is again placed to Amortization and general fund and £501 (against £1,346) is carried forward. The Amortization fund for the Debenture stock, with accrued interest to date, amounts to £26,320, and the Amortization and general fund to £138,803. A further amount of £2,663 Debenture stock has been purchased and cancelled during the year. Meeting, February 17.

City News in Brief

Mr. Einar Winther has been appointed managing director of Eastern and Overseas Products, Limited, and Mr. A. Peech has resigned from the board.

The directors of the Pearl Assurance Company have decided to declare for 1929 a reversionary bonus of £2 6s. on each £100 assured by all policies entitled to participate in full profits.

An official statement is issued to the effect that there is no foundation whatever for a report that the P. and O. Company "have in contemplation taking over the White Star group."

A Bill is being promoted in Parliament for the acquisition by the Falmouth Corporation of the undertaking of the Falmouth Water Company upon terms which, subject to Parliamentary sanction, have been agreed.

A compilation by the Liverpool Underwriters' Association shows that last year 15 salvage awards were made by the Admiralty Court for £29,375. In 1928 the number of awards was seven and the total sum awarded was £16,985.

A committee of seven members, under the chairmanship of Mr. Dudley B. Cannafax, has been appointed by the board of managers of the New York Cotton Exchange to investigate the feasibility of trading in wool futures on the Exchange in addition to cotton futures.

Particulars are published to-day for information only of the Petroleum Corporation of America, which has a share capital of 10,000,000 Common shares of no par value, of which 3,250,000 shares have been sold at 831 net. The company was incorporated in January, 1929, and had assets on December 31, 1929, of $103,506,880.

COMPANY RESULTS

IMPERIAL TOBACCO

YORKSHIRE ELECTRIC POWER

The net profit of the Yorkshire Electric Power Company for 1929 amounted to £341,084 (against £310,

The following advertisement is for information only, in compliance with the regulations of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, London, and is not an invitation to the public to subscribe.

The President and Executive Committee are jointly and individually responsible for the information contained in this advertisement.

The following information is contained in a letter dated January 23rd, 1930, from John H. Markham, Jr., President of the Petroleum Corporation of America:

PETROLEUM CORPORATION OF AMERICA

(Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Delaware, United States of America.)

SHARE CAPITAL

10,000,000 Common Shares without nominal or par value

of which there were sold 3,250,000 of no par value for $34 per share, out of which an aggregate selling commission of $3 per share was paid making a net price of $31 per share, of which $17 was paid in and $14 called for payment on October 1st, 1929.

All stock outstanding is now fully paid except 60,422 shares.

Each Common share entitles the holder to one vote.

Of its unissued stock Petroleum Corporation of America has reserved 1,625,000 shares for the exercise of options to purchase stock at any time on or before February 1st, 1934, for $34 per share granted to the underwriters of the original offering and to other parties responsible for the management of the Corporation. Under the Certificate of Incorporation stockholders have no pre-emptive rights to subscribe for additional stock or securities.

The Corporation has no bonds or other funded debt outstanding.

DIRECTORS

GEORGE ARMSBY, Vice-President, Bancamerica-Blair Corporation, New York.
JULES S. BACHE of J. S. Bache & Co., New York.
LEO V. BELDEN of Belden & Co., New York.
HARRY BRONNER, Director, Bancamerica- Blair Corporation, New York.
W. FRANK CARTER of Carter, Jones & Turney, St. Louis.
THOMAS L. CHADBOURNE of Chadbourne, Stanchfield and Levy, New York.
WILLIAM G. COSTIN, Chairman, Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt Corporation, Pittsburgh.
ARTHUR W. CUTTEN, Chicago.
RULOFF E. CUTTEN of E. F. Hutton & Co., New York.
A. H. DIEBOLD, President, Drug Incorporated, New York.
GARRETTSON DULIN of Tucker, Hunter, Dulin & Co., Los Angeles.
HENRY W. FARNUM of Farnum, Winter & Co., New York.
F. F. FLORENCE, President, Republic National Bank & Trust Co., Dallas, Texas.
P. A. S. FRANKLIN, President, International Mercantile Marine Co., New York.
HALSTEAD G. FREEMAN, President, Chase Securities Corporation, New York.
T. M. GIRDLER of Otis & Co., New York.
PHILIP G. GOSSLER, President, Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation, New York.
JOSHUA GREEN, Chairman, Peoples Bank and Trust Co., Seattle.
R. E. HARDING, Vice-President, Fort Worth National Banks, Fort Worth, Texas.
FREDERICK T. HASKELL, Chicago.
CHARLES HAYDEN, of Hayden, Stone & Co., New York.
LOUIS W. HILL, Chairman, Great Northern Railway Co., St. Paul, Minn.
EDWARD F. HUTTON, of E. F. Hutton & Co., New York.
C. O. KALMAN, of Kalman & Co., St. Paul.
ARTHUR W. LOASBY, Chairman, The Equitable Trust Co. of New York.
JOHN H. MARKHAM, Jr., President, Petroleum Corporation of America, New York.
HUNTER S. MARSTON, Director, Bancamerica-Blair Corporation, New York.
WALTER S. McLUCAS, Chairman, Commerce Trust Co., Kansas City.
CHARLES A. MUNROE, President, Northern Utilities Co., Chicago.
JANSEN NOYES of Hemphill, Noyes & Co., New York.
PATRICK H. O'NEIL, Capitalist, Los Angeles.
THOMAS W. PHILLIPS, Jr., Capitalist, Butler, Penna.
EDWARD A. PIERCE of E. A. Pierce & Co., New York.
GEORGE F. RAND, President, Marine Trust Company of Buffalo.
EARLE H. REYNOLDS, President, Peoples Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago.
H. H. ROGERS, President, Exchange National Bank, Tulsa, Okla.
THEODORE G. SMITH, Vice-President, Central Union Trust Co. of New York.
ARNOLD G. STIFEL of Stifel, Nicolaus & Co., Inc., St. Louis.
CASIMIR I. STRALEM of Hallgarten & Co., New York.
EDWARD R. TINKER, President, Interstate Equities Corporation, New York.
GEORGE M. TREAT, Chairman, E. H. Rollins & Sons, New York.
NION R. TUCKER of Tucker, Hunter, Dulin & Co., San Francisco.
LESLIE WALKER, President, Bancamerica-Blair Corporation, New York.
GEORGE W. WALKER, Chairman of Executive Committee, Citizens National Trust and Savings Bank, Los Angeles.
JAMES C. WILLSON of James C. Willson & Co., Louisville, Ky.

TRANSFER AGENTS

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, New York.
NATIONAL SHAWMUT BANK OF BOSTON, Boston.

REGISTRARS

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, New York.
OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Boston.

LONDON BROKERS

TRITTON, LABOUCHERE & CARO, 33, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2, and Stock Exchange.

AUDITORS

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & Co., 56, Pine Street, New York.

SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICE

C. A. REYNOLDS, 7, West Tenth Street, Wilmington, Delaware.

OBJECTS.—The Company was incorporated January 16th, 1929, under the Laws of the State of Delaware, for the purpose, among others, of acquiring capital stocks (dividend paying or non-dividend paying), and other securities of representative oil companies, both foreign and domestic. The Directors are authorised to purchase such securities in large or small blocks and in general to determine the extent of diversification of the Corporation's assets, as they may deem advisable. The Corporation is empowered to acquire interests in all branches of the oil industry and affiliated lines, including among other activities pipe lines, natural gas properties, oil well supplies, &c. While the Corporation proposes to specialise in the above lines, its Charter provisions, among other things, permit it (1) to engage directly in the operations of the oil business, and (2) to buy and sell securities generally.

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31st, 1929.

ASSETS	
Cash	$3,063,456.42
Funds Loaned on Call	4,700,000.00
Dividends receivable and Interest accrued	812,536.25
Amounts due on Capital Stock	1,106,555.14
Securities owned, at cost*	93,824,332.50
	$103,506,880.31

* Including 312,100 shares of Corporation's own stock purchased at an average cost of $23.96 per share. The market value of the Corporation's investments in other companies, based on quoted closing prices at December 31st, 1929, was less than the book value by approximately $2,527,000.

LIABILITIES	
Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses	$110,000.00
Capital Stock, without Par Value— Authorised, 10,000,000 shares, Issued, 3,250,000 shares (1,625,600 shares reserved against option outstanding)	55,250,000.00
Paid in surplus	45,500,000.00
Earned surplus— Net Income from Inception to December 31st, 1929	$3,752,530.31
Less Dividends paid in Cash	1,106,650.00
	2,646,880.31
	$103,506,880.31

The liquidation value of the Corporation's stock in the hands of the public, based on closing quotations of its holdings on December 31st, 1929, was approximately $31.75 per share, after payment of the initial quarterly dividend of 37½ cents per share. The Corporation holds securities in 17 companies, all of which pay dividends or interest. The annual rate of dividends and interest now being paid on the Corporation's holdings, including interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on uninvested funds and after allowance for recurring annual expenses of the Corporation, is equivalent to over $2 per share on the stock outstanding in the hands of the public.

The Charter and Bye-Laws of the Corporation place no limit on its borrowing powers. It has been the practice for the Executive Committee to place a limit on the authority given to its officers to borrow. These powers have so far been exercised only in anticipation of the final call which was payable on October 1st, 1929.

The Bye-Laws provide *inter alia*:

That the Directors shall number 49 but that this number may be increased or may be diminished to not less than three, by amendment of the Bye-Laws. That the Directors need not be stockholders. That each Director shall be paid such fee, if any, as shall be fixed by the Board of Directors for each meeting of the Board which he shall attend.

Copies of the Certificate of Incorporation and Bye-Laws can be seen at the offices of Messrs. Blair & Co. (London), Ltd., 2, Austin Friars, London, E.C.2.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

IRREGULAR

STEADY AT THE CLOSE

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Interest to-day largely centred in special groups, with the general market still irregular.

Most stocks were lower at the opening, when the tone was easy as a result of week-end realizing and some professional selling. The latter was encouraged by less favourable weekly trade reviews, which reported marked variability in general trade, with unfavourable reports of wholesale and retail business, which is suffering from inclement weather and the weakness of grain and cotton.

Realizing continued to appear from various quarters during the early part of the session, but some firmness developed, notably among the speculative leaders, tobacco issues being influenced by reports that a further advance in wholesale cigarette prices was possible. Firmness gradually spread over the bulk of the list and trading became rather more active, especially in the case of food and amusement issues and rails, while among public utilities Western Union advanced on a revival of the talk of a coming stock split of four or five for one. The close was steady.

Sales were returned at 1,658,000 shares, bringing the week's total to 20,120,000 shares, against 19,337,000 shares last week and 22,499,000 shares in the corresponding week last year.

The average price of 20 representative railroad stocks is 6.67 higher on the week at 156.07, while the average of 30 leading industrials shows a rise of 1.37 at 269.78; a year ago the respective averages were 154.23 and 301.53.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	Feb. 8	Feb. 7
MONTREAL on :— London, cables	£1	$ 4.86⅝	$ 4.90¼	$ 4.90⅜
NEW YORK on :— London, sight	£1	—	4.86	4.85⅞
" cables	£1	—	4.86⅛	4.86⅜
" 60 days' sight	£1	—	4.82⅜	4.82⅛
" Grain bills sight	£1	—	4.85	4.85⅛
" seven days	£1	—	4.84	4.85⅛
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.92	3.92⅛
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23½	5.23½
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.08	40.09
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.72	26.72
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	23.83½	26.84
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.75½	26.75
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96⅛	2.96
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.89	23.89½
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.95½	13.94
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.31	19.31½
Madrid, cables	100pe.	19.30	13.10	13.16
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.08¼	14.08¼
Budapest, cables	100pen	17.49	17.48⅜	17.49¼
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77⅝	1.76⅜
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.30	1.30
B. Aires	1 peso	Cents 42.84	Cents 37.93	Cents 37.50
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.00	11.35

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices Feb. 8	Feb. 7		Closing Prices Feb. 8	Feb. 7
Atchison	240⅞	237¾	Int. C. Amer	29½	29½
Atl. Coast	166	168	Kansas S.	80¾	79¾
B. & O.	118⅜	117½	Louisville	153	154
Do. Pref.	78	77⅞	Min. S. P.	52	54
Brooklyn	—	—	Miss. Pac.	90	89
M. & Tait	69	—	Do., Pref.	136	135
Can. Pac.	224¼	219¼	N. Mex. & T.	5	2½
Cent. N.J.	290	290	Do. 2 Pf.	1	1
Ches. & O.	235	227½	N.Y. Cent.	186½	183½
Ch. G. W.	15	14⅞	N.Y., Chic. & St. L.	251	245
Do., Pref.	39¾	38⅜	N. Pacific	91¼	91
Ch. N.W.	89⅛	86	Pennsyl'a	63	60⅛
Ch. Mil. St. P.	26¼	25⅜	Reading	137	136⅝
Ch. Rock Is.	120½	119¼	S.L. & S.F.	112½	112½
Ch. & Hud.	180¾	177½	S.L. & S.W.	67	65
Del., Lack.	152½	146¼	S. Pacific	124¾	121½
Erie	62¼	60⅝	Southern	152¾	132¼
Do., 1st Pf.	64⅛	63¾	Do., Pref.	98¼	98⅛
G.N., Pref.	99	99	U. Pacific	232½	226⅞
Gt. Nor., Pf.	129¾	129	Do., Pref.	82¼	82¼
Hudson	—	—	Wabash	59½	58
Rapid Tr.	30⅞	31½	Do., Pf. A	85	85

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	123½	124	Int. Match	75½	75½
Allied Chem.	270	275	Int. Nickel	39⅜	38¾
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	29	28¾	Int. Paper	27¾	28½
Am. & F. Pwr.	94⅞	93⅞	Int. Tele.	65½	65¾
Am. Can.	138⅛	134½	Kennecott	61	61¼
Am. Loco.	99	99	Kresge S. S.	32⅜	32⅜
Am. Radiator	—	—	K'ger. S.	30⅞	29¾
Mills	88¾	89	Liggett & M.	107¾	106½
Am. Smelt.	76½	76	Loose-Wiles	61	61⅞
Am. Sug. R.	65½	65½	Mack Trucks	83½	83⅜
Am. Tel.	229¼	229¼	Mont'g'y W.	45¼	45⅜
Am. Tob.	229	225	Nash M'trs	53¼	53
Am. Wool'n	14½	15	Nat. Biscuit	208	208
Anaconda	78⅛	78⅜	Nat. Cash R.	79¼	79¼
Armour D.	79⅛	78	Nat. Dairy	51	49⅜
Armour D., Pref.	34¼	34½	N. Amer.	102⅝	102⅛
At'tic Ref.	38	38	Packard	16½	16½
Baldwin	33¾	33⅝	Para. Pub.	53⅛	53½
Barnsdall A	22⅝	22½	Pullman	84	84
Beth. Steel	100⅜	100	Radio Corp.	40	38⅝
C. de Pasco	63¾	64	R'm'g'n Rd.	56	56
Chile Copp.	60	60	Ryl. Dutch	52⅛	52
Chrysler	39⅞	39⅛	Sears R'b'k	95	94¾
Coca-Cola	48⅜	48½	Shell Trans	45¾	45¾
Colum. Gas	89	88	Shell U.	22¾	22⅞
Col. Graph.	28¼	28¼	Sloss S. Sil.	40	40
Cons. Gas	111⅝	111*	Std. Brands	28½	28⅜
Cont. Can	59¾	58¾	Std. Gas	119	118
Cont. Oil	21½	21⅛	Std. Oil of Ind.	52⅛	52⅜
Corn Prod.	97½	96⅝	Cal.	59	59¼
Crucible	89	89	Do., N.J.	62⅜	62¾
Davison Ch.	34	34¼	Do., N.Y.	32½	32½
Drug. Inc.	81	81½	Studebaker	46⅛	46⅛
Du Pont	127	125½	Texas Corp.	53¼	53⅜
Eastman K.	190	190	Tex. G.Sul.	63½	63¾
Elec. P. & L.	61⅞	60⅞	Tidewater	11⅜	11⅜
Elec. Stor. Batt.	89	89	Un. Carbide	89	89
Storage	75¾	73½	Un. Fruit	100¼	100¼
Fox Film	36⅛	37	United Gas	38	37⅝
Gen. Elec.	75⅝	74⅞	U.S. Ind'l	84	8⅞
Gen. Foods	52⅜	51⅞	U.S. Rub.	25¼	25¼
Gen. Motors	43¾	43	U.S. Steel	182¼	182¼
Gillette	96¾	95⅜	Do., Pref.	142	141⅞
Goodrich	46⅞	46½	W. Un. Tel.	210⅜	211
Goodyear T.	73	71½	Wes. Mfg.	163½	164
Hou. O. & T.	67½	66⅝	Woolworth	66¾	67
Hud. M'trs	58¾	59	Worth'n Pump.	84	82
Ind. Rayon	95	98	Young's'n	—	—
Int. Comb.	—	87½	Int. Harv'r	88	87½
		125			124

KERB STOCKS

An.-Am. Oil	15	15¼	Mid. West Utilities	33⅛	31
Assoc. Gas	46⅛	46⅛	Pennroad	16⅛	15¼
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco	27⅜	27½	Silica Gel.	25¼	25
Celanese	28¼	28	Stand. Oil of Indiana	52⅛	52⅝
Elec. Bond	96	94⅞	Swift Int.	32¾	32½
Gulf Oil	134	136	Vacuum Oil	93	94
Int. Pet.	19⅝	19⅝			

BONDS

Libty. Lo. 3½%	99⅜	99⅞	Finl. 6% '45	94½	94½
Do. 4¼%	100³²/₃₂	101³²/₃₂	Fren. 7½% '41	121½	121⅝
Do. (4th) 4¼%	101⁷²/₃₂	101³²/₃₂	Do., 7% '49	115⅛	115⅛
U.K. 5½% '37	104	103¼	Ger., 7% '49	107	107½
Do. 4% '60	98¼	98¼	Greek 7% '64	98¼	98¼
Do. 4% '60-90	83⅛	83½	Hamb'g 6% '46	95½	96
Arg. 6% '59	96¼	96½	Hungary 7½% '44	101	101
Aust. 5% '57	88	88	Ital., 7% '51	98⅝	98½
A'tra. 7% '43	103½	103½	Jap. 6½% '54	103¼	102⅞
Belg. 6% '55	103	102⅝	Nord Rly. 6½% '50	104¼	104¼
Bordeaux 6% '34	103⅞	103½	Norway 6% '52	102⅝	102⅝
Brazil, 7½ '52	99	99	P.L.M. 6% '56	103¼	103¼
Bulg. 7 '67	78	78	Do., 7% '58	106	106
Canada, 5% '31	100⅛	100⅛	Poland 7% '47	83½	83
Chile, 7 '42	101	101	Do., 8% '50	94⅞	94¾
Do. 6 '60	88¼	88¼	Rio de Sul 8% '46	95	95
Czech. 8% Denm'k 6%	111	111	San P. 8% '46	99	99
1942	104⅞	104⅞	1950	91⅛	91⅛
Dutch E.I. 6% '62	102½	102⅛	Seine, 7% 1942	107½	107½
Do. 5½% 1953	102⅝	102⅝	Swed. 5½% 1954	103¼	103¼
Est. Rly. 7% '54	105½	105	Tokyo City 5½% '61	88⅛	88⅛

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

	Feb. 8	Feb. 7
Atchison, Pref.	103¾	103¾
Lehigh Valley	76	75
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	54¼	53⅞
New York, Ontario and Western	13⅜	14
Reading, 1st Pref.	48	48
Texas and Pacific	118	118
National Lead	182½	182

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex stock dividend.

Call money was nominal. Commercial paper remained at 4½ to 5 per cent. for prime names.

Open market discount rates were quoted 3⅞ to 3¾ per cent. for 90-day bank bills, and 4 per cent. to 3¾ per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling exchange was easy, cable transfers declining to 4.86⅛.

Silver rose ⅛c. to 44c. for foreign bullion.

The sale of a Stock Exchange seat has been arranged at the price of $398,000, showing an advance of $3,000 on the sale reported yesterday.

The *Financial Chronicle* reports that the gross earnings of six railroads in the fourth week of January show a decrease of 14.87 per cent.

BONDS.—The market was fairly active, but somewhat irregular. Sales reached $6,043,000.

FRENCH LOAN FOR FINLAND

HELSINGFORS, Feb. 8.—The Finnish Co-operative Central Bank has arranged, under guarantee by the Finnish State, for the flotation of a 300,000,000f. loan with a French banking group, including the Crédit Lyonnais. This loan is the first one floated on the French market since Finland attained independence, all the previous loans having been floated in England and America.—*Reuter.*

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—WHEAT.—The cash market was steady, unchanged to ¼c. higher. No. 2 red winter, 135c.; No. 2 amber durum, nominal; No. 2 hard winter, 123c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 136¼c. MAIZE steady, ¼c. up. No. 2 mixed, 101¼c., f.o.b. New York. OATS steady, ¼c. higher. White clipped, 53¼c., f.o.b. New York. RYE steady, ¼c. lower. No. 2 Western, 94¼c., f.o.b. New York. BARLEY nominal, with No. 2 malting unquoted.

FLOUR was steady and unchanged.

DAILY GRAIN MOVEMENTS (Thousands)

	To-day	Same day last yr.	This week	This season	Last season
Wheat (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	739	787	5,121	343,366	408,412
Do., Atlantic	109	455	729	62,485	91,782
*Exports, ditto	362	486	1,410	53,375	72,746
Maize (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	1,044	1,410	6,805	156,781	192,566
Do., Atlantic	17	123	130	3,089	16,503
*Exports, ditto	—	368	—	9	11,768
Flour (barrels)—					
Shipments, Westn.	67	100	506	16,156	17,336
Receipts, Atlantic	73	80	404	12,967	14,567
*Exports, ditto	9	17	58	2,333	3,261
Oats (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	272	366	1,789	96,663	93,432
Do., Atlantic	5	27	78	4,327	8,867
*Exports, ditto	—	—	8	109	3,619

* From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans.

LARD was steady and unaltered.

COFFEE.—Rio futures closed steady, 2 points lower to 2 points higher. Sales, 7,000 bags. Closing prices:—March, 8.37c.; May, 7.84c.; July, 7.60c.; Sept., 7.46c.; Dec., 7.30c.; Jan., 7.30c. Santos No. 4 futures closed steady at 4 to 7 points advance. Sales, 23,000 bags. Closing prices:—March, 12.82c.; May, 11.80c.; July, 11.28c.; Sept., 10.92c.; Dec., 10.68c. Cash coffee was steady. Rio No. 7 quoted at 10½c. to 10¾c., and Santos No. 4 at 14¼c. to 14¾c.

COCOA.—Futures closed barely steady at 2 to 3 points decline. Sales, 13,000 bags. Closing prices:—March, 9.31c.; May, 9.65c.; July, 9.86c.; Sept., 10.11c.; Dec., 9.82c.

SUGAR.—Cuban centrifugal, 96deg., spot, was quoted 3.83c. per lb. Raw futures closed steady at 1 point to 2 points advance. Sales, 3,000 tons. Closing prices:—March, 1.81c.; May, 1.91c.; July, 2.00c.; Sept., 2.08c.; Dec., 2.14c.; Jan., 2.15c.

COTTON on the spot closed 20 points higher at 15.40c. The futures market opened irregular at 8 points decline to 9 points advance, but afterwards rallied sharply under active buying by spot houses, and shorts covering on expectations of favourable Farm Board developments. Later in the session some realizing took place, but the market closed steady at values ranging from 23 points advance to unchanged compared with previous finals. The current week's port receipts are expected to be about 75,000 bales. New Orleans spot middling advanced 7 points to 14.82c., and the futures market closed with prices 7 to 12 points higher on the day.

NEW YORK	Closing Range
Futures	To-day	Previous day
February	15.21	15.21	15.00	15.00
March	15.29	15.29	15.15	15.08
April	15.39	15.39	15.21	15.21
May	15.51	15.50	15.39	15.35
June	15.53	15.53	15.44	15.44
July	15.76	15.74	15.55	15.54
August	15.85	15.85	15.74	15.74
September	15.90	15.90	15.77	15.77
October	15.96	15.96	15.82	15.80
November	16.13	16.13	15.90	15.90
December	16.11	16.10	16.02	16.00
January	16.07	16.07	16.07	16.07

	To-day Week	Season	Last season
Receipts at ports	7,000	7,000	7,474,000	8,073,000
Exports Gt. Brit.	10,000	10,000	1,031,000	1,423,000
Exports Cont., &c.	19,000	19,000	4,108,000	4,478,000

WOOL.—Though business is still quiet inquiries are better and prices are improving, the firmer tendency of foreign markets creating greater confidence in current values. Piece goods are steady. Territory fine staple is unchanged at 78c. to 80c. per lb.

COPPER.—Despite reports of an improvement in the export situation the demand this week on consuming account has shown no material expansion, but with producers still maintaining a firm attitude in face of the unfavourable statistical situation there has been no sign of weakness in the price. Electrolytic has remained at 18.00c. per lb. for domestic spot delivery and for export, spot and March f.o.b. National Metal Exchange closing prices for standard copper futures were unchanged. March 17.10c.; May 16.70c.; July 16.70c. Sales, one lot.

TIN.—The market has shown steadiness this week without any pronounced activity though domestic consumers have taken up fair quantities. Favourable reports concerning the restriction efforts have assisted in imparting steadiness, and after few fluctuations prices of Straits metal are practically unchanged on the week with spot at 39c. per lb. against 39¼c. last week, and March 39½c. against 39¾c. Closing prices for standard tin futures were 5 points higher to 5 points lower. March 38.75c.; May 39.05c.; July 39.60c. Sales, 12 lots.

SPELTER.—The improvement noticeable in the demand last week has not been maintained the market relapsing into dullness, buyers holding off in anticipation of lower price level in view of the further large increase in stocks. East St. Louis prices, however, remained without change throughout the week at 5.25c. per lb. for spot and March.

LEAD has had a quiet but steady market, the spot price being maintained throughout the week at 6.25c. per lb.

TINPLATES.—The market is steady with a fair routine business done in prompt lots and rather more inquiry reported for later deliveries. Mill operations are increasing as orders come forward. The quotation for prime makes remained at 25s. per box.

RUBBER.—Smoked sheet sellers were ⅛c. higher for spot and Feb. at 15½c., and Feb.-March at 16¼c. per lb. First latex crepe sellers were ⅛c. up for spot and Feb. at 16⅛c., and Feb.-March at 16½c. New York Rubber Exchange closing prices were 50 to 40 points higher. Feb., 15.70c.; March, 16.00c.; May, 16.35c.; July, 16.70c.; Sept., 17.10c. Sales, 505 contracts.

COTTON OIL was steady. Refined futures were unchanged to 5 points up. Closing prices:—Crude, spot, 7.37½c. bid; yellow, spot, 8.45c. bid. Futures.—March, 8.82c.; May, 9.11c.; July, 9.32c.; Sept., 9.49c.

PETROLEUM.—Refined, standard white, New York, in cases, cargo lots, unchanged at 17.65c. per gallon. Pennsylvania, crude, standard grades were unaltered at $2.95 to $3.00 per barrel. GASOLINE.—New York, for export, in cases, cargo lots, U.S., motor specifications, deodorized, quoted 26.40c. per gallon.

TURPENTINE was steady unchanged at 55½c. to 56c.

JACKSONVILLE, Feb. 8.—TURPENTINE was firm, ⅛c. up to 50½c. bid.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 8.—TURPENTINE was firm, 50½c. bid. ROSIN.—Grade F, $7.17½; grade K, $7.55; grade WW, $8.20.

DULUTH, Feb. 8.—LINSEED.—Futures closed steady at ⅛c. advance. May, 306½c.; July, 306c.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 9.—WHEAT close: steady, unchanged to ⅛c. up. May, 113½c.; July, 114⅛c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 8.—WHEAT futures closed steady, ⅛c. to ¼c. up. May, 121¼c.; July, 122⅛c.

TOLEDO, Feb. 9.—CLOVERSEED closed steady, unchanged. Cash, 11.00; March, 11.10.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 8.—WHEAT opened ⅛c. to 1⅛c. lower, with liquidation influenced by reports that the Canadian Government has been requested to take over all the surplus crop. The market was also affected by easy Liverpool advices and improved weather conditions in the country, but better support developed afterwards, and the loss was fully recovered. Reports of a deficiency of moisture in some sections, together with light country offerings and the oversold appearance of the market, induced covering. The close was steady, ⅛c. lower to ⅛c. higher. May, 126¼c.; July, 128⅛c.; Oct., 126⅛c. OATS closed steady at a rise of 1⅛c. to ⅛c. May, 58⅛c.; July, 57c.; Oct., 52⅛c. BARLEY futures closed steady at ⅛c. to 1c. advance. May, 55½c.; July, 58c. LINSEED closed steady, ⅛c. to 1c. up. May, 2.57½c.; July, 2.57c.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—WHEAT opened easy at ⅛c. to ¼c. decline, professionals selling on reports of further Russian offerings, pressure of nearby Australian wheat, favourable weather generally, an absence of export inquiries, a poor cash demand, and the easiness of Winnipeg and North-western markets. After a further slight fall the market rallied under covering chiefly influenced by the announcement that the Federal Farm Board Advisory Committee is meeting on Monday when it is expected to act on the recommendation for the establishment of a Stabilisation Corporation to handle the surplus wheat held by the Co-operative Marketing agencies. The close was steady at ⅛c. advance to ⅛c. decline. March, 114½c.; May, 120½c.; July, 121¼c.; Sept., 124c. MAIZE closed steady, ⅛c. to ⅛c. higher. March, 88⅛c.; May, 92¼c.; July, 94¼c.; Sept., 94½c. OATS closed steady, unchanged to ⅛c. higher. March, 44¼c.; May, 46¼c.; July, 45⅜c.; Sept., 44c. RYE.—No. 2, cash nominal. Futures, steady, ⅛c. lower to unchanged. March, 82¼c., May, 84¼c.; July, 84⅛c.; Sept., 87c.

PROVISIONS closed steady, with lard 2½ to 5 points, and pork 7½ to 12½ points higher. Closing prices:—Lard, March, 11.07½; May, 11.25; July, 11.47½. Pork (drysalted clear bellies), May, 13.75; July, 14.07½.

(Continued at foot of next column)

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

SCOTTISH COAL TRADE SLACKNESS

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Feb. 8.—WHEAT.—The market was steady owing to the partial recovery in the Argentine exchange rate, but with an increase in the quantities on passage, and the further depression in River Plate freights for prompt loading, buyers were not willing to do business. Late yesterday a part cargo of Rosafe, 63¼lb., per Braddeverey, B'Ld., Jan. 22, sold to the Continent at 46s. 9d. For a cargo of No. 1 and No. 2 Northern Manitoba, 46s. 1½d. and 45s. 11½d. was asked, respectively; 42s. for No. 2 hard winter, on passage and 43s. 6d. for Pacific white, March. Rosafe, 63½lb., afloat, was offered at 40s. 9d.; Barusc, 63lb., Feb., at 40s. 6d.; and Australian on the way, at 43s. 6d. Parcels were in poor request at nominally unchanged prices. South Australian, per Anglo Saxon, afloat, sold at 42s., and 42s. 3d. to Birkenhead. Late yesterday, 1,500 tons, soft white Pacific, March 1-15, changed hands, at 42s. 6d.

The wheat futures market closed 2d. under yesterday's final values.

Basis No. 3 Northern Manitoba

Per 480lb.	Op'ning values	Noon values	Business done Highest	Lowest	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Jan.	44 10	44 8	CONTR ACT		—	44 10
March	43 10	43 8	—	—	43 8	43 10

NEW CONTRACT. LONDON GRADE OF MILLING QUALITY.

March	39 6	39 6	—	—	39 6	39 8
May	39 10	39 10	—	—	39 10	40 0

MAIZE was firm and 3d. per qr. harder to buy, but demand continued slow. La Plata, on passage, and Feb. was held for 25s. 6d., and March for 25s. 9d. Parcels were quiet at about 3d. per qr. advance. La Plata, Feb.-March, made 25s.

BARLEY was dull at late rates. Californian (superior), Feb., 31s.; and Chilian, Feb.-March, 30s.

OATS were inactive.

The following are farmers' deliveries from returns received in the week ended Feb. 8 and for the season to date (25 weeks):—

	Wheat	Barley	Oats
This week	Cwt. 222,941	Cwt. 244,538	Cwt. 42,742
Average price	9s. 2d.	8s. 2d.	6s. 7d.
Same week last year	283,661	262,339	101,222
Average price	9s. 10d.	10s. 5d.	9s. 9d.
This season	6,212,760	9,138,927	1,336,150
Average price	9s. 7½d.	9s. 5½d.	7s. 5½d.
Last season	6,377,990	10,480,591	2,004,146
Average price	9s. 9½d.	11s. 0d.	9s. 1d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 8.—WHEAT.—C.I.F. parcels were unchanged to 3d. per quarter lower; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, Feb., was quoted 48s. 6d.; No. 2, 45s. 9d.; No. 3, 44s. 6d.; No. 4 Manitoba, Feb., 43s. 7½d.; No. 5, 40s. 6d.; No. 6, 34s. 1½d.; No. 2 hard winter, afloat, 41s. 4½d.; No. 2 mixed durum, 39s. 4½d.; Rosafe, 63lb., afloat, 40s. 7½d.; Feb., 41s.; March, 40s. 6d.; Barii and Barusso, Feb., 40s. 3d.; March, 40s

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

7.30 A.M.—To Colombia (Santa Maria) Jamaica.

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

5.30 P.M.—To Canary Islands (all parts), Faroe Islands, Guianas (British, French and Dutch), Venezuela, West Coast of Africa (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan), West Indies (Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent, and St. Lucia).

TO-MORROW (TUESDAY)

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

5.30 P.M.—To Brazil (Para and Manaos††), Peru (Iquitos††).

6 P.M.—To Brazil (Pernambuco and Bahia†), Brazil (Ceara and Maranhao), China (all parts)*, Egypt, Palestine and Syria, Guianas (British, French and Dutch), Straits Settlements, Venezuela, West Coast of Africa (Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and French Middle Congo), West Indies (Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia).

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London :—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O. London	
ARGENTINA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY :—		
R. Star (Sultan Star)	Feb. 13	7.30 a.m.
R.M.S.P. (Asturias)	Feb. 13	8 p.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Asturias)	Feb. 14	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Duilio)	Feb. 17	6 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA : U.-Castle (Durham Castle)	Mar. 6	7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA : P. & O. (Narkunda)	Feb. 13	6 p.m.
Orient (Orontes)	Feb. 20	6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES : Air Mails	Feb. 13	6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, BOLIVIA, PERU (exc. Iquitos) : Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Feb. 12	2 a.m.
BRAZIL (Pernam, Bahia) : Fr. pkt.† (Groix)	Feb. 11	6 p.m.
(Ceara, Maranhao) : Booth (Alban)	Feb. 11	6 p.m.
(Para, Manaos) : Booth†† (Alban)	Feb. 11	5.30 p.m.
(Para, Manaos) : Booth† (Denis)	Feb. 12	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P. (Asturias)	Feb. 13	8 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P.† (Asturias)	Feb. 14	6 p.m.
(Ceara, &c.) : Booth† (Alban)	Feb. 14	6 p.m.
(exc. Rio, Santos) : A. H. (Plutarch)	Feb. 14	8 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Ital. pkt. (Duilio)	Feb. 17	6 p.m.
CANADA (all parts) : Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Feb. 12	2 a.m.
(all parts) : Direct (Alaunia)	Feb. 14	2 a.m.
(all parts) : Direct (Montrose)	Feb. 14	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Via N.Y.† (Baltic)	Feb. 15	2 a.m.
(Mar. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Alaunia)	Feb. 13	5.30 p.m.
(Mar. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Montrose)	Feb. 14	5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts) : E. & F. (Teide)	Feb. 10	6 p.m.
(Las Palmas) : Via Madrid and Cadiz	Feb. 12	7.30 a.m.
(all parts) : E.D. (Boutry)	Feb. 13	7.30 a.m.
(all parts) : Via Madrid and Cadiz	Feb. 15	7.30 a.m.
CAPE VERD IS. : Via Lisbon	Feb. 12	6 p.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA : Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador, CUBA AND MEXICO : Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Feb. 12	2 a.m.
CEYLON : P. & O. (Narkunda and Malwa)	Feb. 13	6 p.m.
Orient (Orontes)	Feb. 20	6 p.m.
China (all parts) : Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon
(all parts) : Holt* (Calchas)	Feb. 11	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Via Suez (Narkunda and Malwa)	Feb. 13	6 p.m.
(Shanz., N. China) : Via N.Y. (Baltic)	Feb. 15	2 a.m.
COLOMBIA (exc. S. Marta), CHILE (N.) : Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Feb. 12	2 a.m.
(S. Marta) : E. & F. (Changuinola)	Feb. 10	7.30 a.m.
COSTA RICA : Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Feb. 12	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Baltic)	Feb. 15	2 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES : Du. pkt. (Slamat)	Feb. 12	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Narkunda and Malwa)	Feb. 13	6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, and Tanganyika) : P. & O. (Narkunda)	Feb. 13	6 p.m.
ECUADOR : Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Feb. 12	2 a.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Ital. pkt. (Ausonia)	Feb. 11	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Ausonia)	Feb. 12	9 a.m.
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said) AND SUDAN : Ital. pkt. (Vienna)	Feb. 12	6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said), Ital. pkt. (Vienna)	Feb. 13	9 a.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : P. & O. (Narkunda)	Feb. 13	6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : Air Mails†	Daily	Noon
FALKLAND IS. : Via M'video (Duilio)	Feb. 17	6 p.m.
FAROE IS. : Direct (Sleipner)	Feb. 10	6 p.m.
GUIANAS (Br., Fr. and Du.) : Fr. pkt. (Macoris)	Feb. 10	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Macoris)	Feb. 11	6 p.m.
GUIANA (Br.) : Du. pkt. (Van Rensselaer)	Feb. 15	7.30 a.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North) (Abadan, Bushire, and Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES : P. & O. (Narkunda)	Feb. 13	6 p.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA, AND PERSIAN GULF : Air Mails†	Feb. 15	6 a.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire, and Mohammerah) : P. & O. (Narkunda)	Feb. 13	6 p.m.
JAMAICA : E. & F. (Changuinola)	Feb. 10	7.30 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Feb. 12	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Baltic)	Feb. 15	2 a.m.
JAPAN : Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon
Via N.Y. (Baltic)	Feb. 12	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Feb. 13	2 a.m.
MADAGASCAR : Fr. pkt. (Av. R. Garros)	Feb. 13	6 p.m.
MADEIRA : U.-Castle (Saxon)	Feb. 14	11.30 a.m.
MAURITIUS : Via Cape T. (Saxon)	Feb. 14	11.30 a.m.
Fr. pkt. (Av. R. Garros)	Feb. 12	6 p.m.
NEWFOUNDLAND : Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Feb. 12	2 a.m.
NEW ZEALAND : Via Panama (Rangitiki)	Feb. 14	7.50 a.m.
Via Panama* (Tasmania)	Feb. 14	6 p.m.
Via Vancouver (Aquitania and Niagara)	Feb. 19	2 a.m.
PERU (Iquitos) : Booth†† (Alban)	Feb. 11	5.30 p.m.
Booth† (Denis)	Feb. 12	6 p.m.
Booth† (Alban)	Feb. 14	6 p.m.
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.) : Air Mails*†	Feb. 14	11.30 a.m.
SOUTH AFRICA, NYASALAND, &c. : U.-Castle (Saxon)	Feb. 14	11.30 a.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS : Holt* (Calchas)	Feb. 11	6 p.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &c. : P. & O. (Narkunda and Malwa)	Feb. 13	6 p.m.
UNITED STATES : W. Star (Majestic)	Feb. 12	2 a.m.
Fr. pkt.† (Paris)	Feb. 12	Noon
Ger. pkt.† (Bremen)	Feb. 12	2 a.m.
W. Star (Baltic)	Feb. 15	2 a.m.
VENEZUELA : Fr. pkt. (Macoris)	Feb. 10	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Macoris)	Feb. 11	6 p.m.
Du. pkt. (Van Rensselaer)	Feb. 15	7.30 a.m.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA : Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and Fr. Middle Congo Bel. pkt. (Thys-ville)	Feb. 11	6 p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal and Sudan : Fr. pkt. (Medie II.)	Feb. 10	6 p.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Br. and Fr. Togoland, Br. Cameroons : E.D. (Aba)	Feb. 12	2 a.m.
Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea : Via Madrid and Cadiz	Feb. 16	7.30 a.m.
WEST INDIES (Leeward) (all parts) : Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Feb. 12	2 a.m.
(Antigua and St. Kitts) Harrison (Director)	Feb. 14	7.30 a.m.
(Trinidad, &c.) : Fr. pkt. (Macoris)	Feb. 10	6 p.m.
(Trinidad, &c.) : Fr. pkt. (Macoris)	Feb. 11	6 p.m.
(Barbados, &c.) : Du. pkt. (Van Rensselaer)	Feb. 15	7.30 a.m.

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed

† Air fee if 4d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

‡ Air fee is 3d. per half oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

§ Air fees to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps, in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fees, if any, are as follows :—

To Egypt and Palestine, &c.	2d. per half oz.
„ Iraq	3½d. „
„ Persia, Persian Gulf, and India	5d. „

An Air Mail label should be attached.

† Letters and post-cards only.

†† Printed papers, letters, and post-cards will be sent by this dispatch only when addressed accordingly.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours for posting at the General Post Office. **TO-DAY, 11 A.M.**—To Bahamas and Bermuda, Bolivia (via U.S.A.), Chile (all parts) (via U.S.A.), Gold Coast and British Togoland, Honduras Republic (via U.S.A.), Liberia, Mexico (via U.S.A.), Nigeria and British Cameroons, Sierra Leone, West Indies (Leeward Islands). **TO-MORROW, 9 A.M.**—To Bolivia (by direct ship to Mollendo), Chile (all parts), China (via U.S.A.), Cuba, Ecuador (via U.S.A.), Greece (by sea direct), Guatemala, Honduras Republic (Pacific side), Japan (via U.S.A.), Panama Canal Zone (via U.S.A.), Panama (Canal Zone and Republic), Nicaragua and Salvador, Peru (exc. Dept. of Loreto) (direct), Peru (exc. Dept. of Loreto) (via U.S.A.), Turkey (by sea direct), United States. **1.15 P.M.**—To Mauritius (direct).

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown :—

TO-DAY.—U.S.A., Bahamas, Mexico, Central America, Panama, West Coast of South America and Windward Islands, by ss. St. Louis. Australia and Ceylon, by ss. Orama. Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil, by ss. Lutetia. Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil, by ss. Orania. China and Japan, via Siberia. South Africa and Madeira, by ss. Arundel Castle. Barbados, Trinidad, Windward Islands and Guianas, by ss. Simon Bolivar. **TO-MORROW.**—Canada, Newfoundland, Japan, Shanghai and North China, by ss. Montrose.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports :—

TO-DAY

AMERICAN TRADER (U.S.L.), from New York; Royal Albert Dock. Passengers land 8 a.m.

ARUNDEL CASTLE (U.-Castle), from South Africa; Southampton, 6 a.m.

AUSONIA (Cunard), from New York; Plymouth, Due London Tuesday.

CITY OF BARODA (Ellerman), from Calcutta; Dundee.

MISSISTONEA (A.T.L.), from New York; King George V. Dock, 10.30 a.m.

SS. LOUIS (Han.-Am.), from New York; Southampton.

SUTTON HALL (Ellerman), from South Africa; Liverpool.

WALTON HALL (Ellerman), from Malabar; Liverpool.

TO-MORROW

MONTROSE (C.P.R.), from St. John, N.B.; Liverpool, a.m.

ROTHESAY (R. & P.), from Santa Maria; Avonmouth.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ABERDEEN AND COMMONWEALTH LINE

JERVIS BAY .. Fm. Brisbane, arr. 8thmtn. 8th.

AFRICAN

ABOSSI .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Lagos 6th.
NEW COLUMBIA .. For W. Africa, cld. Las Palmas 7th.

AMERICA-LEVANT LINE

BACTRIA .. For L'pool, left Valencia 4th.
BOTHNIA .. For Syra, left Kulluk 6th.
RIVER DELAWARE .. For Alexandretta, left Volo 7th.

BEN LINE

BENGLOE .. For Far East, left Middlesbro' 8th.

BIBBY

CHESHIRE .. For Rangoon, left L'pool 8th.
DORSETSHIRE .. Fm. Karachi, arr. Suez 7th.
LANCASHIRE .. Fm. L'pool, arr. M'seilles 7th.
SOMERSETSHIRE .. For Karachi, left Aden 8th.

BLUE FUNNEL

BELLEROPHON .. For L'pool, left Shanghai 6th.
DEMODOCUS .. For Ldn., left Pt. Swettenham 5th.
DIOMED .. For Ldn., left M'seilles 6th.
DOLIUS .. Frm. Japan, arr. Manila 6th.
HECTOR .. Fm. N. China, arr. Shanghai 6th.
IXION .. For Seattle, left Yokohama 5th.
KEMMUN .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Hong Kong 4th.
RHESUS .. Fm. Australia, arr. Dunkirk 7th.
SARPEDON .. Fm. L'pool, arr. M'seilles 7th.
THESEUS .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 7th.
TROILUS .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Yokohama 5th.

BOOTH

DENIS .. For Para, left L'pool 8th.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN

APAPA .. For L'pool, left Takoradi 6th.
DARU .. For W. Africa, cld. Dakar 6th.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

BEAVERBURN .. For St. John, left Glasgow 8th.
BEAVERDALE .. For St. John, left Havre 8th.
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL Fm. Clyde, arr. Kingston 7th.
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Bangkok 7th.
EMPRESS OF FRANCE Fm. L'pool, arr. N.Y. 6th.
MELITA .. For St. John, left Greenock 8th.
MINNEDOSA .. For L'pool, left St. John, N.B. 7th.

CHARGEURS REUNIS

ADRAR .. For Fal. Noire, left Pt. Gentil 8th.
ASNI .. For W. Africa, cld. Dakar 6th.
AURIGNY .. For B. Aires, left Santos 7th.
BELLE ISLE .. For B. Aires, arr. Rio Grande 8th.
D'ESTRECASTREAUX For Antwerp, left Pernambuco 8th.
FORT ARCHAMBAULT For Pt. Noire, left Dakar 6th.
FORT DE SOUVILLE For Lagos, left Lome 4th.
FORT DE TROYON .. Fm. Pt. Noire, arr. Dakar 5th.
FORMOSE .. For Hamburg, cld. Dakar 6th.
FOUCAULD .. For Bordeaux, left Souellaba 4th.
SWIATOWID .. For Dunkirk, left B. Aires 7th.

CLAN LINE

CLAN MACILWRAITH Fm. Chittagong, arr. Madras 6th.
CLAN MACIVER .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Lo. Marques 8th.
CLAN MACKELLAR .. For Dunkirk, left Glasgow 8th.
CLAN MACNAB .. For Chittagong, left Madras 7th.
CLAN MURDOCH .. For U.S.A., left Lo. Marques 8th.
HALIZONES .. For Ldn. left L'pool. 8th.
HARMODIUS .. For R. Plate, left Norfolk, 6th
HARMONIDES .. Fm. Malabar, arr. Suez 7th.
HESIONE .. For S. and E. Africa, left Ldn. 8th.
HESPERIDES .. For U.S.A., left Pt. Sudan 7th.
HYDASPES .. For S. and E. Africa, left Durban 7th.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE

CUBA .. Fm. Havana, arr. Vera Cruz 6th.
ILE DE FRANCE .. For Havre, left N.Y. 7th.
LA BOURDONNAIS For Vera Cruz, left Houston 6th.
MISSISSIPPI .. For Antwerp, left V'paraiso 7th.
OREGON .. Fm. Dunkirk, arr. Seattle 8th.
SAINT LOUIS .. Fm. Havre, arr. Colon 7th.

CUNARD AND ASSOCIATED LINES

CUNARD

ASCANIA .. For N.Y., left 8thmtn. 7th.
CARINTHIA .. For Algiers, left Cadiz 7th.
SAMARIA .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Colon 8th.

ANCHOR

CALIFORNIA .. For Ldn., left Clyde 8th.
CASTALIA .. For Clyde, left M'seilles. 7th.
TRANSYLVANIA .. For Medit., left Las Palmas 8th.

COMMONWEALTH AND DOMINION

PORT BOWEN .. For Brisbane, left Pt. Said 7th.
PORT BRISBANE .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Lyttelton 8th.
PORT CAMPBELL .. For Ldn., left Panama 7th.
PORT DENISON .. Fm. Dunedin, arr. N. Plymouth 6th.
PORT FREMANTLE .. For Gladstone, left Brisbane 8th.
PORT VICTOR .. For N.Z., left Panama 5th.

ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL

CITY OF BATAVIA .. For Cochin, left L'pool 8th.
CITY OF CHRIST-CHURCH .. For Boston, left Colombo 8th.
CITY OF DERBY .. Fm. Dairen, arr. Ldn. 8th.
CITY OF HARVARD .. For Pt. Natal, left Madeira 8th.
CITY OF KIMBERLEY For Dairen, arr. Shanghai 8th.
CITY OF PALERMO .. For Pt. Natal, left E. Ldn. 7th.
KEELUNG .. For Santos, left Calcutta 6th.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL

CITY OF BAROLA .. For Dundee, left Gravesend 8th.
CITY OF BIRMINGHAM For Left Busreh 8th.
CITY OF CALCUTTA .. Fm. Karachi, arr. Dunkirk 7th.
CITY OF EXETER .. For Dairen, left Gib. 6th.
CITY OF HANKOW .. For Calcutta, left Suez 7th.
CITY OF KARACHI .. For S. Africa, left Middlesbro' 8th.
CITY OF KHIOS .. For Hongkong, left Colombo 8th.
CITY OF LAHORE .. For Dunkirk, left Colombo 6th.
CITY OF MANCHESTER Fm. Clyde, arr. Calcutta 6th.
CITY OF MANILA .. For Calcutta, left Colombo 7th.
CITY OF OSAKA .. For Boston, left Pt. Sudan 7th.
CITY OF POONA .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Madras 7th.
CITY OF RANGOON .. For N.Y., left Halifax 6th.
CITY OF SALFORD .. For Bombay, left Perim 8th.
CITY OF SALISBURY .. For Hongkong, left Davao 7th.
CITY OF WORCESTER For Calcutta, left Tanga 8th.
NEWRY HALL .. Fm. Malabar, arr. Gallicherry 7th.

ELLERMAN'S WILSON

KELSO .. For Pt. Said, left Cardiff 7th.

FABRE

PROVIDENCE .. For Naples, left Madeira 7th.

FURNESS LINES

BARONESS .. For B. Aires, left L'pool 8th.
JESSMORE .. For Yoko, left Fiume 7th.
LORD EXCHANGE .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Ldn. 7th.

HAMBURG-SUD AMERIKA

MONTE OLIVIA .. For B. Aires, left M'video 8th.
MONTE SARMIENTO .. For Hamburg, left Las Palmas 8th.

HARRISON

COUNSELLOR .. Fm. Belize, arr. Mobile 7th.
WAYFARER .. For L'pool, cld. Las Palmas 7th.

HENDERSON

AMARAPOORA .. For Rangoon, left M'seilles 8th.
BURMA .. Fm. Clyde, arr. Rangoon 4th.
HENZADA .. For Rangoon, left Barry 8th.
KEMMENDINE .. Fm. Rangoon, arr. Clyde 8th.
SITTANG .. For Middlesbro', left Oran 6th.

HOLLAND-AMERIKA

VEENDAM .. Fm. R'dam, arr. N.Y. 7th.

LAMPORT AND HOLT

ESSEQUIBO .. For L'pool, left Las Palmas 8th.

LEYLAND

BELGIAN .. Fm. Mchstr., arr. Philadel. 8th.
DAKOTIAN .. For Boston, left Mersey 8th.
MERCIAN .. For Colon, left Pt. Limon 7th.

MANCHESTER LINERS

MCBRIDE, CITIZEN .. For Richard, left Philadel. 8th.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

AMBOISE .. For M'seilles, left Colombo 6th.
COM. DORISE .. For Dunkirk, left Haiphong 6th.
COM. RAMEL .. For Dunkirk, left Sydney 5th.
DOC. P. BENOIT .. For Dunkirk, left Oran 5th.
LTE. 1re LIOLE .. For M'seilles, left Aden 8th.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL

CHRISTIAN HUYGENS For Sourabaya, left Colombo 5th.
SOEMBA .. Fm. Philadel., arr. Norfolk 8th.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

AKI MARU .. Fm. Oake, arr. Brisbane 8th.
ATAGO MARU .. For N.Y., cld. Shanghai 7th.
CALCUTTA MARU .. For Calcutta, left Hong-kong 7th.
DELAGOA MARU .. For L'pool, left Shanghai 4th.
GENOA MARU .. For Yokohama, left Calcutta 8th.
GINYO MARU .. For Yokohama, left Los Angeles 5th.
HAKONE MARU .. For Japan, left Middlesbrough 8th.
HAKUSAN MARU .. For Ldn., left Hong-kong 7th.
KASHIMA MARU .. For Hamburg, left Gravesend 8th.
MALACCA MARU .. For Calcutta, left Kobe 7th.
TAKAOKA MARU .. Fm. Hollo, arr. N.Y. 7th.
TAKETOYO MARU .. Fm. Baltimore, arr. Osaka 6th.
TAMBA MARU .. For Bombay, left Shanghai 8th.
TANGO MARU .. For Yokohama, left Thurs. 13. 6th.
TOYOOKA MARU .. For Yokohama, left L'pool. 8th.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

ALLER .. For Bremen, left Singapore 8th.
BERLIN .. For Bremen, cld. 8thmtn. 7th.
CREFELD .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Halifax 6th.
FRANKFURT .. For Yokohama, left Swettenham 6th.
HAIMON .. For Africa, left Mollendo 8th.
LUDWIGSHAFEN .. For Hamburg, cld. Coquimbo 7th.
MADRID .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. M'video 7th.
STUTTGART .. For Hamburg, left Melbourne 8th.
NURNBERG .. For R'dam, left Madeira 7th.
SIERRA CORDOBA .. For Bremen, left B. Aires 6th.
TARGIS .. For Ilo, left Tocopilla 8th.

ORIENT

ORFORD .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Colombo 8th.
OTRANTO .. For Brisbane, cld. Adelaide 8th.

PACIFIC STEAM

OROPESA .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Colon 7th.

P. & O. AND ASSOCIATED LINES

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

BALRANALD .. Fm. Newport, arr. Malta 8th.
BENDIGO .. Fm. Ldn., left Pt. Said 7th.
KALYAN .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Singapore 8th.
KASHMIR .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Kobe 7th.
MALWA .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Sthmtn. 8th.
MANTUA .. For Ldn., left Penang 8th.
MONGOLIA .. For Sydney, cld. Pt. Sudan 7th.
NARKUNDA .. For Sydney, left Gravesend 7th.
NOVARA .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Calcutta 7th.

BRITISH INDIA

KARAGOLA .. For Bombay, left Kilindini 7th.
KARAPARA .. Fm. Bombay, arr. Kilindini 8th.
MADURA .. For Beira, left Aden 8th.
MANELA .. For Ldn., left Plymouth 8th.
MONARA .. For Ldn., left Dar es Salaam 9th.
NEVASA .. Fm. Sthmtn., arr. Gib. 8th.
QUERIMBA .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Sydney 8th.
SHIRALA .. Fm. Osaka, arr. Amoy 8th.
WARFIELD .. For Karachi, left Bombay 7th.

FEDERAL

SOMERSET .. For Fremantle, left Pt. Pirie 7th.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING

RANGITATA .. For Ldn., left Wellington 8th.
ROTORUA .. For Dunedin, left Auckland 3rd.
RUAHINE .. Fm. Wellington, arr. Panama 7th.
TEKOA .. For Brisbane, left Sydney 7th.

UNION OF NEW ZEALAND

WAIKAWA .. For N. Westminster, arr. Hobart 8th.

PRINCE

AFRICAN PRINCE .. Fm. R. Plate, arr. Falmouth 7th.
ALGERIAN PRINCE .. For L'pool, left Gib. 4th.
BRAZILIAN PRINCE Fm. Victoria, arr. Trinidad 7th.
CINGALESE PRINCE For Cebu, left Manila 6th.
CORSICAN PRINCE For San Fr'sco, left R. Plate 5th.
MANCHURIAN PRINCE For E. Ldn., left Pt. Elizabeth 7th.
SOLDIER PRINCE .. For Mersey, left Syrian Cst. 7th.
SYRIAN PRINCE .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. Alexandria 7th.
WESTERN PRINCE .. Fm. Rio de Janeiro, arr. Bahia 7th.

RED STAR

BELGENLAND .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Chinwangtao 8th.
WESTERNLAND .. For N.Y., left 8thmtn. 8th.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP

BAARN .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. V'paraiso 7th.

SCOTTISH SHIRE LINE

ARGYLLSHIRE .. For U.K., arr. Pt. Chalmers 8th.

SHAW SAVILL & ALBION

MAHIA .. Fm. Lyttelton, arr. Panama 7th.
MATAROA .. Fm. Wellington, arr. Panama 7th.
TAINUI .. For L'pool., left Cardiff 8th.
ZEALANDIC .. For N. Zealand, cld. Falmouth 8th.

SILVER LINE

SILVERFIR .. Fm. Batavia, arr. Frisco 6th.
M.V. SILVERHAZEL For Shanghai, left Kobe 8th.

UNION-CASTLE

GUILDFORD CASTLE For Ldn., left Aden 8th.
LLANGIBBY CASTLE Fm. S. Africa, arr. 8thmtn. 8th.

WHITE STAR

ADRIATIC .. On Med. cruise, due Haifa 10th.
ALBERTIC .. For N.Y., left Mersey 8th.
HOMERIC .. For Mediterranean, left Gib. 7th.
MEDANTIC .. For cruise, left 8thmtn. 8th.

YEOWARD LINE

ALONDRA .. For Las Palmas, left Mersey 8th.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ANGERS .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Suez 8th.
AUSTRALIA .. For Melbourne, left Mersey 8th.
CALIFORNIA .. For N.Y., left Movil e 8th.
CHINDWIN .. For Rangoon, left Clyde 8th.
CITY OF SHANGHAI For Dunkirk, left Hull 8th.
DAGOMBA .. For W. Africa, left Mersey 8th.
DAKOTIAN .. For Boston, left Mersey 8th.
EUCLID .. For Rosario, left Mersey 8th.
EXP. GRENADIER For Haiphong, left Aden 9th.
HONDURAS .. For Arica, left Mollendo 9th.
JERVIS BAY .. Fm. Brisbane, arr. Ldn. 9th.
KLIPFONTEIN .. Fm. Beira, arr. Tanga 7th.
KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN .. Fm. Sourabaya, arr. Suez 8th.
LANCASTRIA .. For N.Y., left Mersey 8th.
MASHOBRA .. For Calcutta, left Gravesend 8th.
MASSILIA .. Fm. Bombay, arr. Mersey 8th.
MONGOLIA .. For Sydney, left Aden 9th.
MOOLTAN .. Fm. Sydney, arr. Suez 9th.
NITONIAN .. Fm. Colon, arr. Ldn. 9th.
ORAMA .. For Ldn., left Gib. 9th.
PLUTARCH .. For Plate, left Clyde 8th.
RANDFONTEIN .. For Mobile, left Algoa B. 8th.
RAWALPINDI .. For Yokohama, left Aden 9th.
SHERIDAN .. Fm. San Nicolas, arr. Mersey 8th.
SHROPSHIRE .. Fm. Rangoon, arr. Suez 9th.
SULACO .. Fm. Pt. Limon, arr. Mersey 9th.
SUTTON HALL .. Fm. L. Marques, arr. Mersey 9th.
TAIROA .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Mersey 9th.
TASMANIA .. For Wellington, left Clyde 8th.
WANDERER .. For Cristobal, left Mersey 8th.
YORKSHIRE .. Fm. Rangoon, arr. Mersey 9th.

REINSURANCE RATES

The following reinsurance rates are now being quoted in the London market :—

Vessel	Voyage and Casualty	Guineas per cent.
P. G. HALVORSEN	Tyne, Nov. 15, for Santander. Ashore near Suances	80
KOSTANTIS LEMOS	Hamburg, Dec. 6, for Antwerp. Ashore near Ording	20
BALTABOR ..	London, Dec. 20, for Riga. Ashore Nargen Island ..	20
EDWARD LUCKENBACH	Everett, Dec. 16, for Boston. Ashore Block Island ..	20
RYUYO MARU ..	Shimonoseki, Dec. 29, for Vancouver. Reported rudder post broken, disabled adrift near Aleuthian Island, Jan. 11 ..	15
IBERO ..	Cardiff, Jan. 21, for Barcelona. Passed Penarth Head, Jan. 21 ..	90

The British steamer CHARTERHOUSE, bound from Odessa for Falmouth, which was in distress 40 miles north-west of Ferrol, was withdrawn from the reinsurance market on Saturday, owing to the receipt of further news of her. On Friday 5 per cent. had been quoted. The CHARTERHOUSE, a vessel of 4,426 tons, managed by Messrs. Lewis and Grove Williams, was built in 1910.

CASUALTY REPORTS

(FROM LLOYD'S)

AVANCE.—Oporto, Feb. 8.—Danish s. Avance, pit props, grounded in river after leaving port. Will probably float next tide.

CHARTERHOUSE.—Ferrol, Feb. 8.—British s. Charterhouse (before reported): Pump crosshead broken, pump link broken. Trying engine auxiliary pumps, as yet no success. Requires assistance in entering port. Lloyd's agents at Ferrol telegraph Feb. 9 :—Norwegian s. Charterhouse : Captain reports 25 miles N. 30 W. from Villano, drifting south-west, two knots. East north-east gale and rough sea; engines useless with present conditions; will want some change in weather. Dutch tug Humber coming to us.

EBRO.—Valencia, Feb. 8.—Spanish s. Ebro: Fire broke out in hold, and not yet extinguished. Think fire is under control.

ELAND.—Par, Feb. 8.—Motor-vessel Eland reflooted last night after lightening further barge-load. Now at anchorage in roads, reshipping cargo.

HARRIET.—Copenhagen, Feb. 8.—Norwegian s. Harriet, from Burntisland, coal, ashore outside on Taarink Reef. Copenhagen, Feb. 9.—Norwegian s. Harriet got off with assistance, and brought here.

HARTFIELD.—Alexandria, Feb. 8.—Wireless station reports British s. Hartfield struck rock making for beach 39.50 N., 26.00 E. Salvage tugs will be up shortly. Istanbul, Feb. 8.—British s. Hartfield, sailing for Roumelian, full cargo, ashore near mouth of Kumkale (Dardanelles). Leaking in ballast tanks 1, 2, and 3, boiler, and engine space. Salvage operations commenced. Canakkale (Dardanelles), Feb. 9.—British s. Hartfield got off with assistance; damage, if any, unknown. Will be surveyed. Proceeding to anchorage Nagara.

HENRIETTA.—Lloyd's Agent at Salonica telegraph Feb. 7 :—Blowing a southerly gale. Two lighters with cargo coal, Michael Vanagnos have sunk. Custom House Cavalla flooded with water, twelve empty lighters sunk. Italian schooner Henrietta drifted ashore.

MAIMOA.—Portishead Wireless Station, Feb. 9.—Following from British s. Maimoa, Napier for London, at 4.15 p.m.:—Position in G.M.T. lat. 48.40 S., long. 32.46 W., No. 3 hold on fire, making 148deg. 12 knots towards Azores. Ships in vicinity please indicate.

MUMMOTOR.—Norfolk, Feb. 8.—American m.v. Mummotor aground in the harbour. Tug assisting.

ORANJE.—Southend, Feb. 8.—Motor-ship Oranje (ex Broedertouw) foundered whilst in tow of tug approximately one mile S.E. of pier. Captain and mate reported drowned.

PEDER MOST.—Copenhagen, Feb. 8.—Danish s. Peder Most, before reported, got off with assistance and brought here after lightening portion of cargo.

PHILOTIS.—See President Roosevelt.

POINT OF AYR.—Waterford, Feb. 8.—Steamer Point of Ayr, Cork for Point of Ayr, light, put into Passage East leaking, and ran ashore. Crew making temporary repairs enable continue voyage.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.—Lloyd's Agents at Hamburg telegraph Feb. 9 :—American s. President Roosevelt, New York for Hamburg, has been in collision with British s. Phidias, Hamburg for Bristol, general cargo, near Brunshausen yesterday. American steamer has port side plating damaged aft, arrived. British steamer stem damaged seriously, forepeak leaking, put back Hamburg has gone into dock for repairs.

ST. ENOCH.—Whiting Bay, Feb. 8.—Steamer St. Enoch, of Glasgow, ashore here last night, refloated to-day. No damage reported. Proceeded North Ireland.

SOUTHLEA.—Falmouth, Feb. 8.—British s. Southlea, Buenos Aires for Dieppe, arrived here leaking in forepeak. Cement box being fitted.

OVERDUE VESSEL

Lloyd's Agents at Narvik telegraph Feb. 8 :—British steam trawler St. Louis. Lifebuoy(s) found near Trancey lighthouse southerly Lodingen about fortnight since.

FREIGHT MARKETS

On the BALTI

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE

3 lines 3s. (minimum) ; Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A RARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATIONS.—A newly appointed, newly decorated Residence for Business or Professional Men; two billiard tables, card room, music room, 70 attractive bed rooms, gas fires, slot meters, 15 bath rooms, constant hot water; excellent food; mending by arrangement; inclusive terms (no lunch) from £2 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast, and bath from 39s. 6d. per week.—Apply Sutherland House, 32-34, London-st. 'Phone, Padd. 6770.

STRATHALLAN.

A Bare four minutes Earl's Court Tube.

38, BOLTON-GARDENS, S.W. Kens. 3417.

IDEAL RESIDENTIAL.

Standing in own grounds.

Replete with every comfort; spacious reception rooms, gentlemen's smoking room. Terms from 3½gns.

A Bare Few Minutes from Earl's Court.—Attractively FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Rising hot and cold water every room; from 29s. 6d., double 43s.—12, Redcliffe-square. Kens. 2557.

A Beautifully FURNISHED SUITE (of ROOMS to vacant; two-three bed rooms, sitting room leading into garden; private house, with board; excellent maids; 'phone.—21, Cleveland-gardens, Hyde Park.

34, INVERNESS-TERRACE, W.2.

A Beautifully FURNISHED superior RESIDENTIAL, close Hyde Park and Tube; ideal for winter months; really excellent catering and service. From 3gns.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unequalled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE, hard court tennis, bridge and dancing; cleanliness and good catering; attractive bed rooms, fitted; constant hot and cold running water. Terms extremely moderate. Omnibuses pass the grounds and Tubes to all parts.—Apply Manager, West Side Club, Eaton-rise, Ealing, W.5.

AVONDALE HALL,

18, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON.

A BED and breakfast residence. It is only a minute from Gloucester-road Station, 20 minutes from the City and close to Kensington Gardens. Every room has hot and cold running water basin and a gas fire with ring; lounge. Dinners may be ordered. The resident Proprietress gives every attention to the comfort of visitors. Terms are very moderate. Kensington 4687.

KINGSWOOD HOUSE RESIDENTIAL.

KINGSWOOD-ROAD. Ravensbourne 4358.

SHORTLANDS, KENT.

A Delightful Country Home, visitors' comfort primary consideration; adjacent station, 20min. Victoria, City; central heating, gas fires; garage; golf, billiards, bridge, riding; West End chef; 7 Acres old-world gardens; home produce; moderate; reduction families.

KINGSWOOD HOUSE RESIDENTIAL.

KINGSWOOD-ROAD. Ravensbourne 4358.

SHORTLANDS, KENT.

A Delightful COUNTRY HOME, visitors' comfort primary consideration; adjacent station, 20min. Victoria, City; central heating, gas fires; garage; golf; billiards, bridge, riding; West End chef; 7 acres old-world gardens; home produce; moderate; reduction families.

A Gentlewoman offers simply charming BED-SITTING ROOMS, breakfast, 35s. to 21gns.; dinners: cooking recommended; also large unfurnished balcony room facing gardens.—82, Philbeach-gardens, S.W.5. (Prob. 3163.)

A Lady OFFERS a COMFORTABLE HOME in her attractive house to a few guests; most convenient to all parts; terms moderate.—31, Holland Park-avenue, W.11. 'Phone, Park 1146.

HYDE PARK,

LANCASTER-GATE.

A Private Residence, beautifully furnished, offers a few one-room Service Flats; hot and cold water in all rooms; telephone; use of bath rooms on all floors; continental breakfast, and attendance 2 guineas to 4 guineas inclusive; dinners as required.—'Phone Paddington 5095, for appointment to view.

ARLINGTON COURT.

A Quiet, comfortable house; 50 bed rooms with running hot and cold water; gas fires; billiards; 2½gns. —27, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4163.

HYDE PARK.

A Short Stay at the WESTBOURNE-TERRACE, at 10s. per day, and you will linger longer; young society, dancing; weekly terms from 2½gns.; near buses, Tubes. Padd. 8838.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

A TOP FLOOR SUITE, £6 10s. for two, including meals, baths, &c.; also bed-sitting rooms; quiet house; near station.—'Phone Kens. 9375.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.

A BSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most up to date (minute Tube, omnibuses all parts, eight minute to West End); all bed rooms with hot and cold water, h. and c. basins, mattresses, first-class beds, sprung mattresses, interior sprung; bed-sitting rooms, with private baths. Centrally heated. Cuisine a speciality. From 3gns. single, £6 double. Park 9173.

ABSOLUTELY CHARMING; minute HYDE PARK. —Newly Furnished SERVICE LOUNGES, kitchenette; full board; breakfasts if desired; doubles £2. —8, Inverness-place, Bayswater.

REGENT'S PARK.

A LBANY HOUSE, 16, Park Village West, N.W.1.— FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL; excellent accommodation; noted cuisine.—Apply Tariff. Museum 7783.

GLOUCESTER-ROAD, S.W.7.

ALL ROOMS newly furnished and decorated, fitted hot and cold water, gas fires; excellent cooking; from 2gns.; minute station.—'Phone Western 0544.

7, CLANRICARDE-GARDENS,

HYDE PARK, W.2. JUST OPENED.

ALL newly decorated, BED-SITTING ROOMS fitted hot and cold running water, gas fires all rooms; one minute Notting-hill-gate Tube and omnibuses. From 25s. Breakfast optional.

MRS. LAYMAN'S HOUSES.

54, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, W.2.

HYDE PARK. PADD. 5208.

A LSO 9, NEVERN-SQUARE, EARL'S COURT, S.W.5 (Frobisher 4929). Well-appointed rooms; full or partial board; terms 27s. 6d. to 3gns. Our country residential is Prestwood Park, Great Missenden. 'Phone 189.

AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS.

Ladies only. Catering as desired.

75, Linden-gardens, W.2. (Park 8957.)

Ladies or gentlemen.

126, Holland-road, W.14 (Park 9183).

APARTMENTS, also Suite with bath room; very well furnished; delightful position, Campden Hill; South aspect; excellent cooking and attendance.—Western 6972.

ARMY & NAVY,

1, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

Three minutes from two Tubes, buses and Hyde Park; exceptional table, meals well cooked and daintily served; first-class food, sole spring beds; gas fires in all bed rooms; constant hot water; special winter terms £2 8s. 6d., £3 13s. 6d., £3 18s. 6d., double 6, 7, and 8 gnineas; bed, breakfast, and bath, 8s. Padd. 3598.

ARTISTIC DIVAN BED-SITTING ROOMS for ladies; every convenience; 'phone, gas cooker, fire, electric light.—166, Warwick-street, Victoria.

CROMWELL HOUSE,

40, COURTFIELD-GARDENS, S.W.5.

ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL, just off Cromwell-road, near Gloucester-road and Earl's Court Stations; best English food and cooking; constant hot water. From 2gns. inclusive. Frobisher 2755. Mrs. Croydon.

CRANFORD PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL.

BROMLEY, KENT.

ATTRACTIVE, comfortable, central, near station, 20 Charing Cross, Victoria, City; riding, bridge. Resident Proprietor. 2½-3½gns. Ravensbourne 0673.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Single 28s., double £1 each, including service, constant hot water, electric light, and hot baths; divan beds, gas fires, central heating.—8, Grenville-place, S.W.7; close Gloucester-road Tube. (Western 1256, and 14, Emperor's-gate, S.W.7, adjoining. (Western 0266).

BAYSWATER COURT.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS; divan beds, enclosed washstands, gas fires and grillers. Single 25s., double 37s. each; garage; spacious lounge, &c.; gas fires; shower and needle spray baths; personal linen repaired gratis. Brochure on application. (Kingston 0396.)

THE MANOR,

32, 34, and 36, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE, W.2.

Within three minutes of Kensington Gardens. A light and quiet cuisine. Five offices on the second floor; area 1,200ft.; rent £650 per annum.

Plans and particulars from ROGERS and COATES, 83, Kingsway, W.C.2.

BRUTON-STREET, MAYFAIR, &c.—Principal Agents for all available SHOPS, S. and S. FREEMAN, Ltd., 1, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 2975.

QUEEN ANNE'S-GATE.

FINE SUITE of SEVEN ROOMS and STORAGE, suitable professional firm. Rent £650 per annum inclusive.

HORACE JOYCE and Co., 16, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

ESTATE OFFICE in prominent position in SLOUGH; part shop, inquiry office, and large private room. Rent £2 per week inclusive. Fully furnished all at £100. Suit beginner or branch, for established business.—Write "E. 971, care of Deacon's, Feechurch-avenue, E.C.3.

GROSVENOR-GARDENS.—PALATIAL ENTRANCE FLOOR, large rooms, beautifully decorated; suitable offices of important corporation.—Apply ROBINS, ERRILL, and TERRY, 125, Victoria-street, S.W.1. (Vic. 8881.)

LINCOLN.—IMPORTANT SHOP PREMISES, 25ft. frontage, in heart of business centre. Lease. Very reasonable. Exceptional opportunity.—Apply HUNTERS, Property Agents, Newland, Lincoln.

MONMOUTH.—To be LET, double-fronted SHOP and HOUSE; seven rooms and bath; centre main street.—Write Box M.1465, The Times, E.C.4.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES.—For SALE, in best part of above town, excellent BUSINESS PREMISES, 150ft. deep, 24ft. frontage, very suitable for furniture or garage showroom.—Write Box M.1441, The Times, E.C.4.

YEOVIL.—SHOP PREMISES for SALE in main street, 32ft. frontage.—Sole Agents, CONNOLE, RICKEARD and GREEN, Queen-street, Exeter.

154, NEW BOND-STREET.—The magnificent BUSINESS PREMISES at present occupied by Messrs. Chaumet, jewellers, now door from Bruton-street, available on lease from March next without premium; frontage 22ft., depth 70ft.—Sole Agents for letting, GARRETT, WHITE and POLAND, 17, Hanover-street, W.1.

WANTED

AN established firm require, in SOHO, BUSINESS PREMISES in a good trading street, with a ground-floor area of at least 10,000 sq. ft.—HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

SHOOTING AND FISHING

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

PARTRIDGE SHOOTING, GOLF.

NORFOLK.—Near Brockenhurst.—To be LET, fine OLD TUDOR MANOR HOUSE, with or without 2,400 or 4,600 acres of finest partridge shooting in England. House contains 13 bed and dressing rooms, two baths, three reception; stabling, garage, and two cottages; electric light, central heating; very pretty gardens and grounds; hunting.—Particulars of Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court-yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PROPERTIES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

TARASCON en PROVENCE (FRANCE).—CHATEAU in very good condition; ancient manor house with documentations, 500 metres from town; 16 principal rooms; garage; large outbuildings; water, electricity, lighting; garden; two courtyards; shade; beautiful avenue; well exposed; ideal climate; debatable price £1,200.—Giraudet, Château Gaillard, Tarascon, B.du R.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE

(continued)

MISS M. BROWNE, 35-39, Maddox-street, W.1 (May fair 0477), will be pleased to give particulars of ACCOMMODATION personally inspected and can recommend guest houses, suites, bed-sitting rooms, flats.

WANTED

BED-SITTING ROOM, divan preferred, W.1, no meals required by lady; terms.—Write Box 03678, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

STUDENT WANTS COMFORTABLE BOARD-RESIDENCE in refined English family, near Aldwych.—Full details, J. P., 58, Boul. Batignolles, Paris, 17e.

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Delightfully situated HOUSE for PAYING GUEST, facing South, sea, sunshine, gardens, sheltered position; every care, comfort, attention.—Naval Surgeon, 9, Grosvenor-road, Southsea. Southsea 3.

BOGNOR, W.—A comfortable, sunny House; 5min. sea front and shops; good fires; bridge, wireless; diets undertaken; freedom and home comforts; terms 2½gns.—Apply Mrs. Tinley, Chelsea Lodge.

BOURNEMOUTH.—LAMMERMOOR, best position East Cliff; ideal winter residence; central heating; pension or private suites; famous for cuisine; garage.

BOURNEMOUTH (Manor-road), in an acre beautiful grounds, 100 yards sea; central for everything.

HINTON FIRS, EAST CLIFF.

Hot and cold water bed rooms, central heating, chef de cuisine; most comfortable; garage; from 3½ guineas. Telephone 5408.

CHINE HALL,

BOURNEMOUTH (Boscombe Spa-road), overlooking Boscombe Chine.—Gas fires bed rooms; central heating; excellent cuisine.—'Phone 2988.

D'ARCY HEY,

BOURNEMOUTH (Owls-road, Boscombe). Two minutes Pier, Chine, Gardens; gas fires bed rooms; excellent cuisine. Special winter terms. 'Phone 2491.

GENTLEFOLK would take PAYING GUEST; charming country house, healthy position; near Bath; home comforts; use of car.—Write Box F.193, The Times, E.C.4.

GUESTS RECEIVED private house, Kent; cheery social life; golf, tennis, bridge, car, wireless; good climate; moderate. Write Box 27, The Times, E.C.4.

TORQUAY, CRANHAM, sunny position, close sea, trams; electric fires bed rooms; garage. Terms moderate.—'Phone 2999.

WHITSTABLE.—Nurse can receive TWO ELDERLY LADIES as paying boarders, or comfortable home offered to elderly couple; personal attention.—Write Box M.1281, The Times, E.C.4.

NURSING HOMES

A Comfortable Nursing Home, standing in nine acres of lovely grounds; resident doctor; no restrictions; good nursing staff; permanent, convalescent, rest cure, &c. Patients taken.—Apply Matron, Worcester Park Nursing Home, Tunstall House, Royal-avenue, Worcester Park, Surrey.

COMFORTABLE private NURSING HOME; chronic medical and convalescent patients from £2 2s.—Shepley House, Strawberry-lane, Carshalton, Ps.—Wallington 1248.

RESIDENT PATIENTS.—Illustrated BOOKLET describing the Residences, &c., of numerous Doctors in all parts—Town, country, seaside—who receive PRIVATE PATIENTS (Mental, Neurasthenic, Maternity, Invalids, &c.).—Write, Central Publishing, 4c, 20, Tudor-street, Oxford-street, W.1.

NURSE offers lady HOME during ACCOUCHEMENT. —1, St. Aubans, Hewett-road, Cheltenham.

RHEUMATISM.—PYRETIC TREATMENT, with additional methods produces excellent results.—Sister E. Caulfield, 9a, Thistle-grove, S.W.10. Kens. 1238.

VACANCY for ELDERLY INVALID LADY or GENTLEMAN in well-appointed home of Trained Nurse; lovely situation; every comfort, good cooking, 4gns. per week.—Write Box Q.1918, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARITIES AND APPEALS

KING EDWARD'S HOSPITAL FUND FOR LONDON.

President:

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established by King Edward VII.

HELPS 143 HOSPITALS.

Subscriptions and donations are urgently needed to enable the Fund to maintain its annual grants, which are made after careful inspection of each eligible hospital. Please send your contributions to the Honorary Secretaries, King Edward's Hospital Fund, 7, Walbrook, E.C.

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3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

10 PER CENT. FREEHOLD.

SURREY, 20 minutes from London, in the most popular town.

Substantially built BLOCK of 15 FLATS, let at low rentals and paying

NET INCOME of £970 PER ANNUM.

Near station, bus and tram routes, but perfectly secluded in the best residential part.

PRICE ONLY £9,750 FREEHOLD.

Sole Agents, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

FIRST-CLASS FREEHOLD INVESTMENT.

MAGNIFICENT BUSINESS PREMISES, let to one of the best-known multiple firms for a long term and producing a

NET INCOME of £4,500 PER ANNUM.

The property occupies a main-road position in one of the most thickly populated suburbs, and is in first-class order.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £56,000.

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GROUND-RENTS.—Opportunity for Trustees, &c., to acquire a compact BLOCK of FREEHOLD GROUND-RENTS, secured on sound suburban Shop Property, in a busy trading position, and with reversion to rack rent now estimated at £800 per annum derived from Multiple type of trader. PRICE £9,000.—Apply

HILLIER, PARKER, MAY and ROWDEN, 27, Maddox-street, W.1. Tele., Mayfair 6710.

A SNIP.—BLOCK of FREEHOLD FLATS in Watford producing £350 nett. For sale to show over 10 per cent.—9, Rickmansworth-road, Watford.

12 Per Cent. per annum AND RETURN of CAPITAL. An excellent self-running INVESTMENT in FIVE FLATS in good-class district. £520 gross. 90 years' Lease. Price £2,500. Freehold can be had. No agents. —BM/ZXGG., London, W.C.1.

CATERHAM (close to Caterham Railway Station).— THREE FLATS, with Outside ACCOMMODATION OVER. Let and producing £200 per annum nett. Price £2,050.—Apply HERRING, SON and DAW, 1, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1.

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NEARLY 10 PER CENT.

FREEHOLD INVESTMENT in good central position in SOUTH KENSINGTON consisting of block of four Flats let on repairing leases producing net income of about £357 per annum. Price freehold or sale.—HOWELL, SON and BONNIN, 88a, Cromwell-road, S.W.7 (Western 5153-4).

PRICE ONLY 7 YEARS' PURCHASE.—FREEHOLD GROUND-RENT of £60 per annum, arising out of SHOP and UPPER PART, in UXBRIDGE-ROAD, SHEPHERDS BUSH. Let on full repairing lease at £250 per annum.—Sole Agents, KNIGHT and Co., 14, Cromwellplace, South Kensington, S.W.7. Western 3424.

SAFE and BEST INVESTMENT for £9,000, yielding over 7 per cent.—FREEHOLD SHOP PROPERTIES, West shopping centre Scotland; leased 6; improving rents.—Apply Messrs. ILES and DEED, 62, London-road, Southend-on-Sea.

BUSINESS PREMISES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

KINGSWAY AND ALDWYCH. TO BE LET, MAGNIFICENT SUITE of well-lighted OFFICES with oak-panelled board and directors' rooms, drawing office with N. light, and general and other offices; area 7,900ft.; low inclusive rental.

A light and quiet suite of five offices on the second floor; area 1,200ft.; rent £650 per annum.

Plans and particulars from ROGERS and COATES, 83, Kingsway, W.C.2.

BRUTON-STREET, MAYFAIR, &c.—Principal Agents for all available SHOPS, S. and S. FREEMAN, Ltd., 1, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 2975.

QUEEN ANNE'S-GATE.

FINE SUITE of SEVEN ROOMS and STORAGE, suitable professional firm. Rent £650 per annum inclusive.

HORACE JOYCE and Co., 16, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

ESTATE OFFICE in prominent position in SLOUGH; part shop, inquiry office, and large private room. Rent £2 per week inclusive. Fully furnished all at £100. Suit beginner or branch, for established business.—Write "E. 971, care of Deacon's, Feechurch-avenue, E.C.3.

GROSVENOR-GARDENS.—PALATIAL ENTRANCE FLOOR, large rooms, beautifully decorated; suitable offices of important corporation.—Apply ROBINS, ERRILL and TERRY, 125, Victoria-street, S.W.1. (Vic. 8881.)

LINCOLN.—IMPORTANT SHOP PREMISES, 25ft. frontage, in heart of business centre. Lease. Very reasonable. Exceptional opportunity.—Apply HUNTERS, Property Agents, Newland, Lincoln.

MONMOUTH.—To be LET, double-fronted SHOP and HOUSE; seven rooms and bath; centre main street.—Write Box M.1465, The Times, E.C.4.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES.—For SALE, in best part of above town, excellent BUSINESS PREMISES, 150ft. deep, 24ft. frontage, very suitable for furniture or garage showroom.—Write Box M.1441, The Times, E.C.4.

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154, NEW BOND-STREET.—The magnificent BUSINESS PREMISES at present occupied by Messrs. Chaumet, jewellers, now door from Bruton-street, available on lease from March next without premium; frontage 22ft., depth 70ft.—Sole Agents for letting, GARRETT, WHITE and POLAND, 17, Hanover-street, W.1.

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AN established firm require, in SOHO, BUSINESS PREMISES in a good trading street, with a ground-floor area of at least 10,000 sq. ft.—HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

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NORFOLK.—Near Brockenhurst.—To be LET, fine OLD TUDOR MANOR HOUSE, with or without 2,400 or 4,600 acres of finest partridge shooting in England. House contains 13 bed and dressing rooms, two baths, three reception; stabling, garage, and two cottages; electric light, central heating; very pretty gardens and grounds; hunting.—Particulars of Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court-yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PROPERTIES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

TARASCON en PROVENCE (FRANCE).—CHATEAU in very good condition; ancient manor house with documentations, 500 metres from town; 16 principal rooms; garage; large outbuildings; water, electricity, lighting; garden; two courtyards; shade; beautiful avenue; well exposed; ideal climate; debatable price £1,200.—Giraudet, Château Gaillard, Tarascon, B.du R.

TOWN HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

TURNER LORD & DOWLER,

127, MOUNT-STREET, W.1.

REDUCED PRICE TO EFFECT IMMEDIATE SALE OF A SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT FAMILY HOUSE WITH WELL-PROPORTIONED ROOMS IN

CADOGAN-SQUARE.

Long lease at ground-rent of £102 per annum.

Nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, three delightful reception rooms, lounge hall, usual domestic offices, &c. Central heating, independent hot water system, service lift, secondary staircase.—Sole Agents,

TURNER LORD and DOWLER, 127, Mount-street, W.1.

In a quiet and secluded position.

THURLOE-SQUARE

(adjoining).

To be SOLD, the LONG LEASE at a low ground-rent of a delightfully attractive small HOUSE, suitable for two people; ready for occupation at once. Four bed rooms, two bath rooms, two or three reception rooms.

Paved garden with fountain.

PRICE ONLY £4,250.

TURNER LORD and DOWLER, 127, Mount-street, W.1.

FURNISHED HOUSES.

	Bed.	Bath.	Gns.	
Hans-place	10	2	20	Recommended
Eaton-square (off)	10	3	18/20	Or offer
Cadogan-gardens	11	3	20	New order
Sloane-street	9	3	16	Recommended
Ovington-square	8	3	12/14	Attractive
Upper Seymour-street	6	2	11/12	Pretty
Walton-street	6	2	10	Quiet
Sloane-gardens	6	1	10	Quiet
Montpelier-square	4	1	7/8	Bargain

ADAMS & WATTS,

38, SLOANE-STREET, S.W.1. Sloane 6208.9.

CHEYNE-WALK.

FREEHOLD.

A Beautiful little PERIOD HOUSE in a unique situation. The property overlooks private gardens and enjoys exceptional natural light.

It is artistically appointed and decorated; hall, three reception rooms, six bed and dressing rooms, bath room, compact domestic offices.

Particulars and price from the Sole Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. Telephone: Mayfair 3066.

HOLLAND PARK.

A MODERN HOUSE in Town; bijou non-basement FREEHOLD with garage; built to suit present day requirements; beautifully decorated and appointed. —Sole Agents, SLADDEN and STUART, 44, Royal-crescent, Holland Park-avenue, W.11. Park 7511.

In an exceptionally fine position.

HAMPSTEAD.

A Magnificent Detached WILLETT BUILT HOUSE approached by carriage drive, 2miles Swiss Cottage Stn. LARGE HANDSOME APARTMENTS with COSTLY and TASTEFUL FITTINGS. Parquet floors. Central Heating. Eight bed, two bath, CHARMING DRAWING ROOM with Adam CEILING, PANELLED DINING ROOM, BILLIARD ROOM or Studio with fine arched ceiling, study. Good garden. Term 50 years. GROUND-RENT ONLY £2 10s. PRICE £3,500, or would be let at £300 per annum.—MARCH and Co., Ltd., 14 and 15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3. (Primrose 0111.)

A VERY FINE "WILLETT" HOUSE in a good West End situation, containing nine bed rooms, five bath rooms, four beautiful reception rooms, lounge hall, dining room panelled in antique oak, spacious lounge hall.

Domestic offices white tiled throughout.

Passenger and service lifts.

Central heating, &c.

Trust LEASE for SALE at a moderate price.—Apply to SAMUEL B. CLARK and SON, 16a, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, W.1.

AS GUEST HOUSE, FOR HOUSE FLATS, OR PRIVATE RESIDENCE.

AN Unrestricted FREEHOLD Detached HOUSE in the best part and near top of HAMPSTEAD, five minutes Tube, 25 bed, bath, and dressing rooms, small floors, large lounge hall, four reception rooms, billiard room, cloakroom, two hall, rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, large garden, ample room for garages, exceptionally well-planned; low rent. Let for short period Flats. To be SOLD.—Apply PRICKETT and ELLIS, 57, Chancery-lane, W.C.2, and Highgate, N.6.

BAKER-STREET, MAYFAIR, &c.—Principal Agents for all available SHOPS, S. and S. FREEMAN, Ltd., 1, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 2975.

BELGRAVE-SQUARE.—Fine CORNER MANSION. Long Lease to be SOLD. 14 bed rooms, five bath rooms, six reception rooms, spacious entrance and inner halls; large garden and rooms over; excellent aspect.—For further particular apply Sole Agents, GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 5, West Halkin-street, S.W.1. Sloane 2291.

BELGRAVE-SQUARE.

A RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER.

ELECTRIC PASSENGER LIFT.

CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT.

10 bed rooms, four baths, four reception rooms.

Three self-contained flats over stables.

LEASE of NINETY YEARS for SALE.—Apply

WAY & WALLER,

Telephone Extension 13, Mayfair 8022 (10 lines), 5, Hanover-square, W.1.

FACING SOUTH.

BRYANSTON-SQUARE (adjoining).—A RESIDENCE, with well-proportioned rooms, suitable for conversion into suites; eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, four reception rooms. Lease of 60 years at low ground-rent.—Agents, DUNHAM and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1. Gros. 2574-5.

Overlooking the gardens of

CADOGAN-PLACE.

COMPACT, WELL-ARRANGED HOUSE,

with small garden at rear. Exceptionally well appointed and bright. In excellent order throughout.

8 Bed Rooms 2 Bath Rooms

4 Reception Rooms Lounge Hall

PRICE £1,800.

NORFOLK and PRIOR,

14, Hay Hill, Berkeley-street, W.1. (Mayfair 6363.)

CAMPDEN-HILL.—Delightful HOUSE of CHARACTER. Two living rooms.

VERY LARGE STUDIO OR LOUNGE.

Five bed rooms, dressing room, excellent domestic offices; independent hot water; fitted lavatory basins to bed rooms; parquetry floors. Lease 45 years. Ground-rent £20. PRICE £4,200.—Inspected and strongly recommended by EWART GILKES and PARTNERS (formerly of Berryman and Gilkes), 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

AN UNDOUBTED BARGAIN.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W. (just off).—Attractive HOUSE in this fine position for Sale; four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath, dressing room and offices; many improvements. Lease about nine years. Ground-rent only £7 7s. Price reduced to £1,400. Offers invited by Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Prompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos. Sloane 2294 (three lines).

ILCHESTER-PLACE, KENSINGTON, W.14.

(Practically in Holland Park.)

MESSRS KING and KING are instructed to offer one of these beautiful recently newly built non-basement and up-to-date HOUSES for RE-SALE; eight bed and dressing rooms, lounge hall, three reception rooms, kitchen, offices, and complete offices; charming fully planted paved rear garden; all latest improvements. Lease 84 years. Ground-rent £97. PRICE £8,000. Offers invited by Sole Agents, as above, at 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos. Sloane 2294 (three lines).

SLOANE-SQUARE (near to).

NON-BASEMENT HOUSE and GARAGE to be SOLD, containing five bed rooms, bath, two reception rooms, usual offices; good garden; lease, low ground-rent. Price £3,750. Also a rather larger House with two bath rooms and garage for sale; £3,950.—BERRY and STROUTS, 140, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

STUDIOS.—EDWARDES-SQUARE (back of).—TWO excellent STUDIOS to be LET, one 34 x 20, the other 22 x 15, with bath rooms, three reception rooms, and conveniences. Rent £250; nominal premium for long lease. No agents.—Write Box F.196, The Times, E.C.4.

THURLOE-SQUARE (off).—Choice little HOUSE for SALE, with four bed rooms, two bath rooms, lounge and dining room; in first-class order; excellent domestic offices. Lease 60 years, at a ground rent of £44 per annum.—Apply

£4,500. DRAKE and BUCK,

39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite station).

TO be LET.—Beautifully decorated and appointed HOUSE, close KENSINGTON GARDENS (North side); lounge, three reception, five bed and dressing rooms. Rent £300 per annum. No premium. Recommended.—JOHNSON and WAGHORNE, 136, Queen's-road, W.2. Park 1774.

BEST POSITION IN BELGRAVIA.

VACANT POSSESSION.—MANSION with over 30 rooms; licence to convert; room for valuable small house at rear; long lease at £200 per annum for sale.

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WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, with South aspect, situated on high ground, to be LET at very low rent of 6 guineas per week from beginning of March in consequence of owner going abroad; five bed rooms, three reception rooms, &c.—Apply FRANK SWAIN, 170, Piccadilly, Notting-hill-gate, W.11. 'Phones, Park 7492 and 7493.

FURNISHED FOR 6-12 MONTHS,

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FREEHOLD FOR SALE.

WESTMINSTER.—In the most sought-after CATHERINE-STREET PART; six bed, two bath, two reception rooms and lounge hall; up to date, with polished floors, &c. PRICE £4,750, or £32 10s. weekly Furnished.—BOND and Co., 40, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Vic. 7860.

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To be SOLD by AUCTION, February 19th next.

36, LADBROKE-SQUARE.

Up-to-date and perfect HOUSE in charming position; eight bed rooms, three bath, three reception; parquet floors; all modern improvements.—Auctioneers, ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.1. (Sloane 6208-9.)

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GARAGES

GREAT CUMBERLAND-MEWS, MARBLE ARCH.—Modernised lock-up garage; accommodating five large cars, office, and two storerooms, to be LET on lease; inclusive rent, £250 per annum. Also a flat adjoining, four rooms and w.c., newly done up, £150 per annum inclusive.

EATON-MEWS NORTH.—Long LEASE to be SOLD; nominal ground-rent, £10 per annum; reasonable price; three rooms and bath, two cars.

LITTLE CADOGAN-PLACE.—Three to four rooms; two cars. £300 per annum, inclusive rental.

Agents, GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 5, West Halkin-street, S.W.1. Sloane 2291.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS

will be found on Page Three.

SUBURBAN HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

A DETACHED MODERN RESIDENCE, "FAIRLIGHT," KINGSMEAD-AVENUE, WORCESTER PARK; three-four bed, bath, two sitting rooms; garage; ½ acre. For SALE privately or by Auction, Feb. 27th, by

OGDENS OF WIMBLEDON,

Auction Offices, facing the Station. 'Phone 0044.

BROMLEY, KENT, ½ mile Elmstead Station; six bed and dressing, two baths, two reception, billiards; winter garden; central heating; all conveniences; lodge; garage; 4½ ACRES, mostly woodland. FREEHOLD.—W. LOWE, Broadway House, Bromley. Ray. 2926.

PUTNEY AND ROEHAMPTON.

Very best part, convenient Station and omnibuses.

CORNER NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE; five bed rooms, two reception rooms; large brick-built garage and good garden. PRICE FREEHOLD £2,500. Apply

DOUGLAS KERSHAW & CO.,

153, Upper Richmond-road, Putney.

FACING

WIMBLEDON COMMON.

In a quiet and reposeful situation.

FOR SALE, an unrestricted MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; three reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, bath, ground-floor offices.

Hot water heating. Electric light. Gravel soil. Large garage. Attractive garden.

Apply HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common, and 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

HEALTHY HARROW. LOCAL AGENTS.

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FREEHOLD BARGAIN.

A Fine detached Residence having the accommodation almost arranged on two floors. Very straightforward to run. Gravel soil. In charming residential position at Richmond, close famous Mid Surrey Golf Links and the glorious Park.

ONE OF THE BEST-BUILT NON-BASEMENT HOUSES in the district, many years in the occupation of a well-known titled gentleman; eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms, housekeeper's rooms, first-class domestic offices; large walled secluded garden; modern conveniences. Only £2,650.

HOUGHTONS of KEW GARDENS, RICHMOND & PUTNEY.

(Offices adjoin respective Stations.)

'Phones, Richmond 0226 and 3141 (four lines). Putney 3361 (four lines).

CHANCELLORS,

RICHMOND DISTRICT AGENTS.

PETERSHAM and HAM COMMON.—ONE of three delightful old PERIOD RESIDENCES with eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room, three reception rooms; garage and cottage; old-world garden of great charm; central heating, electric light; main drainage. LEASE for DISPOSAL. PRICE £2,000.

CHANCELLORS, adjoining Richmond Stations.

ONLY £2,500 FREEHOLD. DETACHED RESIDENCE. WALDEGRAVE PARK, Strawberry Hill, 45min. Town, quiet and select position, close Golf courses and one of prettiest reaches of River.—An attractive, well-planned RESIDENCE, containing five bed, bath, three reception, large hall (all on two floors), and excellent servants' quarters; large garden, with tennis court and ample garage space.—Owner, 61, City-road, E.C.1.

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20, ST. JAMES'-SQUARE, S.W.1.

ESSEX AND SUFFOLK BORDERS.

On high ground. South aspect. Lovely views.

ABOUT 10 MILES FROM COLCHESTER.

FOR SALE, a CHOICE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, comprising charming old-fashioned Residence and parklands of about

59 ACRES.

Two drives, picturesque lodge; hall, three reception rooms, billiard room, 13 bed and dressing rooms, two baths, complete offices.

Electric light. Company's water. Central heating. Modern drainage.

Stabling, garage, useful outbuildings, small farmery; four cottages (three let).

Beautifully matured pleasure grounds, two tennis and other lawns, two productive kitchen gardens, flower garden, several enclosures of meadowland, &c.

Few minutes from station. Convenient for village. Church, &c.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £6,000.

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In one of the most beautiful parts of

SURREY.

½ mile from a station and within a short drive of Reigate and Walton Heath Golf Course.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD, with

18 OR 50 ACRES.

A FINE OLD

GEORGIAN RESIDENCE,

with almost every modern convenience, including electric light, central heating, four bath rooms, running water in principal bed rooms, parquet floors, &c.

Lounge hall, four reception rooms, billiard room, 15 bed rooms, &c.

Stabling. Farmery. Cottages. Lodge. FIVE ACRES ornamental water.

HARD TENNIS COURT.

GRANDLY TIMBERED GROUNDS, lawns, and parklands.

Recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (S.15718.)

SOUTH DEVON.

FISHING ABOUT ONE MILE.

SALMON TROUT, BROWN TROUT.

CONVENIENT DRIVE OF PLYMOUTH AND OTHER YACHTING CENTRES.

GOLF WITHIN EASY REACH.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, a delightfully placed OLD MANOR HOUSE, well sheltered with South aspect, amid gardens and woodland of about

32 ACRES.

Hall with cloakroom, large dining and drawing rooms, and oak panelled billiard or music room, all with oak floors, study, servants' hall, and complete offices, nine principal bed and three dressing rooms, ample servants' accommodation, three bath rooms, &c.

GARAGE for 4. LODGE. STABLING for 4. Two Cottages and MODEL FARMERY.

PLEASURE GROUNDS OF PICTURESQUE CHARACTER with tennis and croquet lawn, walled kitchen garden, prolific orchard and rich grass paddocks.

Two Gardeners only required.

Electric Light. Good Water Supply. Modern Drainage.

ALL IN UNUSUALLY EXCELLENT CONDITION.

SALMON TROUT FISHING AMONGST THE BEST IN THE COUNTRY.

VERY MODERATE PRICE ASKED WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

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ESSENTIALLY

A CITY MAN'S HOME.

In a high position, half a mile Station. Near to Golf.

A CHOICE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.

Only in the Market under Special Circumstances.

Carriage Approach with Lodge Entrance.

Spacious lounge hall, dining room, library, drawing room, billiard room, 10 bed and dressing rooms, the principal having lavatory basin (hot and cold) two well-fitted bath rooms, nurseries, complete offices, with servants' hall.

Company's water and gas. Telephone. Main drainage.

DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS, ornamental lawns, sunk rose gardens, yew hedges, kitchen and flower gardens, in all

OVER 3 ACRES.

Highly recommended by the Owner's Sole Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (S.34988.)

NEAR CANTERBURY.

250ft. above sea, with delightful views, in entirely unspoiled and completely rural surroundings.

TO BE SOLD WITH

19 OR MORE ACRES.

A well-appointed and recently reconstructed RESIDENCE, incorporating AN OLD TUDOR HOUSE FULL OF OLD OAK, and now containing eight bed and dressing rooms, fine hall and three reception rooms, &c.

Electric lighting and pumping. Central heating.

GARAGE for two cars. PAIR OF COTTAGES.

INEXPENSIVE WELL - TIMBERED GROUNDS and valuable fruit-growing land.

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GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS.

55 MILES FROM LONDON BY A FIRST-CLASS MOTORING ROAD.

FOR SALE, FINE RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE OF NEARLY 900 ACRES.

SUPERB ELIZABETHAN RESIDENCE,

200ft. above sea in centre of a grandly timbered park. Two Avenue Drives.

PANELLED RECEPTION HALL, DINING, LIBRARY, AND DRAWING ROOMS, 21 BED AND DRESSING ROOMS, FOUR BATH ROOMS

Electric light. Central heating. Beautiful Old Gardens.

Farmery. Stabling and Garages. Numerous Cottages. Two Farms.

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BETWEEN GUILDFORD AND HORSHAM. UNRIVALLED VIEWS.

A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE.

ATTRACTIVE STONE-BUILT HOUSE; hall, three reception, billiard, 16 bed and dressing.

Three baths. Electric light, main water, central heating, modern drainage.

PICTURESQUE GROUNDS, comprising Lawns, Tennis Courts, Woodland Walks, and Lake. Productive kitchen garden, glass, and fruit trees. Garage, Stabling, Lodge, Farmhouse and Model Buildings, in all

ABOUT 290 ACRES.

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2½ HOURS WEST ON MAIN LINE.

GEORGIAN RESIDENCE IN FINELY TIMBERED PARK.

Perfect situation.

300ft. up. South West Aspect.

20 BED, THREE BATH, FIVE RECEPTION ROOMS.

Electric light. Central heating.

13 Loose Boxes. Garage. Farmery. Lodge.

Four Cottages.

FASCINATING OLD-WORLD GROUNDS.

PARK BORDERED BY CHAIN OF STREAM-FED PONDS. Hunting. Golf. Polo.

£10,500 WITH 82 ACRES. £7,500 WITH 46 ACRES.

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A Gem of Historical and Antiquarian Interest and Reputed to date from the Reign of Henry I.

BEAUTIFUL OLD STONEWORK AND OAK.

Hall, four reception, 11 bed rooms, bath; *electric light, main water and gas, modern drainage, central heating,* MONKS' HISTORICAL OLD PENANCE ROOM; picturesque old dome barn.

CHARMING PLEASURE GROUNDS, RUINS of a NUNNERY destroyed by the Danes, afterwards becoming a BENEDICTINE MONASTERY; in all about THREE ACRES.

BOUNDED by RIVER FROME, with PRIVATE LANDING STAGE.

For SALE, FREEHOLD, or would be Let, Furnished, for a period of years.—Further particulars of GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount-street, W.1, or at their other offices. (3957.)

By Order of the United Dairies, Ltd.

DEPOTS, SHOP PROPERTIES, STABLING or GARAGE PREMISES, COMMERCIAL PREMISES, DWELLING HOUSES, and BUILDING LAND.

WEATHERALL & GREEN

will SELL by AUCTION, at the LONDON AUCTION MART, 155, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, E.C.4, on TUESDAY, 18th MARCH, 1930, at 2.30 o'clock, in lots, the following:—

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Nos. 115, 117, 119, PLOUGH-ROAD, CLAPHAM, comprising LARGE YARD, EXTENSIVE STABLING, SHOP PREMISES, and three flats. Site area about 7,700 sq. ft.

No. 125, GROVE-ROAD, HOLLOWAY.—SHOP PREMISES, workshop, STABLING, and LOADING DOCK, THREE flats, and yard. Site area about 6,400 sq. ft.

MANOR PARK-PARADE, LEE, in the rear of Nos. 1 to 8 (near Lewisham Obelisk). Stabling, Stores, or Workshops. Yard.

No. 21, UPPER WICKHAM-LANE, WELLING, KENT.—SHOP PREMISES and rooms. Yard with corrugated buildings.

WEYLANDS PARK, SYDENHAM.—Two semi-detached DWELLING HOUSES of five room each, and STABLING in rear. Large yard.

WEST HILL-AVENUE EAST EPSOM.—BUILDING LAND. Ripe for development.

LEASEHOLD.

No 93, ALBERT EMBANKMENT, VAUXHALL.—EXTENSIVE STABLING, offices, storage, LARGE YARD. Site about 13,000 sq. ft.

No. 75, WANSTEAD PARK-ROAD, ILFORD.—SHOP PROPERTY with small garden and store.

ALL WITH VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION of the Purchase, with the exception of one dwelling house.

Further particulars and plans may be obtained from the Secretary, A. L. MacAndrew, Esq., 31, St. Petersburgh-place, W.2; the Company's Surveyor, J. F. Schilling, Esq., F.S.I., 34, Palace-court, W.2; or of the Auctioneers, 22, Chancery-lane, W.C.2. Telephone Holborn 0084 (3 lines).

WARING & GILLOW, LTD.,

Telegrams: "WARISON, LONDON." 164-182, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, W.1. Telephone: MUSEUM 5000.

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AGGREGATE VALUE OF TRANSACTIONS CARRIED OUT IN THE VALUATION AND ESTATE DEPARTMENTS DURING 1929 CONSIDERABLY EXCEED

THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILLION POUNDS.

SALES OF TOWN AND COUNTRY HOUSES, BUSINESS PREMISES, AND INVESTMENTS BY AUCTION AND BY PRIVATE TREATY.

ESTATES MANAGED AND DEVELOPED.

TOWN HOUSES.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

Conveniently situated for the City and West End.

An attractive modernized HOUSE, recently redecorated, containing eight bed rooms, three reception rooms, two bath rooms, usual offices; service lift; independent hot water, &c. To be SOLD. Lease 52 years. Ground-rent £25 per annum. MODERATE PRICE.

REGENT'S PARK (Close to).

To be LET or SOLD at a moderate figure, substantially built RESIDENCE of pleasing design; beautifully fitted and decorated; small garden with crazy paving and rockery.

Five-six bed rooms, two baths, three reception rooms, usual domestic offices. Modern conveniences, &c.

INVESTMENTS.

OXFORD-STREET (close). — BLOCK of MODERN MANSION FLATS. Gross rent roll £11,585 per annum. PRICE £85,000.

KILBURN.—FREEHOLD SHOPS, producing net £520 per annum. PRICE £4,250.

CROYDON.—WEEKLY ESTATE of 71 HOUSES producing net £1,216 per annum, 60 years' lease. PRICE £12,000.

FREEHOLD GROUND-RENTS in London and Provinces, secured upon RESIDENTIAL and SHOP PROPERTIES. PRICES from 48½ years' purchase.

73, PORTLAND-PLACE.

A NEWLY CONSTRUCTED BLOCK OF MANSION FLATS.

LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE, INCLUDING CENTRAL HEATING, CONSTANT HOT WATER, LIFTS, &c., PROVIDING THE ACME OF COMFORT.

FOUR-FIVE BED ROOMS, TWO RECEPTION ROOMS, TWO-THREE BATHS, SERVANTS' SITTING ROOM, AND THE USUAL OFFICES.

RENT £750-£1,000 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE.

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"GLENDALOUGH," ORCHEHILL-AVENUE, GERRARDS CROSS, BUCKS.

Occupying a delightful and secluded position.

FREEHOLD DETACHED RESIDENCE of exceptionally attractive elevation.

Panelled lounge hall, three reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room, ample domestic offices.

Company's water; electric light and gas; main drainage. Gravel soil.

Well matured garden; TENNIS LAWN; large GARAGE.

To be SOLD by AUCTION at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C., on WEDNESDAY, March 19th, 1930.

COLONIAL.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

FINEST ARCHITECT-BUILT HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY.

1,500FT. ABOVE SEA.

Four reception rooms, five-six bed rooms, three bath rooms.

Electric light and power. Central heating.

Insulex walls. Luxuriously stocked garden, vines, orchard, in all about

10 ACRES.

Lodge and outbuildings.

£3,800

FOR QUICK SALE (part may remain).

SALES BY AUCTION (Continued from Page 23)

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at the LONDON AUCTION MART, 155, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, E.C.4, on THURSDAY, 20th FEBRUARY, at 2.30 p.m.

RICHMOND HILL.

On the summit of the hill and close to the park and terrace gardens.

Valuable Freehold and Leasehold Properties.

Nos. 10, 16, and 18, MARLBOROUGH-ROAD, and 19, QUEEN'S-ROAD, producing a gross rental of about £1,445 per annum, and forming a most remunerative investment. In conjunction with Messrs. CHANCELLORS, Auctioneers, &c., adjoining Railway Station, Richmond.

SUSSEX (10 miles Eastbourne).

"WHITE FRIARS," BOREHAM-STREET.—Delightful Old-world Hotel. FREEHOLD. Full restaurant licence. Within easy reach of Eastbourne and Hastings. For Sale AS A GOING CONCERN (in conjunction with Messrs. OAKDEN and Co., of Eastbourne).

EAST DULWICH.—Freehold Ground-rents £45 per annum, secured upon Nos. 59-69 (odd) and 18-22 (even), LANDELLS-ROAD. Reversion in 48 years.

Solicitors, Messrs. Oldfields, 36-37, Queen-street, E.C.4.

PERIODICAL SALE No. 1,165.

REVERSIONS, POLICY, DEBENTURES, &c., at the LONDON AUCTION MART, as above.

ABSOLUTE REVERSION on decease of life 72, to about £9,700.—Solicitors, Messrs. Stephen Gateley and Sons, 25, Temple-row, Birmingham; Trustee, J. Durie Kerr, Esq., 5, Waterloo-street, Birmingham.

REVERSION on decease of life 70, to 1/9 of Freehold Property and Investments, with covering insurance.—Solicitors, Messrs. Lazarus and Son, 19, Hanover-square, W.1.

ABSOLUTE REVERSION on decease of life 77, to about £2,500.—Solicitors, Messrs. Beardall and Co., 10, George-street, Hanover-square, W.1.

ABSOLUTE REVERSION on decease of life 76, to 1/6 of Property at Eastbury, Berks.—Solicitors, Messrs. Cyril Phillips and Co., 14, Queen-street, Cheapside, E.C.4.

POLICY OF ASSURANCE.

£10,000. Equity and Law Life Office. Endowment maturing 27th November, 1942. Premium £138 6s. 8d. per quarter; bonuses £615.—Particulars also of the Joint Trustees, R. F. W. Fincham, Esq., F.C.A., 3, Warwick-court, Gray's Inn, W.C., and F. S. Salaman, Esq., F.C.A., 1 and 2, Bucklersbury, E.C.

DEBENTURES.

Worthington-Simpson, Ltd.—£2,000 5 per Cent. Debentures.

AUCTIONEERS' OFFICES, 6, POULTRY, E.C.2.

MESSRS. HODGSON & CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1807.

AUCTIONEERS of LIBRARIES and COLLECTIONS of RARE BOOKS.

will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 115, Chancery-lane, W.C.:—VALUABLE BOOKS, including a SELECTION from an OLD COUNTRY HOUSE LIBRARY, and the LIBRARY formed by the REV. CHARLES PALMER, of Lighthorne, Warwickshire, sold by Order of Mrs. PALMER, The Arden, Byfleet (on Wednesday, February 19th, and following day, at 1 o'clock), comprising interesting books in Old English Literature, including Chaucer's Works, 1561; Sir Francis Drake Revived, 1652; Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts, 1658, &c.; fine sets of the Baskerville Press Ariosto, four vols., Grose's Antiquities, 12 vols., The Arabian Nights, five vols.; Gil Blas, three vols., &c., bound in full contemporary morocco; First Editions of Lamb's Elia, in boards, uncut; Borrow's Lavengro; Charles Lloyd's Copy of Coleridge's Poems, 1797, &c.; Rawson's Camonia; books with coloured plates of costume; beautiful books from modern presses, including the Ashendene Don Quixote, and the Shakespeare Head Plutarch; First Editions of Victorian and Georgian authors, including Moore, Wells, Coppard, and others.

VALUABLE LAW BOOKS and SETS of REPORTS, including the Property of the Rt. Hon. VISCOUNT SUMNER, G.C.B., and of the late SIR MONTAGUE SHEARMAN, K.C. (on Friday, February 21st, at 3 o'clock), comprising THREE COMPLETE SETS of the LAW REPORTS from 1865 to 1929, including a fine set in 521 vols., cloth and buckram; also a set from 1875 to 1929; The Law Journal Reports, from 1840 to 1928; Reports of Commercial Cases, 21 vols.; Lord Halsbury's Laws of England, 31 vols., and two sets of the English and Empire Digest, 42 vols.; also mahogany Globe-Wernicke bookcases, &c.

Now on view. Catalogues may be had on application.

PALL MALL.—ON VIEW.—PICTURES, WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS and ENGRAVINGS from various sources.

MESSRS. FOSTER

respectfully announce for SALE, by AUCTION, at the Galleries, 54, Pall Mall, on Wednesday next, February 12th, at 1 o'clock precisely,

OLD DUTCH and ITALIAN PICTURES, Old English landscapes and portraits, modern pictures and engravings. May be viewed and catalogues had.—54, Pall Mall.

PALL MALL.—ORIENTAL and OTHER CHINA, SILVER and OLD SHEFFIELD PLATE, BRONZES, CLOCKS, MINIATURES, and CABINET OBJECTS and DECORATIVE FURNITURE.

MESSRS. FOSTER

respectfully announce for SALE, by AUCTION, at the Gallery, 54, Pall Mall, on Thursday next, the 13th February, at 1 o'clock precisely, Oriental, Continental, and Old English china, silver and old Sheffield and other plate, bronzes, Cloisonné, Canton and other enamels, Indian metal work, bracket, upright, and other clocks, Persian rugs, glass pictures, books, miniatures, and cabinet objects, also decorative furniture, including a set of three Hepplewhite mahogany dining tables.

May be viewed to-morrow and Wednesday next, and catalogues had.—54, Pall Mall.

HARRODS AUCTION GALLERIES,

TREVOR-SQUARE, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.

TWO DAYS' SALE, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 11th and 12th February, 1930.

On View.

OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE.

A SET of EIGHT CHIPPENDALE DINING CHAIRS, FOUR OCCASIONAL CHAIRS, a TOILET TABLE of the SAME PERIOD, a SET of SIX SHERATON CHAIRS, SHERATON SECRETAIRE BOOKCASE, SHERATON SIDEBOARD WITH BOW CENTRE, four high back and overstuffed chairs, old two-flap tables, a bracket clock in Gothic case, Long case, and Empire mantel clocks, old English glass and table china, Worcester tea set, pair of Spode wine coolers, Dutch cabinet, Dutch bureau, MODERN FURNITURE, including a Bergère lounge suite, numerous bed room suites, a ladies' Compactom wardrobe, sets of chairs, and other furniture in period styles; BOUDOIR GRAND PIANO BY BLUTHNER, another by Stingl, Kastner Autopiano, 5 octave piano by Dale Forty, other pianos and gramophones, wireless receiving apparatus, Khorassan and other Persian rugs, Chinese and English carpets, curtains, linen, books, pictures, silver, plate and other valuable effects.

Sale commences on Tuesday at 10.30, on Wednesday at 11 a.m. Catalogues of the Auctioneers:—

HARRODS, LTD., Knightsbridge House, 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

HOVE, 30, MEDINA-VILLAS.

(FREEHOLD with VACANT POSSESSION.)

Attractive compact RESIDENCE, in pleasant and quiet position near the sea; rooms of good dimensions; small garden; space for garage.

WINKWORTHS,

188, Church-road, Hove, will SELL the above, by order of the Court, by AUCTION, at the Old Ship Hotel, Brighton, Tuesday, 25th February, 1930, at 3 o'clock. Solicitors: Messrs. Bridgman and Co., 4, College-hill, Cannon-street, E.C.4.

COLLINS & COLLINS,

GROSVENOR 2260 (2 lines).

37, SOUTH AUDLEY-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, W.1.

FOR INVESTMENT OR OCCUPATION.

72, 74, 76, 78, 80, and 82, BAKER-STREET, W.1.

THIS COMMANDING MODERN CORNER BUILDING,

WITH STONE ELEVATION, HAS EXTENSIVE FRONTAGES TO BAKER-STREET AND DORSET-STREET, WITH ENTRANCE AND YARD FOR VANS, AND IS SUITABLE FOR

HIGH-CLASS SHOPS WITH OFFICES & SHOWROOMS OVER

FOR WHICH THERE IS A GREAT DEMAND IN THIS INCREASINGLY VALUABLE SHOPPING THOROUGHFARE,

or for the

HEAD OFFICES AND SHOWROOMS OF A LARGE CONCERN.

SITE AREA ABOUT 9,548 FT. SUPER.

FLOOR SPACE OVER 50,000 SQUARE FEET.

VACANT POSSESSION OF THE ENTIRE PROPERTY WILL BE GIVEN ON COMPLETION. LONG LEASE OF 65 YEARS AT THE ALMOST NOMINAL GROUND-RENT OF PER £340 ANNUM.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION on Thursday, the 20th February, 1930 (unless disposed of privately), at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4.

Auctioneers:

MESSRS. COLLINS & COLLINS, 37, SOUTH AUDLEY-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, W.1.

Solicitors: Messrs. EVANS, BARRACLOUGH and Co., 2, GRAY'S INN-SQUARE, W.C.1.

LOVELY TOTTERIDGE, HERTS.

"CATHERINE LODGE," TOTTERIDGE-LANE.

A GOLFER'S HOME.

QUAINT BIJOU RESIDENCE (detached) in this delightful rural district, with the OLD VILLAGE GREEN and adjoining the entrance to the

SOUTH HERTS GOLF CLUB.

The accommodation comprises five bed rooms, bath (hot and cold), two reception rooms, good offices; exceptionally pretty and wooded inexpensive garden. FREEHOLD.

£1,900.

Caretaker on premises and further particulars from Mr I. TREDINNICK, F.A.I., 199, Piccadilly, W. Regent 4023.

MORGAN, BAINES & CLARK,

AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS, &c.

OPPOSITE THE STATION, SUTTON. Tele. 2220 (2 lines).

CUDDINGTON GOLF COURSE, adjoining the 14th Tee.—Charming artistic newly-erected RESIDENCE; lounge hall, three reception rooms, six bed rooms, tiled bath room, sun parlour overlooking course, compact labour-saving offices; large garden; 100ft. frontage; garage. £3,250 FREEHOLD.

CHEAM, high part, 12mins. station.—Attractive modern detached RESIDENCE, containing on two floors only, lounge hall, three excellent reception rooms (one oak panelled), ground-floor lavatory and cloak room, six bed rooms, two luxurious tiled bath rooms, kitchen, separate scullery, and offices; large garden. Tennis court; garage; electric light. £3,500 FREEHOLD.

Further particulars of MORGAN, BAINES and CLARK, as above.

SALES BY AUCTION (continued)

28, HANS-ROAD, HANS-PLACE, S.W.

Most delightfully situated in this highly favoured position, close to Albert Gate, Hyde Park, and Rotten Row.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

Charming long LEASEHOLD RESIDENCE, with seven bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms, lounge hall, full domestic offices. Held on a lease for a term of 52¼ years unexpired at the moderate rent of £80 per annum.

To be SOLD by AUCTION, at the Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Wednesday, 19th March, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of privately).

Particulars and Conditions of Sale of Messrs. Capron and Co., Solicitors, Savile-place, W.1, and with Orders to View of Messrs.

GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS,

Estate Agents, Surveyors and Valuers, 5, West Halkin-street, Belgrave-square, S.W.1, or of their other offices.

SALES BY AUCTION (continued)

ON VIEW on WEDNESDAY NEXT from 9 to 4.

ROGERS, CHAPMAN & THOMAS

will SELL by AUCTION at their Rooms on Thursday, 13th February, at 1.30 p.m.

ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE, removed from Kensington Court-gardens, Taylor's, Pike's, and other Repositories and Houses and flats, Chairs, Cut Glass, Ornaments, Pictures, Books, Carpets, French Clocks, a Grand Pianoforte, a Bureau, Antique Mahogany Chests of Drawers, a Fripdare (height, 6ft. 2in.), Cabinets, Pedestal Writing Tables, Gentleman's Wardrobes, a Georgian Kneehole Writing Table, Dining Tables, a Chiming Clock, Dresden China, French and Decorated Sets of Chairs, Bookcases, Actresses' Screens, Hoover and other Sweepers, Dressing Table, a Sofa Table, Bronzes, a quantity of Secondary Effects, and the usual furnishings of Stores and flats.

AUCTION ROOMS, 123, Gloucester-road, South Kensington, S.W.7, estate, Survey, and valuation Offices as above, and 37, Bruton-street, W.1; 50, Belgrave-road, S.W.1; and Westgate-on-Sea.

Kens. 1490. Telegrams: "Estate c/o Harrods London."

HARRODS

Surrey Office, West Byfleet.

RIDICULOUSLY LOW PRICE OF £8,500 ASKED FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

A SURREY SHOW PLACE.

Unspoilt part of the country, close to Golf Course, and within easy daily access of Town.

LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE recently redecorated regardless of cost and equipped with every possible labour-saving device.

Lounge hall, four large reception rooms, magnificent ball room, 10 bed and dressing rooms (all fitted with lavatory basins), four well fitted bath rooms, and domestic offices on the most modern principles, tiled throughout.

Electric light. Central heating. Telephone. Gas Co.'s water.

Cottage, Garage, good outbuildings.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS ARE A REMARKABLE FEATURE and are splendidly timbered. There is a small lake, two hard tennis courts, large spreading lawns, flower beds, walled kitchen garden, range of glasshouses. Tiled swimming bath with two dressing rooms, and pastureland, IN ALL NINE ACRES (more land can be had).

Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

AT A SACRIFICIAL PRICE.

HASLEMERE AND HINDHEAD.

Residential part. 600ft. up. Commanding glorious views.

CHARMING LABOUR-SAVING RESIDENCE, with entrance hall, two good reception rooms, seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room, complete offices, including servants' hall and secondary staircase.

Co.'s water. Electric light. Gas. Modern drainage.

Large garage and outbuildings.

CHARMINGLY ARRANGED GARDEN, full-size tennis lawn, herbaceous borders, well-stocked kitchen garden, in all

1½ ACRES.

ONLY £3,500 FREEHOLD. Early possession can be obtained.

Particulars of R. C. S. Evennett, Haslemere, and HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

"THE MANOR HOUSE," WILLERSEY.

NEAR BROADWAY (WORCS.)

IN ONE OF THE PRETTIEST COTSWOLD VILLAGES.

16TH CENTURY FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, stone-mullioned windows, oak beams, open fireplaces, &c. Entrance hall, two reception rooms, six bed and dressing rooms, bath room; complete offices; electric light; independent hot water system; co.'s water; garage for two or three cars. Large Cottage.

Charming garden of

ABOUT ¾ ACRE.

16 ACRES of valuable pasture available in addition affording fine building site or summer feed for hunters.

For SALE Privately as a whole or in Lots or by Auction March 18th.

Auctioneers:—HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

30 MINUTES FROM CITY.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL LOCALITY.

High ground, splendid views.

Exceptionally attractive and well-appointed LABOUR-SAVING HOUSE, facing S.E.

Large lounge, dining room, four bed rooms, bath room.

Main drainage, all conveniences.

Delightfully laid-out PLEASURE GARDENS, shaded by well-grown timber trees, full-sized tennis lawn, orchard, kitchen garden, flower borders, in all about

2 ACRES

(would be sold with one).

VERY MODERATE PRICE.

Inspected and recommended by the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

SHEEN COMMON AND RICHMOND PARK.

High ground, premier position.

EXCEEDINGLY WELL-APPOINTED FREEHOLD PRE-WAR RESIDENCE, in first-rate order, easily worked, principally two floors. Entrance hall, two-three reception rooms, loggia, six bed rooms, tiled bath room, up-to-date offices.

Electric light. Independent hot water supply.

Garage. Very pretty well-stocked garden.

LOW PRICE FOR QUICK SALE by Private Treaty, or Auction later.

Sole Agents: HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

SURREY.

Close to several first-class Golf Courses.

32 minutes from Waterloo. Open, unspoilt position.

Delightful well-appointed FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, in excellent order, high ground; lounge hall, two reception, loggia, four bed rooms, bath room; independent hot water, electric light and power, telephone; brick garage; charming rose and flower gardens, large lawn capable of enlargement for tennis, also kitchen garden.

ABOUT ¾ ACRE.

FRESH IN THE MARKET.

Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1, and West Byfleet, Surrey.

HALF-HOUR EXPRESS SERVICE TO TOWN.

In a much-sought-after locality, close to several favourite Golf Courses; ¼ mile from Catholic Church.

MODERN LABOUR-SAVING HOUSE, facing South and containing two reception rooms, five bed and dressing rooms, bath room (hot and cold).

Main drainage. Electric light. Company's water. Central heating. Garage. Well-laid-out gardens, flower borders, fruit trees, &c.

FREEHOLD ONLY £2,400.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

WILTSHIRE DOWNS.

In a pretty Village. Four miles from Hungerford.

CHARMING RESIDENCE (originally old-world cottage) recently restored and enlarged at considerable expense.

Oak-panelled lounge, two reception. Five bed rooms, bath room, and offices.

Electric light and power; modern drainage; good water supply; telephone; coach-house; outbuildings. About 1½ ACRE of Well-stocked GARDENS with Orchard.

PRICE £2,250 FREEHOLD OR OFFER.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

DORSET COAST.

Fine position opposite Golf Course.

Well-appointed RESIDENCE, containing two reception rooms, seven bed rooms, bath room, usual offices.

Main drainage, electric light, company's water. Garage or Coach-house.

Timber-built Bungalow, main services, five rooms, bath room (could be sold separately). The gardens are laid out with flower borders, fruit trees, &c., and extend to about ¼ ACRE.

PRICE £2,500.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

HILLIER, PARKER, MAY & ROWDEN,

SHOP AND BUSINESS PROPERTY SPECIALISTS, LONDON AND MANCHESTER.

By Auction at the London Auction Mart, E.C.4, on Thursday, Feb. 27th, 1930.

156-164, HIGH-STREET, CLAPHAM, S.W.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT STORE IN THE VERY FINEST POSITION.

FRONTAGE ABOUT 95FT. DEPTH ABOUT 100FT.

At present occupied by Messrs. Barratts' well-known Drapery Store, the property is in the very finest position of the High-street, amongst the leading Multiple Companies, and comprises the extensive ground floor, about 95ft. by 100ft. in clear space, with three upper floors and basement storage accommodation, affording ample space for any Departmental Concern, alternatively falling naturally into five excellent separate shops, thus affording interesting possibilities of investment.

HELD FOR ABT. 48 YEARS UNEXPIRED at £220 p.a. GROUND RENT, the property will be offered

WITH VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.

Solicitors: Messrs. Speechly Mumford and Craig, 10, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

BY AUCTION ON THURSDAY, FEB. 20, 1930, AT THE LONDON AUCTION MART, E.C.4.

OXFORD-STREET, W.

Leasehold Investment.

27, SOUTH MOLTON-STREET,

and 78, Davies-street.—Attractive shop, basement, and five upper floors, only a few yards from Oxford-street. Held for about 58 years unexpired at £200 per annum ground-rent, and let at the very inadequate rental of £550 per annum.

VALUABLE REVERSION IN 1935,

when at least double the present rental should be obtained.—Solicitors: Messrs. Blackmore and Weston, 12, Woodstock-street, W.1.

WATFORD, HERTS.

FREEHOLD SHOP PROPERTY & SITE.

140-142, HIGH-STREET

Situated in an ideal position amongst Multiple Traders, the site has a frontage of about 40ft., depth of about 119ft. 6in., and

4 220 SQ. FT. SITE AREA.

Also a site immediately at rear, in CROWN-PASSAGE, OFF HIGH-STREET, about 86ft. by 153ft., and 11,325 sq. ft. area, forming a valuable adjunct to the High-street site if desired, or suitable for Garage, Billiard Hall, &c.

Solicitors: Messrs. Wilde, Wigdon and Sapte, 21, College-hill, E.C.4.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

BY ORDER OF MORTGAGEES.

AT A VERY MODERATE PRICE.

The Magnificent Premises, until recently

VERREY'S RESTAURANT,

233, REGENT-STREET AND 6, HANOVER-STREET, W., containing some

25,300 SQ. FT. NET FLOOR SPACE.

Ideal for a large Store, Furnishing Emporium, or a Showroom and Office Buildings. Part Freehold, part Leasehold, with benefit of Full perpetual Licence.

Full particulars of the above may be had from Messrs. HILLIER, PARKER, MAY & ROWDEN, at their

OFFICES: 27, MADDOX-STREET, LONDON, W.1, and 44, BRAZENNOSE-STREET, MANCHESTER.

Mayfair 6710 (12 lines). Manchester: Central 0794.

IDEAL FOR YACHTING. SAFE ANCHORAGE.

CORNWALL.

NEAR FALMOUTH.—£6,000 will PURCHASE a delightful HALF-TIMBERED TUDOR-STYLE RESIDENCE (cost many thousands more), in a beautiful setting, OVERLOOKING SEA and lovely woodlands. Hall, three fine reception rooms (oak beams and panelling), offices, nine bed rooms, bath room; electric light, &c.; lovely grounds opening to foreshore, 2½ ACRES. Long Lease. Recommended.

APPLY MESSRS. NICHOLAS, 4, ALBANY COURT-YARD PICCADILLY, W.1.

SALES BY AUCTION (continued)

STREATHAM.

151, WAVERTREE-ROAD, S.W.2.

Labour-Saving HOUSE; four bed, bath, three reception; garden; garage; accommodation; central heating, and modern conveniences. Lease 97 years. Ground-rent £10. VACANT POSS